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Monday, April 7, 1975
Chaitra 17, 1897 (Saka)

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Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 7, 1975/Chaitra 17, 1897 (Saka)

The L[illegible]sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION RE SUSPENSION OF RULE 32 RELATING TO QUESTION HOUR

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given a notice to suspend the Question Hour to discuss the murderous attack on Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in Calcutta. Sir, this is a murderous attack under Shrimati Indira Gandhi's specific orders carried out by Shri S. S. Ray... (*Interruptions*).

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप को हम लोगो ने नोटिस दिया है, ऐसे ही बातें नहीं हो रही हैं श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी किसी भी तरीके से यहीं पर बैठे रहना चाहेंगी तो कार्यवाही कैसे चल सकती है ? कांग्रेस पार्टी तानाशाही के रास्ते पर जा रही है ।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : क्वैश्चन आवर सम्बन्धी नियम को स्थगित करने का मैंने प्रस्ताव दिया है । उस प्रस्ताव को पेश करने दीजिए ताकि एडजार्नमेंट मोशन आ सके ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान के आर्टिकल 256 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्वैश्चन आवर चलाकर क्या होगा । आपको नोटिस दिये है, आप खुद उन पर देख सकते है ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, a Minister leads a goonda gang. We must hang our heads in shame. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : एक मिनिस्टर की मौजूदगी मे श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के ऊपर हमला किया गया है । आपका आर्टिकल कहता है कि

"The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament...."

आप हमको प्रस्ताव पेश करने दीजिये और एक-एक मिनट सुन लीजिये ।

MR SPEAKER: It is very difficult to listen.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, Shri Madhu Limaye should be permitted to place that Resolution and Shri Samar Guha should be permitted to move the adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Normally the question hour is not suspended. I have said the hour for motions is fixed after the question hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no. No question hour.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : सवाल यह है कि हम लोग यहां क्वैश्चन आवर चलाकर क्या करेंगे ? सरकार बिल्कुल तानाशाही के

रास्ते पर चली जा रही है। विरोधी पार्टियों के लोगों की आवाज सुनने को तैयार नहीं, पत्थर और बम उछलवाये जा रहे हैं। नियम 388 के तहत हमने नोटिस दिया है कि क्वेश्चन अवर सस्पेंड कीजिए। अगर यह सरकार ऐसे ही चलायेंगे तो यह सदन कैसे चल सकेगा? यह सरकार गुण्डई करती चली जा रही है और हम लोग यहां चुपचाप बैठे सवाल करते रहें? ...(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. May I tell you that all such motions in the normal course of procedure come up after the question hour?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : जो हमारा नोटिस है उसे कबूल करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारा जो मोशन है कि नियम को स्थगित किया जाये, इसकी आवश्यकता क्या है इसके ऊपर एक-एक मिनट आप सुन लें।

MR. SPEAKER: You have to be very brief.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप उस पर रूलिंग देने के पूर्व कि इसको स्वीकारते हैं या नहीं, इस बारे में एक मिनट सुन लीजिए?

मेरा, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहना है कि संविधान की धारा 256 के तहत राज्य सरकारों पर यह दायित्व है कि संसद् के द्वारा जो कानून बनाये जाते हैं उनका राज्य सरकारें पालन करें और संविधान की धारा 355 के तहत भी संविधान के पालन करवाने का दायित्व केन्द्र का है।

जब पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के इन्फार्मेशन मिनिस्टर उस जगह पर मौजूद रहते हैं और यह गुंडई चलती है, पुलिस देखती रहती है तो मेरी राय में इन दोनों धाराओं की अवहेलना हुई है और इसीलिये सस्पेंशन का प्रस्ताव देने की हमको आवश्यकता हुई है।

MR. SPEAKER: Suspension under what rule?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: 388.

MR. SPEAKER: Which rule is to be suspended? I have seen your motion. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu does not mention any rule. What is the appropriate rule to be suspended? There is no mention of it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: In terms of 388 and 184, I want suspension of rule 32 in relation to my adjournment motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rule 32 together with rule 388. I have said that under the appropriate rule the question hour should be suspended.

MR. SPEAKER: You must specify the rule. There should be no debate on this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make certain submissions to strengthen my case. What has happened? When Jayaprakashji went to address an indoor meeting, to a most peaceful audience, full-size bricks were thrown at him. When these could not deter him, what did they do? The Information Minister was inciting them, using the police microphone. The police were just looking on.

MR. SPEAKER: If you specify which rule is to be suspended, I will put it to the House.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह सड़क पर हमको पत्थर मारेंगे और हाउस में बहुमत से मारेंगे, यह कैसे चलेगा? हम आपकी प्रोटेक्शन चाहेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोटेक्शन क्या है?

We have to proceed according to the rules. After all, decision goes by majority, not minority.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have to sit in judgment after hearing

whether the merit of the case deserves making it mandatory for us to suspend the rule. You should know what the police did.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Janeshwar Misra and Mr. Madhu Limaye had given notice under rule 388 and before that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu also had given notice. Mr. Limaye's notice came just when I was entering the Chamber.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Before 11.

MR. SPEAKER: At 10.58; it is before 11 but after 10. Anyway it is there.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर अभी वोटिंग नही हो सकेग । इस पर पहले समर गुहा जी को सुनिए क्योकि वह उस के खुद विक्टिम हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का सिम्पल मोशन है । इस पर डिस्कशन नही हो सकता रूल सस्पेंड होने के बाद देखेंगे ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : जो हम ने नोटिस दिया है उस पर हमे अपने पक्ष मे कहने के लिए इजाजत दीजिए । हम अपनी बात सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगो को समझाएगे । यह जरूरी नही है कि ये लोग हमेशा सत्ता मे रहेंगे । कल ये भी विरोधी दल मे हो सकते हैं (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई और तरीका न हो तो क्वेश्चन आवर सस्पेंड कर दें । जब क्वेश्चन आवर फिक्स्ड है तो उस को ऐसे कैसे सस्पेंड कर दें ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before you put the motion to the House, Shri Samar Guha who was an eye-witness should be permitttd to make his submission.

श्री मधु लिमये : कांग्रेस के संसद सदस्यो की सद्-असद् विवेक बुद्धि को हम अपील करना चाहते हैं ।

MR SPEAKER: You cannot make any submissions unless the Question Hour is suspended. The simple motion is that the question hour should be suspended. I am putting the motion in the order: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Janeshwar Misra and Shri Madhu Limaye: that under rule 388, the relevant rule, the rule relating to the Question Hour, rule No. 32 be suspended. If it is sucpended then the other matter will come.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He may be permitted to make a submission

MR SPEAKER: It is very wrong.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already made. Shri Madhu Limaye has already moved it. If it is suspended, whatever the next thing, that will come.

The question is:

"That the relevant rule relating to the Question Hour, namely Rule 32, be suspended".

Let the Lobbies be cleared

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No 11] [11.21 hrs

AYES

Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri S P
Chavda, Shri K S
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Guha, Shri Samar
Horo, Shri N. E.
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.

Mayavan, Shri V.
Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohanty, Shri Surendra
Muhammed Sheriff, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Solanki, Shri Somchand

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Arvind Netam, Shri
Barman, Shri R. N.
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Hari Singh, Shri
Ismail Hossain Khan, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Marak, Shri K.
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Naik, Shri B. V.
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri Krishnarao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patnaik, Shri Banamali
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of division is:

Ayes: 22, Noes: 86.

The motion was negatived.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—
AYES: Sarvashri S. P. Bhattacharyya, Biren Dutta, Mukhtiar Singh Mailk and Kumari Maniben Patel.
NOES: Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, Maulana Ishaque Sambhali, Shri B. V. Naik.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of clarification.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why no question? You have conducted the division in an improper manner.

MR. SPEAKER: You are casting an aspersion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not casting an aspersion. I am only saying that you have not allowed Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya's amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: There was nothing in writing before me.

—

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Wheat and Rice during 1975-76

*526. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) The quantum of wheat and rice tentatively proposed to be imported during the year 1975-76; and

(b) whether it is possible to have a proper mix in import of these two staple cereals and if so, in what proportion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHNDE): (a) and (b). Import requirements of wheat, rice and other foodgrains are kept under constant review keeping in view of the needs of the public distribution system, crop prospects, internal availability of foodgrains, price trends, foreign exchange position and other relevant factors. So far, no rice has been imported because of high prices, but a total quantity of 17.8 lakh tonnes of wheat and milo has so far been purchased this year. The possibility of import of rice is also being examined.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The performance budget of the Department of Food stipulates that for the budget estimates for the year 1975-76 there will be an import of 5.5 million tonnes, on which there will be an outlay in value to the extent of Rs. 977 crores. while the Minister has given the figure of 17.8 lakh tonnes of wheat and milo as imported so far. Since the question was quite categorical, *viz.*.

> "the quantum of wheat and rice tentatively proposed to be imported during the year 1975-76",

should I take it that the reply of the hon. Minister that the matter is being further examined is true, or should I take what has been publicised already in the programme of the performance budget of the Ministry of Food to be true? What holds you up from coming up with the figures which have already been published in a document? Why this secrecy about it?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There is no question of secrecy in regard to these matters. The import requirements are worked out on the basis of domestic procurement, crop prospects, our foreign exchange position and a number of other factors, and the budget provisions are only tentative in the sense that if the country needs to import this quantity, the budget provision should be there, but the actual import decisions are taken separately.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am rather confused by getting this sort of reply.

MR. SPEAKER: You are always confused.

SHR B. V. NAIK: My confusion is directly related to the replies as provided by the Ministry. If they are confusing answers, I hope, I will seek your guidance. Now I want to know whether this budgeted programme of 55 lakh tonnes is tentative or not? If it is tentative due to the large number of factors which you have now listed—internal procurement, production, availability abroad, etc.—are you going to exceed this targeted figure in your performance budget or are you going to reduce it on the basis of the data available today? Kindly give me a categorical answer on the basis of the data now available.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE It is very difficult to give a very precise estimate. But taking into consideration the crop prospects, very good rabi crop, perhaps we may not be importing more than what has been indicated. Even that level perhaps may not be reached.

श्री नर सिंह नारायण पांडेय : क्या मंत्री जी इस बात को देखते हुए कि इस वर्ष गेंहू की पैदावार बहुत अधिक हुई है और आपने अपने विभिन्न वक्तव्यों में इस सदन के बाहर कहा है कि हमारी नीति इस वर्ष 70 लाख टन व्हीट का प्राक्योरमेन्ट करने की है क्या इन सब के बावजूद भी सरकार सोचती है कि हम को व्हीट और दूसरे सीयिरल्ज के इम्पोर्ट करने की जरूरत है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is true, as the hon. Member has mentioned the prospects are really good and, therefore, we will have to review the position afresh. Our country is too large and naturally, we cannot afford to take risks. At the same time, we have to make certain provisions and tentative arrangements and keep the entire machinery moving.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want to know whether it is a fact as reported in the Press, that the Government had approached the American Government for import of about two to three hundred thousand tonnes of rice under PL—480 and that the American authorities did not agree to this on the ground that India was already exporting some rice—Basmati quality rice—to certain countries? I want to know whether it is a fact and whether it is the Government's policy to try to import rice from other countries while exporting finer qualities of rice ourselves?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Though we are examining at the moment whether we can import some rice because of difficulties in Tamil Nadu etc, international level of prices of rice are so high that we can purchase two or three times more wheat with the same amount For example for a tonne of rice, we can purchase two to three tonnes of wheat. Therefore, we are thinking as to what is in the country's interest or whether it is likely to be available at reasonable level of prices. All these matters are under active consideration of the Government and no final decision has been taken in this regard

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know whether the American Government had turned down your proposal for exporting rice to India on the ground that we were already exporting Basmati quality of rice? Did you approach them or not?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Some discussions did take place. Of course, the appropriate question can be put to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, but my information is that some discussion did take place. But we are not prepared to give up export of Basmati

rice. If terms are dictated, we will not accept them.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: In view of his Statement that the crop prospects are good and that they are going to import some quantities of foodgrains, I would like to know whether the Government has any plans to have any buffer stock next year or whether their plans are confined only to this year.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: As the possibility is emerging now after three years again there is a possibility of some reserve being formed out of some procurement and some imports The stock position is likely to improve and some buffer stock may emerge if the present trend continues.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी मैं सीधा-सीधा जवाब चाहूंगा—हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों के गेहूं और चावल का मूल्य सरकार ने क्या तय किया है और विदेशों से जो चावल और गेहूं मंगाये जा रहे हैं—उनका मूल्य प्रति क्विंटल क्या तय किया है ? अगर दोनों के भावों में फ़र्क है—तो क्यों ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE As far as rice is concerned, we have not imported any rice so far. As far as wheat is concerned, the current level of prices is round about 130 to 140 dollars a tonne, which comes roughly to Rs. 100 to Rs. 100 per quintal

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र हम ने पूछा था कि भारत के किसानों को जो दाम देना तय किया है और अमरीका के किसानों को जो गेहूं का दाम देने का पाप ने तय किया है उस में क्या फर्क है और ऐसा क्यों किया है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have mentioned it. Suppose we purchase wheat in the American market. The present price level is 130 to 140 dollars a tonne which, when converted into rupees, comes to Rs. 110 to 112 a quintal. This is the purchase price because normally wheat purchases are made on the basis of the prevailing market price in the United States.

SHRI PILOO MODY. How much of the profected imports is PL—480 imports?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Upto 30th June, 1975 it is about 800,000 tonnes.

SHRI R S. PANDEY The Pesticides Association of India has stated that in 1973-74 the crop damage was to the tune of Rs. 5,000 crores, which comes to 19 per cent. So, I want to know precisely the percentage we are forced to import to meet our requirements.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. What is the loss in the field because of plant protection measures not being taken, that can be asked as a separate question As far as shortfall is concerned, though the figure appears to be big, in terms of percentage it is really marginal. Our shortfalls are between 4 to 5 per cent or 7 per cent in a bad year. So, it is really marginal, extending between 4 and 7 per cent.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY But the damage is 19 per cent

Profits of State Farms Corporation

*527 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4642 on 24th March, 1975 regarding Farms under State Farms Corporation and state.

(a) whether the State Farms Corporation has earned a net profit of Rs 68.19 lakhs during the year 1972-73 as against Rs. 11.42 lakhs earned in the preceding year; and

(b) whether there is vast difference in performance of the various farms under State Farms Corporation and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The variation in the performance of the different farms is due to the different stages of development of the farms, their location in regions with different agro-climatic conditions, characteristics and availability of effective irrigation facilities.

श्री राजदेव सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि सेन्ट्रल गवनमेंट के जो 12 फार्म हैं उन में से 1972-73 तक सिर्फ सूरतगढ फार्म ने प्राफ़िट दिया है बाकी तमाम 11 फार्म्स ने घाटा दिया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is not correct, because there are three farms which are doing very well. Apart from the Suratgarh farm, which the hon. Member mentioned, there is another one at Raichur and also another one at Jessur. The rest of them are new ones which have to undertake developmental activities. I have no doubt in my mind that most of these farms will give profits when they are developed and a number of steps are being taken to achieve this as early as possible.

श्री राजदेव सिंह : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है वह सच है कि जो स्टेट फार्म्स के चेयरमैन ने एनुअल रिपोर्ट दी है वह सच है? क्योंकि उस के मुताबिक स्टेट फार्म्स में 1972-73 में 11.42 लाख का फायदा हुआ और उसी साल अकेले सूरतगढ फार्म ने 18.58 लाख का फायदा दिया था। इसके माने साफ हैं कि और फार्मों ने 7.16 लाख घाटा दिया 1972-73 में। यह चेयरमैन की रिपोर्ट हमारे पास है। तो यह सच है या जो मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है वह सच है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: What I said is this. There are three farms which are giving profit. Out of 12 farms, the rest are running into loss.

Death of Bisons in Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary

*528. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE and IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 10th March, 1975 under the caption "Virus disease kills bisons of Periyar";

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein;

(c) whether the Kerala State Government have approached the Central Government for help; and

(d) if so, action taken to control the deadly virus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has initiated investigation and preventive measures.

(c) Yes, Sir. A request was received in March, 1975.

(d) A team from the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar has reached Thekkady (Kerala) for investigation. Action will be taken in the light of the report of the Team, as soon as it is received. Efforts are being made to drive away the healthy bison from the infected area and the carcasses of the diseased are being burnt.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: It is reported that there is an influx of settlers round about Tehelkad and Periyar lake area. These settlers and their cattle carry the virus disease in that area. May I know what steps have been taken by the Government to see that these are driven away from that area to protect the bisons in the sanctury?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This was one of the recommendations of the Kerala Veterinary Research Institute and the local forest department has taken all necessary steps to keep local cattle away so that they are protected.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: There are other sanctuaries where bisons are plenty in number like Khan Park in Madhya Pradesh. I want to know whether Government has taken any measure to see that the virus does not reach this area and jeopardise the life of bisons there?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I said in the main part of my reply a team from Izatnagar is making an on-the-spot investigation, and naturally if they make recommendations to take any other steps for protecting wild life and bisons elsewhere, we will do it accordingly.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know whether this virus is also spreading in other areas?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That is very difficult to say. Some effort has been made to separate bisons. But this epidemic now is going down, and recently, there is no report of fresh deaths.

राजस्थान के सूखा ग्रस्त जिलों का केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल द्वारा दौरा

529. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :
श्री लालजी भाई :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के विभिन्न जिलों में हाल के सूखे से पीड़ित लोगों की जिलवार संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सूखे की स्थिति की गम्भीरता का पता लगाने के लिए किसी केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल ने इन जिलों का दौरा किया था ;

(ग) क्या वहां के पशुओं को कम मूल्य पर बेचा गया है जिससे कृषि उत्पादन को क्षति पहुंची है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस कार्य के लिए कितनी सहायता का अनुरोध किया गया तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता राशि दी गयी ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The number of persons affected by recent drought in various districts of Rajasthan, as reported by the State Government, is as follows:—

S. No.	Name of the District.	Population affected (in lakhs)
1	Ajmer	6·00
2	Alwar	1·73
3	Banswara	5·79
4	Bikaner	3·27
5	Bundi	1·20
6	Barmer	7·10
7	Bhilwara	7·50
8	Bharatpur	1·49

9	Chittorgarh . . .	2·97
10	Churu	4·93
11	Dungrapur . . .	4·90
12	Shri Ganganagar . .	2·00
13	Jaisalwer . . .	1·43
14	Jalore	6·21
15	Jodhpur	7·84
16	Jaipur	13·35
17	Nagaur	8·84
18	Pali	8 00
19	Jhunjhunu . . .	7·25
20	Sirohi	3 10
21	Sikar	8 25
22	Sawai Madhopur . .	2 41
23	Tonk	2 15
24	Udaipur . . .	14 76
	TOTAL	132 56

(b) Some of the affected District were visited by the Central Study Team to assess the drought situation for advance plan assistance during the financial year 1974-75.

(c) The State Government have not received any such report

(d) Does not arise

श्री मूल चन्द डागा अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया । मेरा सवाल इस प्रकार है ।

Whether any Central study team had visited these districts to assess the gravity of the drought situation. So, kindly tell us what the study team has done about it.

इस स्टडी टीम ने कौन कौन से जिले और गांव देखे और उन की रिपोर्ट क्या है? आप जानते हैं कि एक करोड़ 32 लाख आदमी अकाल से प्रभावित हुए हैं । जबकि सवाल यह है कि :

Whether any Central study team had visited these districts to assess the gravity of the drought situation.

या यों ही जयपुर और जोधपुर के डाक बंगलों में घूम कर आ गये ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. Actually, I have said that in my reply. I will mention the names of the districts. They are: Ajmer, Pali, Jaipur, Alwar and Sirohi. These are the districts which had been visited by the team.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप ने कहा है कि 25 जिलों में स्टडी टीम गई थी और 1 करोड़ 32 लाख लोग प्रभावित हैं । स्टडी टीम जहां गई उस की रिपोर्ट क्या है? सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को उस ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो बीफ में उन्होंने बता दिया कि क्या कहा है ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Normally, the Central team discusses with the representatives of the State Governments some sample relief work, other operations and the situation there But, mainly, the assessment of the State Government is taken into consideration, unless there is reason to believe that some State Governments' reports need to be further looked into. So, this Central team has reported and a very large number of districts have also been mentioned in my reply. They have been affected by drought and immediate relief measures are necessary. The State Government gave an assessment that Rs. 16 crores will be required for relief and, naturally, they sought some Central assistance. The hon. Member is aware that under the new dispensation now, there are certain well-laid down principles for helping the State Governments.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब आ गया ? मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया । किन किन जिलों का सिचुएशन किया और स्टडी टीम ने क्या राय दी है कि कितना रुपया किस जिले को देना चाहिए और कौन सा जिला कितना प्रभावित हुआ है । महरबानी कर के बोलमोल उत्तर मत दीजिए । उत्तर स्पेसीफिक दीजिए और बताइए कि स्टडी टीम ने क्या राय दी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप बैठेंगे तभी तो वे जवाब देंगे । आप खडे रहेंगे तो कैसे वे जवाब देंगे ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE The Central Team made this report Also, a high-level Committee under Mr. Sivaraman, the Member of the Planning Commission, went into this and they recommended advance Plan assistance to the tune of Rs 10 5 crores to Rajasthan upto 31st March 1975

श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि राजस्थान के 26 जिलो मे से 24 जिलो के नाम तो इस मे लिख दिये हैं लेकिन बाकी दो जिलो कोटा और झालवाडा को क्यो छोड दिया गया है ? क्या अकाल का कोई मापदड है जिस मे अकाल का मापदड किया जाता है । इन दो जिलो में 3 लाख आदमी अकाल के मुह मे हैं और आप ने इन को छोड दिया है । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि आप क्या माप-तोल लगाते हैं अकाल को जानने के लिए और आप ने इन दो जिलो को क्यो छोड़ दिया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE The names of districts which have been mentioned here are very badly affected drought districts. In Rajasthan, in every district, some pockets can be found out which are badly affected. Here, where there is widespread drought, only those districts have been listed. Some other pockets can also be badly affected.

श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा 2 मे से 24 मे तो अकाल है और 2 मे नही है । इन 2 जिलो को क्यो छोड दिया ? उन में 3 लाख आदमी अकाल से पीड़ित हैं । तो आप उन को कैसे भूल गये ? क्या इस का यह कारण तो नही है कि वहा से जनसंघ का एम० पी० लगातार 15, 20 साल से चुन कर आ रहा है और 20 साल से उन का वहा पर कब्जा बना हुआ है । इसलिए आप ने नही लिखा है ।

श्री अमरेश्वर सिंह . जहा जहा कांग्रेसी जीतता है, वही अकाल पडता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय 2 को क्यो छोड दिया, इस के बारे मे बताइए ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: This is the report of the Committee. As I said, on the basis of the assessment made by the State Government and the Central Team, these districts have been listed as badly affected districts.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA Sir, the hon Minister in his reply has said that grants for famine relief are given under the new dispensation. I would like to know whether the new dispensation as recommended by the Finance Commission is the dispensation he is referring to. Also, I would like to know whether the hon Minister knows that an academic, theoretical, air-conditioned room approach to natural calamities like famines will never solve the problem and he will tell the House whether famine is a national calamity or a local calamity, and, if it is a national calamity, will the Central Government come out of a very narrow bureaucratic approach, face the realities and come forward liberally to assist the States which are very severely affected by droughts?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can very well appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member who comes from a very badly affected drought district. The Finance Commission has gone into this problem. I would like to mention here that the Finance Commission listed many wasteful practices prevailing under the old system of Central assistance. Therefore, they suggested that unless the system was improved, a lot of waste of public money will be involved. Now, the new recommendations have been made and the Government of India want to stick to these new recommendations

Delay in Unloading of Wagons by F.C.I.

*583. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been inordinate delay in the unloading of wagons by the F.C.I. during January, and February, 1975 throughout the country;

(b) if so, the loss suffered by F.C.I. as a result thereof; and

(c) what steps have been or are being taken to expedite unloading of wagons by the F. C I. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement indicating the details is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) There was no serious hold up of wagons till towards the end of January, 1975 even though the departmentalised labour adopted 'go-slow' tactics in the depots in the Eastern Zone during that month. Inordinate delays however, occurred in late January and in February, 1975 in Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Delhi Regions as a section of the departmentalised labour went on an indefinite strike with effect from 27-1-1975.

(b) The loss suffered by the F.C.I. was in terms of demurrage and wharfage which accrued on account of delay in release of wagons. Figures of demurrage and wharfage which accrued on this account are being collected.

(c) At places where difficulty in unloading of wagons was experienced stocks were directly delivered to the State Governments by deploying outside labour. Wagons were also rebooked and diverted to other trouble-free points of unloading to avoid detention of wagons and payment of demurrage charges.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: The Hon'ble Minister has given the reply that the losses were on account of demurrage and wharfage in the areas affected by the strike in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Delhi. But what about the other areas unaffected by the strike?

Secondly, leaving apart the strike period, there have been annual and monthly losses due to demurrage and wharfage in each of the last three years. How are you going to explain it?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I have said in the main part of my reply, other parts of the country were not affected; those affected were mainly Delhi, West Bengal, Bihar and some North-Eastern States.

As far as losses on account of demurrage are concerned—the appropriate words would be 'areas in which we have incurred demurrage'— I don't have the monthly figures but I have

the annual figures for the last three years:

1972-73 55·98 lakhs

1973-74 41·10 lakhs (Provisional Figure)

1974-75 34·9 lakhs (Up to the end of January'75)

Development of Marine Products

*534. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the measures proposed to be taken for the development of marine products during the year 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

It is proposed to increase marine fish production to 16.2 lakh tonnes by the end of 1975-76 as against the estimated production of 15.41 lakh tonnes during 1974-75. For this purpose the State Governments are taking steps to introduce additional mechanised boats and increasing the productivity of traditional fishing crafts by introducing modern fishing gear and technology. It is also proposed to import some deep sea going fishing vessels and to strengthen indigenous ship building yards for the construction of fishing vessels, and develop fishing harbours.

2. At present only a small quantity of fish catches is being used for canning and frozen products. It is proposed to increase the proportion of fish utilised for these products. The Integrated Fisheries Project will continue its efforts to develop diversified marine products like fish rounds, fish fillets, slices, portions, kheema, soup etc. A scheme for setting up a cold chain by linking production centres with marketing centres with suitable refrigerated and insulated transport and setting up cold storages and processing units at selected places is also under consideration.

3. For increasing exports of marine products, the Marine Products Export Development Authority also proposes to take a number of steps, including setting up of model plants on West and East coasts for fabrication of aluminium cans for canning sardines, giving assistance for procuring improved type of machinery and modernisation of plants, introduction of an inplant inspection scheme, etc.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Has the Government got any concrete and specific scheme to help the small scale operators in this field to purchase trolleys to develop their process of fishing?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There is a scheme now under which about 60 trolleys are to be imported and 60 trolleys are to be domestically manufactured and supplied. But, in these cases, many of the parties have not been in a position to find the necessary resources for it and therefore the progress is very slow.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: I had asked a different question I am aware of this position that many of the parties who were allotted the trolleys are not in a position to purchase them. That is why I asked him whether he has any specific and concrete proposal to help the small scale operators by giving them liberal loans.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We can find out from the Reserve Bank, the Banking Department and representatives of the National Bank to what extent they can help, and coordinate it. But beyond that, this is not a sector in which we can do much

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: My second question is this. In the absence of any help to the small scale operators, it is only natural that those who

hold monopoly interests would enter the market—like the Union Carbide, the TCA, Birals, Tatas etc. So will the Government take steps to see that a firm decision is taken not to allow these monopoly interests to enter the field?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am not in a position to agree to what the Hon'ble Member has said. After all, the smalll scale operators are also required to raise Rs 60 to Rs. 80 lakhs each and they are to apply only on the basis that they will find the resources. What help do you expect from the Government? Though trawlers were allotted to these parties, they are unfortunately not in a position to raise the resources while other parties have been able to raise Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 lakhs.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: I would like to know whether there is a scheme for the development of a fisheries harbour at Malpe for the development of marine products, pending disposal before the Investment Board for a long time and if so, I would like to know the reason for the delay in disposing of this scheme.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would request the hon. Member to give notice of a separate question on this. The proposal is under consideration, but I will not be able to give the exact information without notice.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Assuming that all the 120 trawlers will come and only big people will be able to buy, is the Minister aware of the fact that in the case of ships costing Rs. 5 crores or Rs. 10 crores, the margin money by the shipper or the owner of the ship is hardly five to ten per cent? Therefore, part (a) of my question is, why is it that on similar terms as bigger ships of the merchant navy you cannot provide for the outlay of about five or ten per cent, and part (b) is, why do you insist upon trawlers at all. The mechanized fishing boats costing a lakh of rupees are adequately efficient. Therefore, why don't you protect the small and medium fishermen by providing them with mechanized fishing boats costing a lakh of rupees, which have been doing wonderful work?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In fact, this has nothing to do with offshore fishing in the proximity of the shore, because small ships or small vessels can operate in the proximity of the sea; there is no ban on that, and 11,000 of them are operating in the country. The only point is this. In the high seas and territorial waters, vessels of other countries.....

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I seek your protection, Sir. Trawlers do come in the coastal waters. The hon. Minister is aware of that. We come from the coastal areas and we feel about it. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You cool down first. Then we shall see. This is not the way.

Mr. Kachwai.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि हमने छोटे लोगों को लाइसेंस दिए लेकिन उन्होंने उनका उपयोग नही किया और इस कारण मजबूर हो कर हमें बड़े पूंजीपतियों को लाइसेंस देने पड़े । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कभी आपने इस बात का अध्ययन किया है कि उनकी वास्तविक कठिनाइयां क्या थी ? क्या आप उनको सहायता और सहयोग देंगे ताकि गहरे समुद्र मे जा कर वे भी मछलियां पकड़ने की व्यवस्था कर सके और बड़े लोगों की जो मोनोपोली है जिस के कारण छोटे पिसते जा रहे हैं वह टूट सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are all in favour of small and medium operators. What I have said is this. We allotted trawlers to them, but it is unfortunate that they are not in a position to use them. What is happening is that neither the big operators nor the small operators are

in our waters; the other countries are fishing in the proximity of our offshore.

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह यादव : किन कठिनाइयों के कारण वे उपयोग नहीं कर पाए ? उन कठिनाइयों को दूर क्या आप करेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: They are not in a position to raise the resources.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The allotment of trawlers has been considerably delayed and the offer from foreign firms has doubled because of undue delay in the Ministry. The Marine Development Authority which is looking after the export and promotion of the marine industry has been completely excluded from consultation, they are not consulted while allotting the trawlers. They allotted about 58 trawlers to the big people with the condition that they must place orders with the Mazgaon Docks. It is true that some of the big people had placed orders with the Mazgaon Docks, but later on they cancelled them. I would like to know whether they have checked up with the Mazgaon Docks as to for how many trawlers orders had been placed and how many had been cancelled. Why is it that they have not consulted the Marine Development Authority at all? Why did they not take them into confidence? That is why all the monopoly houses are being benefited.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Marine Development Authority is regulated by the Ministry of Commerce and the Commerce Ministry is fully involved into all these things All decisions are taken involving all the Ministries and the fear of the hon. Member is not at all justified.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is a very relevant point and the hon. Minister is not answering that. I want to expose a trick. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask this question of the concerned Ministry.

Programme of Social Reforms and Measures to improve lot of Indian Women in 1975

*540. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any comprehensive programme of specific social reforms and measures to improve the lot of Indian women during the observance of 1975 as International Women's Year; and

(b) if so, the main components of the programme and proposed expenditure on each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Various social reforms including legislations and development programmes aimed at improving the lot of women have been undertaken from time to time. The Government of India also appointed a Committee to make a detailed study of the status of women in India and to make recommendations in the matter The Committee on the Status of Women in India have submitted their report which has been placed on the Table of the House. The recommendations are under examination in consultation with various Ministries/Departments concerned and the State Governments.

2. The Government of India constituted a National Committee with the Prime Minister as President and 37 leading women as members towards

the end of 1974, to formulate a programme for the observance of the International Women's Year and to review its implementation periodically. The Committee decided to constitute a Working Group to finalise the programme for 1975. The Working Group has drawn up a plan of action, the main elements of which are dissemination of information and knowledge of the role and rights of women through all available media including the radio, films, exhibitions, literature, stamps, commemorative volumes, seminars and conduct of essay competitions. The programme also envisages encouragement of sports amongst women and research studies. The State Governments have also been advised to draw up programmes of action for the year.

3. Three specific objectives have been laid down by the United Nations to form the theme for this year's programme—the promotion of equality between men and women, full integration of women in development and the involvement of women in promotion of world peace. Some of the steps contemplated to fulfil these ends are as follows:

The Government hope to introduce in Parliament shortly a Bill to ensure equal pay for equal work. Amendments to the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956 to make it more effective are being taken up in consultation with the Law Commission.

4. In addition to general programmes such as establishment of maternity hospitals and ensuring implementation of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, and the provisions under the various labour laws, establishment of educational institutions for girls and women etc the following are the special programmes meant for the benefit of women --

Programmes & its components.	Proposed provision in 1975-76 (in lakhs)
1. *Condensed Courses of Education for Employment and Vocational Training for Adult Women*"	
Women in the age-group of 18-30 are given coaching for middle school matriculation examinations for equipping them to secure employmen.. Vocational courses have also been introduced keeping in view the employment potential.	48·00
2. *Socio-Economic Programmes for Women* :	
Financial assistance is provide to voluntary welfare organisations for setting up small scale production units, handicraft units, units ancillary to large industries, agrobased industries etc. for affording facilities to needy women to engage themselves in full-time or part-time work to supplement their family income.	50·00
3. *Scheme for financial assistance to voluntary organisations for construction/expansion of hostels for working women in urban areas*:	
Financial assistance is provided to voluntary welfare institutions for the construction/expansion of hostels for working women.	60·00
4. *Functional literacy for Adult Women*:	
Training is to be imparted to women in the age group of 15-45 years in health, nutrition, eductaion, home crafts, child care, arts and crafts and civic education, besides literacy.	62·00
5. *Family & Child Welfare Programme* :	
Integrated services to children specially the pre-school children and basic training to women and young girls in home crafts, child care, etc. are provided under this Scheme.	58·00

(1)	(2)
6. General grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations by the Central Social Welfare Board	
Financial assistance is given to voluntary welfare organisations working for women, children, handicapped, aged and infirm and non-student youth etc. . .	150·00
7. Applied Nutrition Programme	
The Programme is designed to educate village communities for better awarenes of the need for improved nutrition through training, production, preservation and use of nutritional foods through local efforts.	150·00
8. Training of Associate Women Workers	
Training is provided to associate women workers to help in the implementation of community programmes life family nutrition, child-care, hygiene etc. in rural areas.	6·00
9. Incentive Award to Mahila Mandals	
Mahila Mandals with commendable performance in the development of community programmes in rural areas are given awards as incentives to promote economic activities, suited to local conditions.	6·00
10. Development of Mahila Mandals	
Formation of Mahila Mandals for Community Development in areas where such an organisation does not exist.	4·07
11. Training of hereditary dais to equip them to perform their duties efficiently and scientifically.	2·00
12. Special scheme for immunisation of pregnant mothers against tetanus.	9·06
13. Prophylaxis against nutritional anemia among mothers through administration of iron and folic acids.	16·00
14. Scholarships to girls to pursue medical and nursing education. . . .	1·25
15. Central institute for Women Craft Teachers.	3·73

The above is exclusive of the provision of Rs 7991 lakhs in the Fifth Plan for Incentive Schemes for Promotion of girls' education, which is in the State Sector.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is an International Women's Year The total financial allotment for the whole year *i.e* 1975-76 for the special programmes for the benefit of women which have been listed in the statement comes to about four and a half crores. I would like to know from the Minister, whether the Government's attitude towards the various problems of women, especially working women, is defined by this miserable allotment that they have made, i.e. four and a half crores for the whole year, although the Government itself is going about to say that they attach the highest importance to the observance of this international women year.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I am sorry, if the hon. Member has got the impression that the entire amount being made available by the Government of India for the welfare of women is only the amount mentioned here, i.e about four and a half crores. In fact, Sir, all the development projects are intended to help both men and women equally. The main thrust of the programme is towards developmental activities and quite obviously,

the women will be equal beneficiaries. The programmes which are mentioned here are specific programmes and these have been taken up within the limitations and constraints of the resources. This is again over and above the other legislative measures which the Government proposes to undertake.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am surprised to find the Minister labouring under the illusion that in this country the general legislative measures are equally helpful to women as to men. The whole point is that in our country under the social and economic structure in which we live, women are not in a position to avail themselves of all these things. However, I will come to that argument later when we have a full-fledged discussion.

Here, in the statement we find that 'the Government hope to introduce in the Parliament early a Bill to ensure equal pay for equal work.' First of all, my question is: is this a categorical statement? Or, is it only a hope? Here he says, 'Government hope to introduce'. I want to know categorically whether such a Bill is going to come or not. If so, by when?

Secondly, when the principle of equal pay for equal work was incorporated as one of the basic findings of the ILO of which the Government of India is a Member, why have the Government taken all these years after ratifying the Convention and not yet come forward with any legislative measures to see that this is enforced in our country?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This is a matter which is being dealt with by my colleague, the Minister of Labour and I understand from him that he wants to bring in a Bill as early as possible, except that I have drawn his attention to a very important point which he is taking into consideration, that is to say, that these legislative measures should not in any way lead to a contraction in the employment of women. Taking that into account, I think he will be able to bring in a Bill as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले में डेरी फार्म

524. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मुरैना जिले में बड़े पैमाने पर एक डेरी फार्म स्थापित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस जिले में किस स्थान पर इसकी स्थापना की जायेगी और यह कब तक स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उस जिले में डेरी फार्म स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया था, और

(घ) उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

New Food Policy

*525. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been preparing a new food policy; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and when it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The main feature of the new policy in regard to wheat is that there will not be any movement on trade account from one State to the other. A statement explaining the salient features of the new policy is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The price and procurement policy for wheat for the marketing season 1975-76, which was under consideration of Government has since been announced on 24th March 1975 The salient features of the new policy are as follows:—

(i) The procurement price for wheat has been maintained at Rs. 105 per quintal for all varieties as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission

(ii) Keeping in view the basic aim of the policy to maximise procurement for Central Pool, a suitable bonus scheme will be introduced.

(iii) The issue price of wheat for stocks released from the Central pool for the public distribution system will remain unchanged at the present level.

(iv) In the interest of maximising procurement, restrictions will be continued on the inter-State movement of wheat by treating each State as a separate zone and no movement of wheat would be allowed outside a State except on Central Government Account.

(v) The mode of procurement such as purchases in regulated markets and/or through a system of levy will be decided by the State Governments.

(vi) The marketing of wheat within the State will be regulated by the State Governments through appropriate administrative/statutory measures as may be deemed necessary by them.

Indian Potash Limited

*530 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than forty per-cent shares in Indian Potash Limited are held by three foreign-owned large business houses; and

(b) whether Government companies and co-operative institutions own about fifty per cent shares in this company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) No. Sir

(b). The companies in the Public Sector and Joint sector together with cooperative institutions own 64 per cent shares in this company.

Study Team on Cooperation Credit Structure of West Bengal

*531 SHRI M S PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India constituted any study team for studying the cooperation credit structure of West Bengal:

(b) if so, the description of the team and the salient features of the report submitted by the team; and

(c) action taken upto date regarding implementation of the report of the team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9353/75.]

Pay Scales of "Shastri" Degree Holders in Sanskrit

*532. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers holding Shastri degree in Sanskrit awarded by various Universities and Boards are considered as trained graduate language teachers by the Government;

(b) whether the Sanskrit teachers holding Shastri degree and other requisite qualifications have been paid the trained graduate pay scale of Rs. 170—380 by the Delhi Administration; and

(c) whether some of the Sanskrit teachers are given selection grade by the Delhi Administration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). In September, 1962, Governemnt laid down certain qualifications for the Sanskrit teachers Grade II employed in the Government schools in Delhi in the scale of Rs. 170-380 (the old scale for trained graduate teacher now revised to Rs. 440—750) for teaching classes VI to X in the composite Higher Secondary Schools. These qualifications were modified in September, 1965 and the revised qualifications laid down are:

(i) B.A. with Sanskrit as a full subject plus a degree in education/teaching;

or

(ii) Oriental degree in Sanskrit equal to B.A. or above, preferably with some teaching experience;

or

(iii) M.A. in Sanskrit, preferably with some teaching experience, and high percentage of marks.

In accordance with these orders, Sanskrit teachers who fulfilled the above qualifications have been paid the scale of Rs. 170—380 by the Delhi Administeration.

The Government have recognised the Shastri examination in Sanskrit conducted by the various Universities and Boards as equivalent to B.A. and Shiksha Shastri as equivalent to B.Ed. or B.T. for the limited purposes of the appointment of language teachers in Sanskrit

The Delhi Administration maintains one combined seniority list for language teachers, which includes Sanskrit teachers also. The selection grades which have been sanctioned with effect from 5th September, 1971 for different categories of teachers have also been given to the Sanskrit teachers who form part of the combined cadre of language teachers

World Bank Policy Paper on Rural Development

*535. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the World Bank policy paper on the rural development wherein it has been stated that the rural poor were either unrepresented or inadequately represented in the councils of Government and the unfavourable distribution

of public expenditure for them in developing countries;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the above and other observations made in the policy paper on rural development, and

(c) steps Government propose to take to ameliorate the condition of the rural people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) This is a confidential report of the World Bank which was prepared for the use of its staff members and is in the nature of guidelines to them for formulating their lending programmes As such no reaction from Government was necessary.

(c) One of the major objectives in the Fifth Plan is to substantially raise the *per capita* consumption of the lowest 30 per cent of the rural population This implies that the income of about 26 million of the poorest rural households must rise For achieving this objective, various programmes have been launched under Plan programmes These programmes include development of drought prone areas, schemes for development of animal husbandry and fisheries, schemes for sericulture schemes for small and marginal farmers, integrated development of command areas, development of tribal and hill areas, implementation of land reforms, legislation, development of rural industries and agro-based industries, development of cooperatives as an effective instrument to serve the needs of agricultural/rural population, adoption of price support measures for agricultural commodities to safeguard the interests of producers against vagaries of fluctuating prices and various other measures to improve the agricultural technology to increase the agricultural production.

The minimum needs programme introduced during the Fifth Plan period also mainly envisages improving the living conditions of rural population. The aspects of minimum needs programme which particularly relate to rural areas include provision of facilities for elementary education for children up to the age of 14 at the nearest possible places to their homes, supply of drinking water to villages suffering from chronic scarcity or having unsafe sources of water, provision of all weather roads to all villages having a population of 1,500 persons or more, provision of developed homes sites for landless labourers in rural areas, ensuring the spread of electrification in the rural areas and provision of integrated health facilities including primary health centres, supply system for nutrition feeding and family planning

All the above programmes are directed to improve the socioeconomic conditions of the rural people of the country

Establishment of Cooperative Sugar Factories in Andhra Pradesh

*536 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the financial and other difficulties holding up the establishment of new sugar factories in cooperative sector in Andhra Pradesh,

(b) whether even though the requisite share capital has been contributed by the growers for the new Cooperative Sugar Factory at Renigunta, Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh, no progress has been made in establishing the factory, and

(c) what steps are proposed to remove the difficulties and expedite the establishment of the new Cooperative Sugar Factories

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a). Newly licensed sugar factories in the cooperative sector are generally facing difficulties on account of increased cost of the plant and machinery, as well as of erection and installation thereof.

(b). The new cooperative sugar factory at Renigunta, District Chittoor of Andhra Pradesh have so far collected share capital of Rs. 106.00 lakhs only which includes Rs. 52.00 lakhs from grower members and Rs. 54 lakhs from the State Government. The cooperative called for tenders for plant and machinery but have not yet placed orders.

(c) In view of the steeply increasing cost of the total project, the Government had set up a Committee in April 1974 to study the problems faced by the newly licensed sugar factories and to suggest various incentives and other measures for making these factories economically viable The report of this Committee is in an advanced stage of consideration by the Government.

Levy System for procurement of Foodgrains

*537. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where levy system for the procurement of foodgrains has been introduced; and

(b) progress and the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a)and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9354/75.]

Losses suffered in sale of Foreign and Indian Foodgrains through Fair Price Shops

*538. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government suffered heavy losses in sale of foodgrains imported as well as indigenous through fair price shops during the last year;

(b) if so, how much;

(c) what are the main reasons for it; and

(d) the steps to be taken by the Government during the next year to reduce such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). During the year 1974-75 for supply of foodgrains to the Central Pool, there was a subsidy of Rs 295 crores on account of the difference between the issue price and the economic cost of imported and indigenously procured foodgrains A number of steps are being taken to reduce the burden of subsidy

Inclusion of Tamil Nadu Land Reform Measures in IXth Schedule to the Constitution

*539. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the land reforms measures initiated by the Tamil Nadu State Government have been held up in Courts;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has pleaded for including them in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b): Yes, Sir.

(c): Before the enactment of the Constitution (Thirty-fourth Amendment) Bill, the Tamil Nadu Government had mentioned that the Gudalur Janmam Estates Act, 1969 had been struck down by the Supreme Court. The Act was included in the Ninth Schedule. The Tamil Nadu Government's request for including in the Ninth Schedule certain other land reform laws was examined, and it was pointed out to them that they needed further amendment in order to be brought in conformity with the national guidelines and that they could be taken up for inclusion after these amendments were carried out

Assistance to Colleges and Universities for strengthening Rural Education

*541. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has decided to provide assistance to colleges and universities for strengthening rural education, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission had appointed a Committee of experts to work out the broad outlines and structure of degree courses relevant to rural environment. The Committee recommended a basic course on national problems for all students on All-India basis, reorientation of the teachers, intergration of conventional courses with concrete problems of the region and short employment-oriented courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels.

The Committee had also suggested that a Committee be appointed to work out different combinations of subjects which may be recommended to the universities for adoption. Such a committee was appointed and it had drawn up a list of combination of subjects and had recommended that these courses may be introduced in a few selected colleges and universities on a pilot basis and the Commission may provide basic assistance for meeting the capital expenditure and even recurring expenditure for appointment of fresh staff, if considered essential

The University Grants Commission has generally accepted the above recommendations and has appointed an Implementation Committee to work out the details of the scheme including the items for which assistance would be provided, basis on which the institutions are to be selected, the quantum of assistance, etc. and to identify the colleges/universities for the purpose

Quality of Rice supplies to Ration Card Holders in Delhi

*542 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of quality of rice supplied to the ration card holders in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for the poor quality of rice supplied to the consumers; and

(c) since when Delhi residents have not been supplied basmati rice and whether there is a proposal to supply basmati or some good quality rice to Delhi people through fair price shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Only coarse rice is being supplied to the Fair price Shops in Delhi It conforms to fair average quality specifications.

Basmati rice has not been supplied since January, 1975, due to its non-availability in stocks. It is proposed to issue 'parmal' rice through Fair Price Shops in Delhi shortly.

Subsidy for Wheat and Coarse Grains

*543. SHRI D D DESAI:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government's food subsidy is especially for wheat consumers;

(b) if so, whether to some extent the sale of coarse grains is also subsidised;

(c) whether any loss has occurred because of the issue of rice through public distribution system; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) to (d). The high international prices of imported wheat and milo are responsible for the payment of a substantial amount of subsidy. There is, however, a small element of subsidy in the issue of indigenous wheat as well. The subsidy on indigenous coarse grains is slightly more than that of indigenous wheat. At present no subsidy is involved in the distribution of rice from the central stocks.

ताप्ती नहर परियोजना

5077. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ की गई ताप्ती नहर परियोजना पर काम कहां तक पूरा हो चुका है, और

(ख) उसको पूरा करने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख) महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यों के एक संयुक्त उपक्रम, अपर तापी परियोजना चरण-दो को अभी तक स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है । इसमें मध्य प्रदेश के निमार जिले में भी सिंचाई लाभों की व्यवस्था परिकल्पित है । इस परियोजना पर कार्य अभी तक आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है ।

Rejection of New Pay Scales by Teachers of Jawaharlal Nehru and Aligarh Muslim Universities

5078. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the teachers of Jawaharlal Nehru University and the Aligarh Muslim University have rejected the new pay scales because of the conditions attached to these scales; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this rejection by the teachers and whether Government would re-

vise its stand regarding the imposition of these conditions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) The Academic and Executive Councils of the Aligarh Muslim University have agreed to the implementation of the new pay scales along with the conditions attached thereto.

The Academic Council of the Jawaharlal Nehru University has decided to recommend to the Executive Council that the Ordinances be amended on the lines of the conditions appended to the orders relating to the implementation of the revised pay scales

(b) Does not arise.

Seniority List of Regular Staff in the Categories transferred from Workcharged

5079. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the seniority list of the regular staff in the categories transferred from the workcharged to the regular establishment of CPWD of all units of seniority have been prepared and circulated to all concerned; and

(b) if not, the units for whom it has not been done so far and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Promotion in F.C.I.

5080. SHRI AMBESH:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many promotions have been made in the Food Corporation of India during the last three years within and from Classes IV, III, II and I category-wise, post-wise and year-wise;

(b) the posts given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the promotions class-wise, category-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to the prescribed percentage has been filled in by the Departmental Promotion Committees/Zonal Promotion Committees/Regional Promotion Committees by promoting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the posts where reservations through promotions were/are prescribed class-wise, category-wise and year-wise; and

(d) if not, special steps being taken to fill up the quota by promoting the reserved candidates and reasons for not filling up the reserved quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the Food Corporation of India and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Setting up of Sports School in Kerala

5081. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the

request of the Kerala Government for setting up a sports school in that State; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The scheme for setting up of Sports Schools is yet to be finalised in accordance with allocation proposed for the V Plan. The question of their location would be decided in the context of the scheme as finalised.

Conversion of Old Office of Junior Engineer under Trivandrum Central Division of CPWD into Family Quarters

5082. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the old office of the Junior Engineer at Pallipuram under Trivandrum Central Division of CPWD has been converted into family quarters;

(b) if so, the number of staff category-wise who have been allotted these quarters;

(c) whether rent is not being charged from the occupants of some quarters; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Some rooms in the old office building have been allotted for residential use.

(b) Three—one Works Assistant, one Assistant Operator and one Chowkidar.

(c) Rent is proposed to be charged from the date of their occupation. One instalment of arrear of rent for the period prior to March, 1975 and rent for March, 1975 has been recovered from the pay of the respective individuals.

(d) Does not arise.

Allotment of Land to Group Housing Societies in Delhi

5083. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether land is being allotted to Group Housing Societies in Delhi by D.D.A. at higher price than the land allotted to Plot Holders Societies; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The co-operative housing societies can be divided into two categories. The first category of the societies are those which have been given undeveloped land for construction of plot housing by their members. The entire cost of development in such a case is borne by the co-operative housing society and is apportioned to each plot allotted by the society to its members. The second category of co-operative housing societies are those which have been given semi-developed land for group housing purposes. Since group housing societies are allotted semi-developed land, they are being charged higher price.

लघु 'विश्व हाकी टूर्नामेंट'

5084. **श्री भक्तराम राजाराम कानहर** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय हाकी संघ ने अक्तूबर में लघु 'विश्व हाकी टूर्नामेंट आयोजित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुमति मांगी है;

(ख) उसमे भाग लेने के लिए किन-किन देशो के खिलाडी दलो को आमंत्रित किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजनार्थ सरकार द्वारा कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविंद नेताम) : (क) से (ग) भारतीय हाकी संघ के स्वर्ण जयंती समारोह के उपलक्ष्य मे भारतीय हाकी सघ को नीदरलैंड, आस्ट्रेलिया, पाकिस्तान, स्पेन, जर्मनी, पौलैंड, इग्लैंड, न्यूजीलैंड तथा मलेशिया की हाकी टीमो को आमन्त्रित करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है । तथापि, सरकार से आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए संघ से अभी तक कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नही हुआ है ।

Dam on Upper Reaches for Flood Control in Balasore, Orissa

5085 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a straight cut from Bhograi area in Balasore District to the sea has been planned to clear water congestion;

(b) whether this cut and excavation of some nullah will be able to reduce floods in the area; and

(c) if so, to what extent, can the need for dam on upper reaches for flood control be deviated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) Two straight cuts to the sea from the Bhograi area in Balasore have been proposed by the State Government of Orissa to clear the congestion of flood waters of Subarnarekha. These proposals have not yet been approved for implementation

(b) and (c) The straight cuts and the improvement of drainage will help in speedy disposal of flood waters thereby reducing the period of submergence However, the effect of these measures is not expected to be substantial for lower reaches due to sustained duration of sumergence obtaining at present and will not obviate the need of upstream storage for flood moderation

झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी बस्ती, जनरल स्टोर, पंजाबी बाग नई दिल्ली में जल सुविधाएं

5086. **श्री पुरुषोत्तम काकोडकर**: क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या झुग्गी झोपडी बस्ती जनरल स्टोर पंजाबी बाग तथा झुग्गी झोपडी बस्ती रोड न० 7 पजाबी बाग नई दिल्ली मे कई वर्ष बीत जाने पर भी सार्वजनीक शौचालयो और पेशाबघरो की व्यवस्था नही की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध मे कोई स्थायी रोका देश जारी किया गया था और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है , और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उक्त कार्य कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : जनरल स्टोर पंजाबी बाग (रोड नं० 41) के निकट झुग्गी झोपड़ी समूह मे गन्दी बस्तियो के पर्यावरणीय सुधार योजना के अधीन सार्वजनिक शौचालयो तथा स्नानगृहों का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ किया गया था परन्तु पंजाबी बाग शरणार्थी सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति द्वारा दायर की गई याचिका पर दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा 6 मार्च, 1973 को रोक आदेश जारी किए जाने के कारण यह कार्य पूर्ण नही किया जा सका। चूकि जे० जे० कालोनी, स्टोर नं० 7, पजाबी बाग भी इस रोक आदेश के अन्तर्गत आता है अत: इस क्षेत्र मे शौचालयो तथा मूत्रालयो का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ नही किया गया है।

(ग) न्यायालय के निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Allotment of Mosques or their sites by Punjab Wakf Board

5087. SHRI NOORUL HUDA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Wakf Board had allotted Masjid Adda Bastian, Jullunder, Masjid Ram Bagh and Masjid Partal Bagh at Amritsar; Masjid Sheeshay Walio Wazoo Tank at Rohtak, Masjid at Sunam and Masjid Karan Gate, Karnal or their sites to strangers or other firms;

(b) the purpose, in each case, for which these mosques or their sites are being utilized by the lessees; and

(c) whether the Masjid Adda Bastian, Jullunder is being used as a restaurant-*cum*-bar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) In the wake of the partition of the country, a number of mosques or their sites on demolition of the proper mosques were either allotted by the Custodian to the refugees or were unauthorisedly occupied by certain individuals, associations or firms. When the Punjab Wakf Board was constituted in the erstwhile State of Punjab, it was confronted with the task of ensuring its title to the mosques or their sites To ensure this, the Board had to decide on allotment of the sites of such mosques which were demolished It is reported by the Board that it has not allotted any of the mosques referred to in the question to any individual, association or firm. Some portions of the sites of some of the mosques have, however, been allotted by the Board in certain special circumstances after obtaining opinion from Darul Uloom, Deoband, Mazahirul uloom, Saharanpur and Mufti, Malerkotla.

(b) *Masjit Adda Bastian, Jullundur.*—A portion of the site of this mosque was allotted by the custodian in the year 1947 to an individual, who constructed a room thereon He unauthorisedly extended his possession over the site of the mosque subsequently The site of the mosque is being made use of as a restaurant.

Masjid Ram Bagh Amritsar—The mosque is in the illegal possession of the Sanatam Dharam Mandir

Masjit Partal Bagh, Amritsar.—There is no such mosque at Amritsar.

Masjid Sheeshay Walio Wazoo Tank, Rohtak.—The tank in one corner of the covered verandah away from the mosque was covered up and is being used as a shop. The mosque itself continues to be used for prayers.

Masjid at Sunam.—A room constructed on a portion of the site of the mosque, which came down after partition is being used as a residence since partition. A suit for possession has been filed against the occupant.

Masjid Karan Gate, Karnal.—This mosque was demolished by the Karnal

Improvement Trust. On the site of the mosque, a show room has been constructed and is being used as such. On the first floor a prayer hall with Mujra and lavatory have been constructed and the stairs to the prayer hall are yet to be constructed. The first floor, which is a mosque, is intended for prayer purpose.

(c) The Punjab Wakf Board has reported that the site of the mosque is being made use of as a restaurant and not as a bar.

राजस्थान में पशु और दूध के विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक सहायता

5088. श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक की सहायता से राजस्थान मे पशु तथा दुग्ध उत्पादन के विकास के लिए एक समेकित कार्यक्रम की आरम्भ करने की कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे मे विचार विमर्श करने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय तथा राजस्थान सरकार के अधिकारियो का एक शिष्ट मंडल विश्व बैंक के निमत्रण पर संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी विस्तृत परिणाम क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) और (ख) : जी हां ।

(ग) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी द्वारा सहायता के लिए यह परियोजना पहले ही मंजूर की जा चुकी है । राज्य सरकार परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए पूर्वापेक्षित कार्यवाही पूरी करने के लिए उपाय कर रही है । इस दशा में पहले ही कुछ प्रगति हो चुकी है ।

'Beldars' under Trivandrum Central Division of C.P.W.D.

5089. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Beldars under Trivandrum Central Division of C.P.W.D. have been posted to work in Divisional and Sub-divisional offices at Trivandrum;

(b) if so, whether the pay of these Beldars are being charged to works at Trivandrum Airport; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No Beldar whose pay is chargeable to Airport at Trivandrum has been posted to work in Divisional and Sub-Divisional Offices at Trivandrum.

(c) Does not arise.

प्राथमिक शिक्षा को केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत लाना

5090. श्री रामहेडाउ : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्राथमिक शिक्षा मे सुधार करने के लिए सरकार इस विषय को केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत लाने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या हाल ही मे हुए मुख्य मंत्रियो के सम्मेलन मे इस विषय पर चर्चा की गई थी, और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) प्राथमिक शिक्षा को केन्द्रीय विषय बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Post of Chairman, U.G.C.

5091. SHRI DALIP SINGH Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of the Chairman, University Grants Commission, has been lying vacant for about six months;

(b) whether the name of a person, who was not selected on earlier occasions to hold this post is being considered; and

(c) the reasons for not filling the vacancy so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of the importance of the post it is necessary to make selection with due care. The matter is under consideration.

Allocation of Nitrogenous Fertiliser to States

5092. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of nitrogenous fertilizer in the country;

(b) the demand and requirements of the nitrogenous fertilizer in the States and allocation made thereof to States during the current year;

(c) whether there is a short supply of that fertilizer to the Gujarat State;

(d) if so, the quantity of short supply and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The total production of nitrogenous fertilisers during 1974 75 in the country in terms of nutrients is expected to be 12 lakh tonnes

(b) The requirements of the States are assessed twice a year, once before each cropping season, The requirements for the Kharif 1975 season have been assesed and the requirements for Rabi 75-76 season will be assessed in June July, before the start of the season. For Kharif, 1975, the gross requirements of nitrogenous fertilisers has been assessed to 13.69 lakh tonnes A total quantity of 8 38 lakh tonnes of nitrogen has already been allotted to the States for the February—April quarter. Further allotments will be made in the third week of April, 1975.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A total of 5600 tonnes of N has been supplied to the State during the month of February, 1975 against a proportionate commitment of 17500 tonnes of N. The shortfall in supply is due to lack of demand in the State.

(e) The State Government has been requested to take steps for ensuring the lifting of the fertilisers allotted to that State.

Reduction in Allotment of Foodgrains to M.P. during October and November, 1974

5093. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) the reasons for the reduction in allotment of foodgrains to Madhya Pradesh during the months of October and November, 1974; and

(b) what steps are proposed to meet the difficult food shortage in Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) The allocation of wheat for Madhya Pradesh for September, 1974 was 3 000 tonnes only. However, the State Government offered an additional contribution of 10,000 tonnes of rice for the Central Pool and in lieu thereof a special allocation of 15,000 tonnes of wheat was made to the State Government in September 1974 at their request The normal allotments for October and November, 1974 were 7 000 tonnes and 12,000 tonnes respectively.

(b) Distribution of foodgrains amongst various districts within a State is the responsibility of the State. The State Government's attention has been drawn to the reported difficult food position in Sidhi district.

Take-over of Wheat Trade

5094. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is likely to take over the wheat trade in surplus States in the near future;

(b) whether there would be any change in the procurement system to curb the private wholesale traders; and

(c) to what extent such steps would give relief to the general public in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) to (c) The procurement and pricing policy of wheat for 1975-76 announced in the Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha on 24-3-1975 inter-alia provides for restrictions on the inter-State movement of wheat by treating each State as a zone and ban on movement of wheat outside the State except on Central Government account The mode of procurement of wheat in the States will be decided by the State Governments and the marketing of wheat within the States, will be regulated by the State Governments through the appropriate administrative/statutory measures as may be deemed necessary by them

It is hoped that with the determined implementation of the new wheat policy, it would be possible not only to attain the target of procurement recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission but also to bring about an overall improvement in the food economy.

हिन्दी टाइपराइटर

5095. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत जिन कार्यालयों में इस समय अंग्रेजी के टाइपराइटर हैं उनको हिन्दी टाइपराइटर देने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जाने वाली है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) :

विभिन्न कार्यालयों को आवश्यकता के अनुसार हिन्दी टाईपराइटर सप्लाई किये जाते हैं

Central Assistance for Seed Production in Punjab

5096. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the venture launched in Punjab for the production of seeds during the last kharif crop has failed to yield encouraging results;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether Punjab Government had approached the Centre for any assistance in this regard; and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

Formation of separate cadre for Engineering Graduates

5097 SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2706 on the 2nd December, 1974 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to form a separate cadre for Engineering Graduates;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken to arrive at a decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As already indicated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2706 on the 2nd December, 1974, various alternatives in regard to the structuring of posts and qualifications at the Class-III level are under consideration. A decision in this regard is to be taken in consultation with the various authorities. It is, therefore, not possible to give an indication about the likely time to be taken in arriving at a decision.

Machines missing/lying idle with Delhi Milk Scheme

5098 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether machines worth several lakhs of rupees have been lying idle or have been found missing with the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and actions proposed against persons responsible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Delhi Milk Scheme has some machinery awaiting installation/erection while some machinery has been kept as a reserve in order to meet emergent situations. In addition, the scheme has some machinery which is no longer required and is in the process of being disposed of. It is not a fact that machinery worth lakhs of rupees belonging to the Delhi Milk Scheme has been found missing.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of water through a minor tunnel in Gurgaon District

5099. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to

supply water through a minor tunnel to Rajola Village near Maheshpur of Gurgaon District of Tehsil Palwal from the Irrigation canal flowing from Kring to Utawar, if so, the facts thereof and the date on which this decision was taken;

(b) if so, the progress achieved so far in the completion of the work; and

(c) if answer to Part (b) be in the negative what are the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) The Government of Haryana have reported that there is a Scheme to construct Rajaulka Minor taking off from left of Uttawar Distributary of Gurgaon Canal to feed the lands of villages Badha Maheshpur Alika, Barnika and Rajaulka and they have taken final decision about its alignment on 24 3 75

(b) and (c). Final decision has been taken only recently and action for land acquisition is in hand.

Implementation of Sugarcane Price in Tamilnadu

5100 SHRI M R LAKSHMINARAYANAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the name of sugar factory in Tamilnadu which has failed to implement the price announced by the State Government for sugarcane for the season 1972-73 and 1973-74, and

(b) the price announced by the Government of Tamilnadu and the actual price paid by the Sugar Factory who failed to implement the price as announced by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) The required information is furnished below :—

(Prices per tonne)

Season	Name of the factory	Cane price advised by the State Government	Cane price actually paid by the factory
		Rs.	Rs.
1972-73	Thiru Arooran Sugars	92 50	85 50
1973-74	Madura Sugars	101 12	98 20
	Aruna Sugars	102 37	95 30
	South India Sugars	104 75	97 60
	Thiru Arooran	100 00	92·50

In respect of 1973-74, the four sugar factories have not yet reported their willingness to pay the prices advised by the State Government.

Scheme for environmental improvement of Slums

5101. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether in the Fourth Plan period, any scheme for environmental improvement of slums was sanctioned for the city of Indore in Madhya Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs 39,06,600,

(b) whether out of this amount, Rs 28 06,800 only have been released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the above scheme by the end of financial year 1973-74,

(c) the approximate date by which the balance amount of Rs 11 00 600 is likely to be released,

(d) whether in the Conference of State Ministers for Housing and Urban Development held at Madras in June 1974 a recommendation was made that in the Fourth Plan Central Sector projects for the environmental improvement of slums should be fully funded by the Central Government to the extent of the unspent carry over against the sanctioned amount, and

(e) whether the Government of India have decided to act on this recommendation and if not why?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) A sum of Rs 28,06 000 has been released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh as on 31st March 1974

(c) Since the Scheme now stands transferred to the State Sector It will not be possible for Government of India to release any fund

(d) The Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held in May June, 1974, had recommended that the pattern of financial assistance as given during the last two years of the Scheme should be continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan but did not specifically recommend that the projects which had been sanctioned by Central Government under this scheme should be fully financed by Central Government to the extent of the unspent carry over against sanctioned amount.

(e) The recommendation made in the Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development has been brought to the notice of the Planning Commission

Wholesale and retail price of rice in different centres

5102 SHRI P R SHENOY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is no noticeable trend towards stabilisation of price in the case of rice,

(b) the latest wholesale and retail market price of rice in different centres of the country, and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the gap between market rate and price for rice through fair price shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) The all India index numbers of wholesale prices of rice between the period December end 1974 and March end 1975 has shown a rise of 5 9 per cent as against a rise of 14 7 per cent recorded during the corresponding period in the previous year.

(b) A statement showing the wholesale and retail market prices of rice in different States is attached.

(c) The State Governments have tightened the various regulatory

measures to prevent violation of food laws so as to improve availability and reduce the prices in the open market.

Statement

Statement showing the Wholesale and Retail Prices of Rice (Coarse) Prevailing in different States on 26th March, 1973

	State	Wholesale Prices (Rs Per quintal)	Retail Prices Rs Per K G
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160 to 270	2 10 to 2 30
2.	Bihar	190 to 290	2·25
3.	Gujarat	285 to 310	3·15
4.	Haryana	170	N.A.
5.	Madhya Pradesh	260 to 290	3·00
6.	Karnataka	204 to 260	N.A.
7.	Orissa	@165 to 240	1·65 to 2·30
8.	Uttar Pradesh	175 to 270	2·10 to 2·70
9.	Tamil Nadu	@213 to 313	N.A.
10.	West Bengal	@183 to 265	2·30
11.	Delhi	220	2 35

@ For coarse and fine varieties

N.A. Not available

Take over of Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission by the Central Government

5103 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1838 on the 7th August, 1974 regarding take over of flood control by Central Government and state the steps taken so far to take over Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission by the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): A bill for the constitution of the Brahmaputra Board under the Centre has been prepared It is not yet ready for introduction in Parliament as some of the provisions in the bill require review. Pending the enactment of the bill and setting up of the Board, financial assistance in the form of loans is being provided to the State Government of Assam for the implementation of flood control measures in the Brahmaputra valley The amount released during 1974-75 was Rs 6 crores An assistance of Rs 4 89 crores has been proposed for 1975-76.

Procurement Price of Rice and Wheat

5104 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present procurement price of rice and wheat is Rs 74 and Rs 105 per quintal respectively; and whether procurement of these two food commodities has been made on

the basis of these fixed procurement price;

(b) if so, the reasons for differential of prices although rice is sold at a higher price than wheat in the ration shops; and whether the Government is considering an increase in procurement price of wheat;

(c) if so, whether the procurement price of paddy will also be proportionately increased; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether different procurement prices for wheat, rice are affecting adversely the rural economy of the rice producing cultivators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) For the Kharif season 1974-75, the procurement price of paddy (coarse variety) has been fixed at Rs. 74 per quintal uniformly in all States The procurement prices of other varieties of paddy and the procurement prices of rice have been fixed after maintaining the same inter-grade price differential as was in force during the previous year. The procurement prices of rice (coarse) fixed for different States mainly for the purpose of procurement under levy for the Central Pool range between Rs. 104 to Rs 125 per quintal.

The procurement price of wheat for the Rabi marketing season 1975-76 has been maintained at Rs. 106 per quintal for all varieties uniformly throughout the country.

(c) No increase in the procurement prices of paddy already fixed for 1974-75 season is contemplated

(d) No, Sir

Demand for Tractors

5105. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present State-wise demand for tractors in the country;

(b) the estimated requirement during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the number of tractors used at present, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) According to information recently collected by this Ministry the State-wise demand for tractors for the year 1974-75 is as under:—

	Nos.
1. Andhra Pradesh	900
2. Assam	65
3. Gujarat	5,500
4. Jammu & Kashmir	125
5. Kerala	150
6. Madhya Pradesh	2,750
7. Karnataka	575
8. Tamil Nadu	13,000
9. Maharashtra	425
10. Orissa	300
11. Punjab	6,000
12. Haryana	4,700
13. Rajasthan	1,900
14. Uttar Pradesh	10,000
15. West Bengal	200
16. Meghalaya	8
17. Nagaland	45
18. Bihar	3,250
19. Tripura	N.A.
20. Manipur	10
21. Himachal Pradesh	180
22. Pondicherry	N.A.
	50,083

(b) The National Council of Applied Economic Research who conducted a detailed and systematic market survey to assess the likely demand for tractors during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, have estimated the annual demand as under:—

	(In'000)
1974-75	45 6
1975-76	52 2
1976-77	60 0
1977-78	68 8
1978-79	78 9
	3 5 5

(c) The information regarding the number of tractors used is also collected as a part of the Live-stock Census The last census was conducted in 1972 and according to this Census Report, the number of tractors in the country in April, 1972, is estimated at 1,70,000 (Provisional) This figure, however, does not include the number of tractors in Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Pondicherry and Union Territories except Delhi The State-wise number of tractors used is given as under —

	In '00
1. Andhra Pradesh	6
2. Assam	6
3. Bihar	—
4. Gujarat	9
5. Haryana	27
6. Himachal Pradesh	(a)
7. Jammu & Kashmir	(a)
8. Karnataka	6
9. Kerala	1
10. Madhya Pradesh	5
11. Maharashtra	6
12. Manipur	(a)
13. Meghalaya	(a)
14. Nagaland	(a)
15. Orissa	2
16. Punjab	47
17. Rajasthan	12
18. Tamil Nadu	11
19. Tripura	N.A.
20 Uttar Pradesh	30
21 West Bengal	1
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(a)
23 Arunachal Pradesh	N. A.
24 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(a)
25. Delhi	1
26. Goa Daman & Diu	(a)
27 Lakshva Deep	(a)
28. Mizoram	(a)
29 Pondicherry	(a)
TOTAL	170

(a Less then 500

N A Not available

Farakka Barrage

5106 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM
SHRI K M MADHUKAR
SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT
SHRI R P DAS

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Farakka Barrage has been completed, if so, when and

at what cost and if not, the reasons for the delay;

(b) what purposes was it intended to serve when it was conceived; and

(c) whether there is any departure from the original ideas, if so, what it is and for what reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Farakka Barrage Project is estimated to cost Rs. 156.29 crores. The expenditure incurred upto February, 1975 is about Rs. 130 crores The Barrage was completed in 1971. Excavation work of the Feeder canal is nearly complete.

Construction work on certain ancilliary and navigation works is in progress

(b) and (c) The main objective of the project has been the preservation and maintenance of the Calcutta Port and the regime and navigability of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly river The project will incidentally improve communication facilities, drainage and sanitation and the water supply conditions in Calcutta Metropolitan area.

Regularisation of unapproved Colonies in Delhi

5107 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether a Committee was appointed to go into the question of regularisation of various unapproved colonies in the Delhi Union Territory;

(b) has the Committee submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, its main recommendations and the criteria adopted to regularise an unauthorised colony; and

(d) the names of colonies which are proposed to be regularised in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The recommendations of the Committee are being examined by the Government. Government have not taken a decision yet.

Misuse of Milk Powder meant for Welfare Programme

5108. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding pilferage and sale of imported milk powder in the market out of quantities supplied for the welfare programmes and to public milk plants;

(b) steps taken to check theft and free sale thereof, and

(c) the average price at which imported powder is sold to milk plants and net rate of excise duty charged?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The provisional pool price charged by the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, which is the canalising agency for import of this commodity, during 1974-75 was of the order of Rs 12,000 per tonne. Countervailing duty at the rate of 10 per cent *ad-valorem* is charged on imported skim milk powder.

Additional Sugar Quota for Kerala

5109 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have requested the Central

Government to raise their sugar quota, and

(b) whether the Government have given any additional quota of sugar to the State during 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) No request had been received from the Government of Kerala for raising their monthly quota of levy sugar However, at their request, an advance allotment of 1500 tonnes of levy sugar was made, in May, 1974 to meet urgent needs and adjusted in five equal instalments of 300 tonnes each in the allotments for July to November, 1974

Concept of Package approach to Agriculture Extension

5110 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the concept of package approach to agriculture extension has been strongly disfavoured by a study conducted by Dr K S Parikh and Srinivasan of Indian Statistical Institute;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government,

(c) whether Government has examined their survey report, and

(d) if so, the facts of the same and to what extent they have agreed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) The scope of the sudy conducted by Dr K S Parikh and Srinivasan of Indian Statistical Institute was "given the V Plan targets of sown area, irrigated area, area under high-yielding varieties, determine the 'Optimal' amount of fertilisers required to reach the output targets of the Plan" The general conclusion that emerges from the study is that if the knowledge and practices associated with the responses obtained from the simple fertiliser trials could be spread widely and if the cultivation of high-yielding varieties could be extended, along with irrigation, the output targets of the V Plan could be met with relatively modest use of chemical fertilisers

In view of the hike in prices of fertilisers the Government is already trying to optimise the use of available fertilisers by encouraging efficient use in those areas where there is greater yield response ratio In addition, the area under high-yielding varieties is planned to be increased by 15 00 million hectares and that under irrigation by 12 2 million hectares during the V Plan period. Emphasis is also being laid on improving the management practices so as to achieve the V Plan target of foo gr i prodi ction

Income Ceiling of the Plantation Workers for Subsidised Rent Free Housing

5111. SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether any approach has been made by the States to the Centre to raise the income ceiling of the plantation workers for subsidised rent free housing, and

(b) if so the broad features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It has been suggested that the income ceiling of the plantation

workers should be raised from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per month. A provision to this effect has been included in the Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1974, which was introduced in the Rajya Sabha. The Bill was referred to the Joint Committee of Parliament which has since submitted its report and recommended the raising of wage limit to Rs. 750 per month. The Bill has yet to be passed by the Parliament.

Control over Monuments at Mahabalipuram

5112 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu State Government has urged the Centre to allow the State Government to have control over the monuments at Mahabalipuram: and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). No such communication has been received from the Tamil Nadu Government.

U G C Grants to Universities

5113. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual grant given by U G C in 1973-74 and 1974-75 to (a) J N U (b) B H.U. (c) Aligarh University (d) Vishwa Bharati (e) Calcutta University (f) Jadavpur University (g) Kalyani University (h) North Bengal University (i) Burdwan University (j) Punjab University (k) Baroda University (l) Gauhati University and (m) Cuttack University;

(b) whether the demand of these universities have not been adequately met during those years; and

(c) what was the net demand or deficit of those universities during those years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-9355/75].

(b) and (c) There is a difference between the Central and State Universities in regard to the basis on which grants are given to them by the University Grants Commission. In the case of the Central Universities, the grants of University Grants Commission include maintainance, administrative expenditure, Campus development as well as other development programmes These grants are given on a 100 per cent basis. In the case of the State Universities, the responsibility for maintenance, administrative expenditure and Campus development rests with the State Governments. The University Grants Commission gives grants in accordance with a prescribed pattern only on developmental programmes

The Universities submit to the University Grants Commission proposals which total to many times the available funds with the Commission Therefore, on the basis of priorities and the recommendations of the Visiting Committees, only a part of the grants requested are provided by the Commission.

The responsibility to meet the deficit of the State Universities rests with the State Governments which look into the needs of the Universities and try to meet them within their resources.

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा उठाई गई हानियां

5114. **श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री आर० वी० बड़े :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम को गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष कितने-कितने मूल्य की (एक) अन्न की क्षति, (दो) रख-रखाव (स्टोरेज) तथा (तीन) यातायात में हानि हुई ; और

(ख) दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी तथा क्षति व हानि को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) और (ख): 1970-71, 1971-72 और 1972-73, जिनके लेखे बंद किए जा चुके हैं, की अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है —

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
भंडार में हानि (खाद्यान्नों को हुई क्षति के कारण हुई हानि सहित)	6.60	6 11	5.00
मार्ग में हुई हानि	7.80	10.81	12.29
मशुल्क में हुई हानि	0.60	1.44	0.61
	15.00	18.36	17.90

खरीदारी और बिक्री के कार्य में कुल हानि की प्रतिशतता 1.06 1.09 0.88

निगम के भारी कारोबार को देखते हुए ये हानियां अनेक तथ्यों के कारण हैं और कुछ हद तक अपरिहार्य हैं । फिर भी जब कभी कोई हानि लापरवाही के कारण हुई पाई जाती है तब निगम संबंधित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कानूनी / अथवा विभागीय कार्यवाही करता है ।

विदेश भेजे गये भारतीय खिलाड़ी

5115. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान अनेक खिलाड़ी भारत से विदेशों को भेजे गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) और (ख) . विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT 9356 75]

Implementation of Recommendations on Educational Reform

5116. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made for effecting educational reforms in the Workshop on Higher Education

sponsored by the University Grants Commission at Chandigarh in September, 1974 has since been implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Workshop on Higher Education held at Chandigarh have been circulated by the Commission to the Universities for discussion, guidance and implementation Recommendations on which specific views or decision of the Commission are required, are under examination of the Commission.

Hiranyakashi Project in Kolhapur

5117 SHRI NIMBALKAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have given up the Hiranyakashi project in Kolhapur district

(b) if so the reasons therefor, and

(c) what alternate arrangements are to be made to irrigate that part of Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) to (c) Hiranyakashi project involves diversion of Krishna waters westward which is not permitted by the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal The Government of Maharashtra have intimated the Central Water Commission that the Hiranyakashi Project is being dropped in the light of the Tribunal's Report

The State Government have also informed that the revised Master Plan for utilising the water allocated to Maharashtra by the Krishna Tribunal is under their consideration and a decision for providing irrigation to that part of Maharashtra proposed under the Hiranyakashi Project will be taken on finalisation of this Plan.

Seniority List of Executive Engineers Class I in C.P.W.D.

5118 SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 855 on the 24th February, 1975 and state the target date when the seniority list of Executive Engineers Class I in Central Public Works Department both Civil and Electrical is likely to be finalized in accordance with the judgement of Supreme Court, delivered on the 11th December, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) As stated in reply given to Unstarred Question No 855 on the 24th February, 1975 the seniority list of the Executive Engineers is required to be revised on the basis of the judgement of the Supreme Court in the Writ Petition filed by Shri A K Subraman and others The implications of the judgement of the Supreme Court are being examined as expeditiously as possible, in consultation with the Department of Personnel and the Ministry of Law A revised seniority list can only be drawn after the implications of the judgement are clear It will, therefore, not be possible to indicate any target date for revision of the seniority list

Allotment of Land to Institutions and Societies in New Delhi

5119 SHRI S N SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Institutions and societies that have been allotted Government land in New Delhi during

the last three years and the area of land allotted to each;

(b) the criteria followed in the allotment of land, and

(c) the land now available or likely to become available during the next one year and how it is proposed to be allotted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Meeting of State Education Ministers

5120. SHRI P M. MEHTA·
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the issues to be discussed at the proposed Conference of State Education Ministers, and

(b) how many State Ministers have agreed to attend?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Agenda for the Conference of State Education Ministers, which is likely to be convened shortly, is yet to be finalised.

Cut in Pay of Employees of I.I.T., Madras

5121. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the employees of IIT, Madras suffered from a cut in pay for 10 days in spite of their presence in duties· and

(b) if so, the steps taken to restore the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) According to Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, in November, 1974 in the case of a few employees a deduction in pay for 10 days was made due to unauthorised absence of these employees during working hours On re-considering, the Institution has paid the money so deducted.

"Cleanliness Drive Spawns Eye-sore"

5122 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the letter to Editor column of the Hindusan Times evening issue dated the 23rd October, 1974 under the caption "Cleanliness Drive Spawns Eye-sore", and

(b) if so, action taken in this regard to help the people of the locality?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Fishing Harbour at Sesson Dock, Bombay

5123 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2639 on 2nd December 1974 regarding location of fishing harbour in Maharashtra and state·

(a) whether the final decision has been taken to develop the deep sea fishing harbour at Sasson Dock in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). A revised proposal received in January, 1975 from the Bombay Port Trust for providing limited facilities at a cost of Rs. 352 lakhs is under consideration in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra. A final decision will be taken subject to availability of funds, after technical feasibility and economic viability of the project have been examined.

"Keshav Kunj" Jhandewalah, New Delhi

5124. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) when was the building known as 'Keshav Kunj (RSS Headquarters) at Jhandewalan New Delhi constructed;

(b) what is the total floor area of the said building and since when has the house-tax been levied;

(c) what is the rateable value of the same;

(d) the names of tenants and the rent they are paying; and

(e) the arrears of house-tax due as on the 31st March, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The building known as 'Keshav Kunj', assessed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in the name of RSS, is an old one. The specific date on which the building was constructed is not available with the Corporation. However, a few plans for additions and alterations to the existing building of Sanskriti Mandir, Jhandewalah Temple, were sanctioned by the Corporation in phases during 1968-69.

(b) The total floor area of the building is 12432 sq. ft. The building was assessed for the first time in 1967 at a rateable value of Rs. 1600 per annum.

(c) The rateable value of the building is Rs. 63,890 p. a. w.e.f. 7th March, 1969.

(d) The question does not arise as the building is under self occupation.

(e) Rs. 29,539.70 p. as. on 31st March, 1975.

Increase in processing capacity of Milk Plants under 'Operation Flood Programme'

5125. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under 'Operation Flood Programme' over 85 per cent of the money has been used to increase the processing capacity by setting up more milk product units and market promotional measures instead of increasing milk production;

(b) if so, action taken to reverse the process and results thereof; and

(c) the number of foreign experts in India under 'Operation Flood' and action taken to reduce their number in view of the fact that a good number of qualified persons are available in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that as much as 85 per cent of the funds to be generated under the Project 'Operation Flood' have been used for increasing the processing capacity of the milk plants, product units and for market promotional measures. A statement showing the expenditure incurred upto 28th February, 1975 on different action items is attached.

In the initial stages, dairy processing facilities had to be expanded in order to capture commanding share of the city milk markets in the organized dairy sector. Rural dairies, with increased processing facilities through feeder/balancing dairies, had to be set up in order to enable diversion of existing marketable surplus to the city dairy plants. This has helped the dairies to attract milk from places in the interior. Considering the results of these long term measures for augmenting milk production and channelising the same in the city plants, it is not considered necessary to reverse the process.

(c) The project is being implemented in ten States and the Union Territory of Delhi A total of eight Foreign Experts have been sanctioned by the FAO for this project which is considered quite reasonable.

Statement

Action Item	Description	Expenditure incurred up to 28-2-75 (Rs in crores)	Percentage of Total estimated project outlay
1	Expansion of the four cities existing capacity to obtain a rapid increase in their distribution of liquid milk.	1 77	1 85
2	Expansion of handling capacity by additions to existing handling facilities and erection of new urban liquid milk plants .	7 63	7 99
4&5	Milk collection and chilling centres Feeder Balancing milk plants	17 36	18 19
7	Increasing milk production by provision of technical inputs which will include production of ready mixed concentrates and green fodder, artificial insemination, veterinary services and medicines and calf rearing assistance.	4 04	4 23
8	Development of improved milch animals.	1 52	1 52
9	Organisation of rural procurement of milk	0 48	0 05

Grants/Donations to Educational/Cultural Institutions for Promotion of Inter-State Understanding

5126. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amounts were made available by way of grant/donation in the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 to educational/cultural institutions of the country for promotion of inter-State understanding and good relations with a view to achieving national integration; and

(b) if so, full facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV). (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha

Comprehensive town and country planning legislation

5127 SHRI HARI SINGH·
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose a comprehensive town and country planning legislation for the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed legislation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) No, Sir The subject is dealt with by the States However, a revised model Town and Country Planning legislation is being prepared by the Town and Country Planning Organisation for circulation to the States.

(b) Does not arise

राष्ट्रीय आवास नीति

5128. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार की आवास सम्बन्धी कोई निश्चित राष्ट्रीय नीति नहीं है

(ख) क्या प्राक्कलन समिति ने अपनी 67 वीं रिपोर्ट में इस विचार को व्यक्त किया है, और

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) :

(क) 31 मई से 2 जून, 1971 तक मद्रास में हुए आवास तथा नगर विकास के राज्य-मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में राष्ट्रीय आवास विषयक नीति बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था । सम्मेलन ने यह सिफारिश की है कि इस प्रश्न पर गहराई से विचार करने के लिए तथा भविष्य में अपनाई जाने वाली नीति के सम्बन्ध में सिफारिश करने के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय आयोग का गठन किया जाय । इस सिफारिश पर अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं देने के लिये पहले ही दो योजनाएं हैं अर्थात् ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने की योजना । ये दोनों योजनाएं राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं । राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार अब तक ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम के अन्तर्गत लगभग 56,500 मकानों का निर्माण तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने की योजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग 3,00,000 आवास-स्थलों का वितरण किया गया है ।

Quota of wheat for West Bengal out of the quantity to be received from Germany

5129 SHRI R N BARMAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of wheat India is likely to get from Germany under agreements during 1974-75;

(b) out of this the quantity, Government propose to earmark for West Bengal; and

(c) the criteria for ear-marking the quota to each State from this wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) No agreement has been entered into with the Government of Germany for supply of wheat for 1974-75 However, 132,800 tonnes of wheat is expected to be received as food aid from the European Economic Community including contribution of 34,000 tonnes from Federal Republic of Germany.

(b) and (c). Foodgrains procured within the country and imported from abroad are merged into the Central Pool of foodgrains Allocations from the Central Pool are made to the States from Month to month, keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, needs of the States, market availability and other relevant factors

Village Housing Project Scheme

5130 SHRI GADADHAR SAHA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are shortages of houses in rural areas, if so, an estimate thereof.

(b) how many houses have been sanctioned under Village Housing Project Scheme during last three years and how many have been constructed per year on an average, Statewise;

(c) whether performance of the Village Housing Project Scheme is unsatisfactory and the funds were being diverted for other purposes; and

(d) if so, main causes thereof and measures being taken to prevent diversion of the funds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir The housing shortage in rural areas at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan was estimated to be of the order of 11 8 million units

(b) A statement giving the requisite information on the basis of the reports received from the State Governments so far, is attached

(c) and (d). This Schme is in the State Sector Central financial assistance for all State Sector Programmes, including Village Housing Projects Scheme is released by the Ministry of Finance to the State Governments in the shape of 'Block Loans' and 'Block Grants The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector Schemes, including Village Housing Projects Scheme, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them In view of the constraints on resources and competitive demands on resources from other development programmes the State Goevrnments do not give a higher priority to construction of houses under the various social housing schemes including the Village Housing Projects Scheme However, on every available opportunity during Housinfg Ministers' Conferences, Annual Plan discussions and other meetings held from time to time, it is urged upon the State Governments to provide adequate funds for implementation of social housing schemes including Village Housing Projects Scheme, and not to divert funds earmarkd for housing to other sectora programmes.

Statement

Statement showing the number of houses sanctioned and constructed during the period 1972-73 to 1974-75 under the village Housing Projects Scheme (Based on the progress reports received from state Governments so far).

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of houses		Average number of houses per year	
		Sanctioned	Constructed	sanctioned	constructed
1	Andhra Pradesh	112	259	37	86
2	Assam	Uptodate progress reports have not been received from the state Govt.		..	..
3	Bihar	Nil	Nil	..	..
4	Gujarat	Uptodate progress reports have not been received from the state Govt.		..	..
5	Haryana	Nil	Nil	..	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	Uptodate progress reports have not been received from the state govt		.	..
7	Jammu & Kashmir	The stare Govt. are not implementing the scheme		..	
8	Kerala	1474	1445	491	488
9	Madhya Pradesh	596	216	199	72
10	Manipur	Progress reports have not been received from the state Govt.			
11	Meghalya	The state Govt. are not implementing the Scheme			
12	Karnataka	Uptodate progress reports have not been received from the state Govt.			
13	Maharashtra	The state Govt. have discontinued implementation of the Scheme.			
14	Nagaland	The State Govt. are not implementing the Scheme.			
15	Punjab	1441	298	480	99
16	Rajasthan	The state Govt. have discontinued implementation of the Scheme.			
17	Orissa	Uptodate progerss reports have not been received.			
18	Tripura	150	115	50	38
19	Tamil Nadu	3329	1925	1110	642
20	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	145	Nil	49
21	West Bengal	The state Govt. have discontinued implementation of the scheme.			
	TOTAL(States)	7102	4403	2367	1468
Name of U. Ts.					
1	Delhi	869	580	290	194
2	Goa, Daman & Diu	115	73	38	24
3	Pondicherry	78	73	26	24
4	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	TOTAL :	1062	726	354	242
	GRAND TOTAL (States & U. Ts.)	8164	5126	2721	1710

Request from farmers Parliamentary Forum for upward revision of prices of cotton, sugarcane and wheat

5131. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Farmers Parliamentary Forum has asked the Government for an upward revision of the prices of cotton, sugarcane and wheat; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In so far as cotton is concerned, the Farmers Parliamentary Forum has demanded that the higher prices as already agreed by the Ministry of Commerce may be fixed for long-staple cotton and the Cotton Corporation of India may be provided with adequate funds to enter the market for purchases in a big way As the resources of the Cotton Corporation are Limited, the request of the Forum is being considered by Government in consultation with the Ministry of Finance

As regards the sugarcane, the Forum has demanded fixation of sugarcane price at Rs 17/- per quintal The question regarding fixation of statutory minimum price for sugarcane for 1975-76 is being considered by Government in the light of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission

As regards wheat, the Forum has demanded that the price of wheat should be fixed at a level not less than Rs. 125/- per quintal Government of India have, after careful consideration of all relevant factors, recently decided to maintain the procurement price of wheat at Rs. 105/- per quintal for all varieties for 1975-76 marketing season as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Sugar production from October, 1974 to February, 1975

5132. DR. H P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the sugar production during each month since October, 1974 to February, 1975, and

(b) the extent of increase in production registered since the increase in free-sale sugar quota was allowed last?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The production of sugar between October, 1974 and February, 1975 is as under:

Month	Production (Tonnes)
October 1974 . . .	62 [illegible]
November 1974 . .	2 [illegible]
December 1974 . . .	[illegible]
January 1975	9 [illegible]
February, 1975 . . .	8 92 [illegible]

(b) The Government announced an increase in proportion of free sale sugar for 1974-75 season on the 29th January 1975 The production of Sugar was 8 92 lakh tonnes during February, 1975 as compared to 9 39 lakh tonnes during the previous month, and 7 33 lakh tonnes during February, 1974.

Sharing of 'Subernarekha' waters

5133 SHRI K M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps taken to sort out the dis agreements between West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar States over the sharing of the waters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): A meeting was hdd by the Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation on 29th January 1973 with the Chief Ministers of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa to discuss the various issues of the Subernarekha Multi-purpose Project. It was felt that there was no case for review of allocation of Subrenarekha waters amongst the three States as already agreed to in 1965 in Eastern Zonal Council meeting, at this stage.

It was further decided that the Chairman, Central Water Commission, would examine the possibility of increasing the storage capacity at the two dam sites, namely, on the Subarnarekha at Chandil and on the Kharkai proposed by Bihar Orissa will also examine the possibilities of storages in Subarnarekha and Burhabalong

On receipt of the report of the Chairman, Central Water Commission, the question of clearing the Bihar Project will be considered again by the Union Minister in a meeting with the three Chief Ministers

Construction of multi-purpose high dam over river Koshi

5134. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1827 on the 3rd March, 1975 and state:

(a) what is the difficulty or hurdle in preparing plan-estimate, cost-estimate, accruing benefit and time-schedule for the construction of a multi-purpose high dam over river Kosi near Kothar and in approaching the Government of Nepal for the same; and

(b) what are the details if such estimates having been prepared during the days of Lord Wavell, the British Viceroy and in which respects they require alterations now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDER NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Investigation for a dam across Sapt-Kosi at Kothar in the Nepalese territory were made in 1959, and a preliminary report was also prepared. But the subsequent geological investigations indicated unfavourable conditions for a high dam at that place The Kosi Technical Committee appointed by the Government of Bihar (1965) also did not consider it an economic proposition and also did not consider the dam necessary for irrigtion and power purposes. The Committee, therefore, suggested that the investigations for a dam at Kothar may not be pursued However, the Kosi Technical Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1972 to go into the question of situation problem of Kosi Canals suggested as a long term remedial measure that a high dam for silt storage in the upper reaches of the river Kosi may be investigated and that for any such high dam, the life of the dam, the regime of the river between the dam and the Kosi Barrage and between flood embankments upstream and downstream of the barrage would have to be carefully considered.

As the preliminary report was prepared on the basis of survey and investigations carried out a long time ago, it is necessary to up-to-date these investigations and revise the cost of

the project as well as re-assess the economic benefits that would result from the project. The State Government have been requested to prepare a detailed proposal for taking up the matter with the Government of Nepal

भारत सेवक समाज को सहायता

5235. **श्री मुल्की राज सैनी :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974–75 में भारत सेवक समाज को सहायता के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ,

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या है जिनमें भारत सेवक समाज की जिलावार शाखायें है ,

(ग) भारत सेवक समाज द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया है , और

(घ) वर्ष 1974–75 में भारत सेवक समाज ने कितनी धनराशि व्यय की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाजखां) : (क) से (घ) सूचना विभिन्न बाहरी स्रोतों से एकत्र की जानी है, जो एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

भूमि सुधारों के बारे में विश्व बैंक के विचार

5136. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री ए.के० पी० सिंह :
श्री राम रतन शर्मा :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान विश्व बैंक द्वारा निकाले गये इस निष्कर्ष की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत में भूमि सुधार, वास्तविक के बजाय मौखिक अधिक है ,

(ख) इस बारे में तथ्य और सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ,

(ग) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां भूमि सुधारों के परणामस्वरुप उत्पादन बढ़ा है , और

(घ) ऐसे राज्यों में उत्पादन में कितनी कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई राज्यमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) और (ख) भूमि सुधारों सम्बन्धी बैंक नीति पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथ विकास बैंक की रिपोर्ट सं० 440 में यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि भारत में इस समय यह बात भलीभांति स्वीकार की जाती है कि काश्तकारी की सुरक्षा और भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा सम्बन्धी सुधार के पाय आंशिक रूप में लागू किए गए हैं और हो सकता है कि भूमि सुधारों का लाभ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को न दिया जा सके । किन्तु भूमि के कुछ वितरण की गुंजाइश है, जिससे कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ सकेगा । भूमि सुधार को बढ़ावा देना भारत सरकार की सतत नीति रही है किन्तु सरकार का यह कभी विचार नहीं रहा कि केवल भूमि सुधारों से कृषि की समस्या हल हो सकती है । भूमि सुधार कृषि विकास के समेकित कार्यक्रम का एक भाग है जिसमें छोटे और सीमांत किसानों की स्थिति मजबूत करने की योजनाएं, कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पर्याप्त ऋण तथा अन्य कृषि आदानों की व्यवस्था करना, कृषि मजदूरी आदि पर निर्वाह करने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए आय के स्रोत बढ़ाने का प्रमुख स्थान है ।

(ग) और (घ) : देश के व्यापक क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ा है, किन्तु ऐसा पूर्णत: भूमि सुधार के कारण नही हुआ है। कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए विकास सम्बन्धी विभिन्न उपायो में से केवल भूमि सुधार की भूमिका को अलग अलग करना व्यावहारिक भी नही है।

Price of Mustard oil, Groundnut oil and other edible oils

5137. SHI SAROJ MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present price of Mustard oil, groundnut oil and other edible oils, state-wise,

(b) comparative price of these oils during the same period of last year, and

(c) the causes for variation in prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) A statement showing wholesale prices of mustard oil, groundnut oil and other important edible oils in certain important markets of the country during the week ended 21st/28th March, 1975 and also during the corresponding week in 1974 is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9357/75].

(c) The wholesale prices of important edible oils in various markets during the current year in the country are generally such lower as compared to last year. This may be attributed to such factors as expectation of substantial increase in the production of 1974-75 rapeseed and mustard crop, dehoarding measures taken by the Government reduction in the permissible maximum level of usage of groundnut oil for the manufacture of vanaspati, tight credit policy and banning of forwad trading in 24 minor oilseeds and oils.

सूखे से प्रभावित राज्यों में राहत सम्बन्धी उपायों की प्रगति

5138. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए आरम्भ किये गये राहत सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों में सन्तोषजनक प्रगति नही हुई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है

(ग) क्या इन कार्यक्रमों को उचित ढंग से क्रियान्वित न किये जाने के बारे में अनेक राज्य सरकारों से मन्त्रालय को शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) (क) आवश्यक जायजा लेने के बाद भारत सरकार ने देश में विभिन्न सूखा-ग्रस्त राज्यों को योजना के लिए आंशिक सहायता की स्वीकृति दी है ताकि प्रभावित आबादी को राहत के लिए उत्पादनशील निर्माण कार्यों के रूप में रोजगार के आवश्यक अवसर दिए जा सके। सम्बंधित राज्यो ने राहत सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों का क्रियान्वित करने में सन्तोषजनक प्रगति की है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता।

(ग) जी नही।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Revised scales of Technical Teachers in Delhi

5139. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Education have revised the pay scales of Technical Teachers under Directorate of Technical Education, Delhi Administration with Selection Grade and if so, the corresponding revised grades; and

(b) whether the Selection grades have not been implemented so far by the Directorate of Technical Education, Delhi Administration in the case of teachers if so, the reasons therefor and how much time it will take to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The scales of pay in respect of Technical Teachers under Directorate of Technical Education, Delhi Administration, were revised during March, 1974 giving effect to the scales from 27th May 1970:—

Post Graduate Teachers	
Revised Scale:	Rs.350—700
Selection Grade:	Rs.600—800
Trained Graduate Teachers	
Revised Scale :	Rs.250—550
Selection Grade :	Rs.550—700

These scales of pay are being further revised as recommended by the Third Pay Commission; however in the case of Trained Graduate Teachers, the scale now approved by the Government would be Rs. 440—20—500—EB—25—700—EB—25—750 instead of Rs. 440—15—515—EB—15—560—20—700—EB—25—750 as recommended by the Pay Commission. The selection Grade posts will be 20 per cent of the permanent as well as temporary posts which have been in existence for 3 years or more.

(b) Action to implement the Selection Grades has been initiated. Delhi Administration has framed seniority lists categorywise and have circulated the same among the concerned teachers and their objections have been invited. After finalising the seniority lists, the Selection Grades will be granted to the eligible teachers.

Tista Barrage Project (Phase I)

5140. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 922 on the 21st March, 1972 regarding the scheme for linking Ganga with Brahmputra and state:

(a) whether Tista Barrage Project (phase I) estimated to cost Rs. 44.6 crores, technically examined and approved by C.W.P.C, has since been finalised and approved; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal submitted a modified report for the Tista Barrage Scheme which is estimated to cost Rs 69.72 crores in November, 1973 The inter-State aspects of this scheme involving West Bengal and Bihar Governments are being sorted out before it can be cleared by the Planning Commission.

Action taken on communication received in D.D.A. office

5141 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 8478 on the 29th April, 1974 regarding communication received in D D.A office and state.

(a) whether the Housing Officer, Delhi Development Authority has received communications dated the 27th May, 1974 and 4th July, 1974 from the Lawrence Road Welfare Federation, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is reported that the Secretary of the Lawrence Road Welfare Federation had requested for a copy of the letter sent by the DDA to the Chief Egineer C P W D Delhi Administration Division, on 6th September, 1973 The D D A has sent a copy of the letter to the Secretary, Lawrence Road Welfare Federation accordingly

Pay scales of Physical Education Teachers

5143 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government are aware that the pay scales of University and College Teachers including teachers of physical education were at par till recently;

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware that University Grants Commission propose to introduce different pay scales for the teachers of physical education in the Universities;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) to (d) The teachers in the departments of Physical Education in Universities and Colleges are entitled to the same scales of pay as are sanctioned to their counterparts in other departments

The University Grants Commission has made certain recommendations with regard to the scales of pay and qualifications of Director In tructor of Physical Education These are under consideration of the Government

Promotion of Assistant Executive Engineers Class I to the rank of Executive Engineers Class I

5144 SHRI R R SHARMA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state·

(a) the number of Assistant Executive Engineers Class I promoted to the rank of Executive Engineers Class I in Central Public Works Department during the year 1975,

(b) the number of Assistant Engineers Class II promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer Class I during the year 1975, and

(c) if the answer to part (b) is nil, the circumstances under which the judgment of Supreme Court delivered on the 11th December, 1974 in writ petition No 489 of 1972 has been ignored?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a)

(a) Six on the civil side and four on the electrical side.

(b) None.

(c) The promotion of the 10 Assistant Executive Engineers is well within their quota and is not in violation of the Supreme Court's decision On the other hand the Assistant Engineers have already been promoted far in excess of their quota.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यापकों का आन्दोलन

5145. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को दिल्ली विश्व विद्यालय से सम्बद्ध अध्यापकों के आन्दोलन की जानकारी है

(ख) उनकी मुख्य मांगें क्या है, और

(ग) उन पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एम० नूरुल हसन) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षक संघ, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय (संशोधन) विधेयक 1975, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के नए वेतनमान, चिकित्सा लाभ योजना, अस्थायी और तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्त शिक्षकों को नियमित करने आदि प्रश्नों के सम्बन्ध में आन्दोलन कर रहा है। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति ने संघ से दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय (संशोधन) विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में शिक्षकों के विचार आमंत्रित किए हैं ताकि वे उन्हें सरकार तक पहुंचा सकें। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों ने नए वेतनमानों को 1-1-1973 से लागू करने का निर्णय किया है। विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षक, अस्पताल में दाखिल होने पर, दिल्ली में रह रहे केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध सुविधाओं के समान, चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के हकदार हो गए हैं। विश्वविद्यालयों के अधिकारियों ने दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षक संघ को सूचित किया है कि अस्थायी तदर्थ शिक्षकों का नियमित करने के सभी मामलों पर नियमों के अनुसार सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार किया जाएगा।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षक संघ ने 27-3-1975 से अपना आन्दोलन स्थगित कर दिया है और बारी-बारी से की जाने वाली भूख हड़ताल वापस ले ली है।

Irrigation Project for Bahraich

5146 SHRI B R SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation sanctioned any project for irrigation for the district of Bahraich, and

(b) if so, their details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (b) Sarju Pumped Canal Scheme of Uttar Pradesh for providing irrigation benefits to areas in the district of Bhraich was approved by the Planning Commission in February, 1974. The Scheme envisages lifting of 68 cumecs of water from Sarju river at Gaighat The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 4 84 crores and will provide annual irrigation to an area of 24,000 hectares

Assessment of Green Revolution

5147. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State-wise assessment of the impact of green revolution has been made;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how far the introduction of high-yielding varieties have helped balanced and sustained development of agricultural production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No State-wise assessment of the impact of Green Revolution has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The introduction of high yielding varieties programme has yielded good results. Before the introduction of this programme, the highest level of foodgrains production achieved was 89.4 million tonnes in 1964-65. After the introduction of the programme in 1966-67, the highest level of foodgrains production reached 108.4 million tonnes in 1970-71. In the drought year of 1965-66, i.e., before the introduction of the programme, the foodgrains production dropepd to as low as level as 72.3 million tonnes. In the post implementation drouhgt year of 1972-73, it was 97.0 million tonnes. This is mainly because the high yielding varieties have given substantially higher yields than the local varieties on the average every year. The high yielding varieties programme has thus helped in balanced and sustained development of aricultural production in the country.

Agricultural Productivity in India and in othir Foreign countries

5148. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the productivity of agriculture in India is among the lowest in the world;

(b) if not, the rating of the productivity of Indian agriculture in comparison to other countries; and

(c) the reason for such low productivity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRCULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The overall productivity of agriculture in India is among the lowest in the world, although a number of crops have recorded fairly high levels of productivity in certain parts of the country.

(c) Apart from its dependence on monsoons, which are always uncertain the other factors responsible for low productivity of agriculture in India include (i) lack of varieties suitable for all situation within an agro-climatic region, (ii) non-adoption of modern technology by majority of the farmers, (iii) shortage of quality seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, electric power, irrigation water, etc., and (iv) restricted availability of credit facilities.

Collection by DDA by way of Deposit from Applicants

5149. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected by the Delhi Development Authority by way of deposit from applicants for

plots of land in Delhi to be allotted to them through draw of lots;

(b) whether this amount has been deposited in a fixed deposit account by the Delhi Development Authority,

(c) if so, for what period and at what rate of interest;

(d) whether the depositors or applicants shall be given some interest on the sum deposited by them and if so, at what rate and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) when the draw of lots for plots of land is likely to be held and when the amount shall be returned to the unsuccessful applicants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Approximately Rs 4 crores The correct figure would be known on closing and reconciliation of accounts for February and March, 1975.

(b) The DDA has deposited Rs. 2 crores in short term deposit with the State Bank of India.

(c) The amount has been invested for 91 days at 5 per cent per annum

(d) No interest is paid on earnest money as made clear at the time of inviting applications.

(e) No date for the draw has yet been fixed.

इन्दौर के लिए विकास योजना

5150. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) की विकास योजना हेतु दो करोड़ रुपये का ऋण देना स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी का सम्पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय महत्व के क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत नगरीय विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की व्यवस्था में से 1974-75 के दौरान इन्दौर के विकास हेतु 15 लाख रुपये का ऋण स्वीकृत किया गया है।

Scheme for Women's Participation in Development of Country in 1975

5151. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to frame a scheme for women to participate in the development of the country in 1975 in honour of the International Women's Year;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not doing so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) India has joined other members of the United Nations to observe International Women's Year Among the three specific objectives laid down by the United Nations General Assembly to form the theme for this year's programme is that of ensuring the full integration of women in the total development effort, especially by emphasising women's responsibility and important role in economic,

social and cultural development at all levels.

A National Committee with the Prime Minister as Chairman and thirty seven leading women, was constituted towards the end of 1974 for working out plans for the observance of International Women's Year. A Working Group constituted by the National Committee drew up a a programme for the year, consisting of schemes designed to create awareness and consciousness through the various communication media, of the role and rights of women and the tasks they need to take up for participation in national development

In addition, there are on-going programmes designed to enable women to improve the quality of their lives, and equip them for participating in the development of the country. These are listed below —

1. Condensed Courses of Education for Employment and Vocational Training for Adult Women

2 Socio-Economic Programmes for Women

3 Scheme for financial assistance to voluntary organisations for construction/expansion of hostels for working women in urban areas

4 Functional Literacy for Adult Women.

5. Family & Child Welfare Programme.

6. General grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations by the Central Social Welfare Board.

7. Applied Nutrition Programme.

8. Training of Associate Women Workers.

9. Incentive Award to Mahila Mandals.

10. Development of Mahila Mandals.

11. Training of hereditary dais.

12. Special Scheme for immunisation of pregnant mothers against tetanus.

13. Prophylaxis against nutritional anemia among mothers through administration of iron and folic acids.

14. Scholarships to girls to pursue medical and nursing education.

15 Central Training Institute for Women Craft Teachers

(c) Does not arise.

Distribution of Sugar and Foodgrains, Collected under Levy Schemes to Factories, Bakeries and Manufacturers of Soft Drinks

5152 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar and foodgrains collected under the levy schemes are distributed to factories, bakeries and manufacturers of soft drinks like Coca Cola,

(b) if so, to which factories, bakeries or manufacturers they are given and what is the quantity involved in each case, and

(c) the reasons why they are so given when the common man is starving?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Except for the manufacturers of controlled drugs, baby food and processed food meant for export, Levy sugar is not allotted to any bulk consumer, including bakeries and manufacturers of soft drinks. The reason for the exceptions is to keep down

costs of the manufactured goods, Statements as Annexures I, II and III showing levy sugar allotted to (i) States for distribution to the manufacturers of controlled drugs, (ii) manufacturers of baby food and (iii) manufacturers of processed food meant for export, during 1974-75 season, are laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-9358/75].

Foodgrains procured for the Central Pool by levy or otherwise, including imports, are allotted to the State Governments for issue through public distribution system. The Roller Flour Mills are also supplied wheat from the Central Pool for manufacture of wheat products

Financial Assistance to Non-Government Agencies for Social Welfare

5153 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much financial assistance has been given to non-Governmental agencies for social welfare during the last three years; and

(b) what percentage of the total expenditure on social welfare has been allocated for the work of these non-Governmental agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The financial assistance given to non-Governmental agencies for social welfare for the last three years is as under:

		Rs. lakhs
	1972-73 . .	468 30
	1973-74 . .	458 67
(b)	1974-75 . .	666 79
	1972-73 . .	19 3 5%
	1973-74 . .	91.52%
	1974-75 . .	39·10%

Quality and Quantity of Milk Supplied by D.M.S.

5154. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of milk supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme to its token holders/consumers during the last few months is not of the same quality as before;

(b) whether the milk bottles meant for supply to consumers are also half-filled, and

(c) if so the reasons therefor and action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). (a) No, Sir Till 4th November, 1973, the Delhi Milk Scheme was marketing 4 grades of milk viz, Standard milk containing 4 5 per cent fat and 8 5 per cent SNF, Toned Milk containing 3 per cent fat and 8 5 per cent SNF, Double Toned Milk containing 1.5 per cent fat and 9 per cent SNF and Cow's Milk in the natural form With effect from 5th November, 1973, it commenced distributing only 2 grades of milk viz, Special Toned Milk containing 3 5 per cent fat and 8 5 per cent SNF and Double Toned Milk There has been no change in the quality of milk since then.

(b) No complaints regarding half-filled bottles have been received by the Delhi Milk Scheme

(c) Question does not arise in view of (b) above

Completion of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes

5155. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes drawn for the coming year for completion of major and medium irrigation schemes which have been lagging behind; and

(b) details of Centre and States responsibility fixed to implement them including financial provisions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Annual Plan for 1975-76 has not yet been finalised However, it is envisaged to provide an outlay of about Rs 424 crores for major and medium schemes during the year for creating an additional potential of about 1 million hectare In finalising the programme, priority is being given to on-going schemes on which appreciable progress has been made and which are capable of yielding substantial benefits during 1975-76 and subsequent years

(b) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are implemented by the State Governments within their developmental Plans Central assistance to State Plans is given in the form of block loans and grants not related to any individual scheme or head of development.

Relief Work Undertaken by C.A.R.E.

5156. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in the country where the C.A.R.E had undertaken relief works and the amount spent thereon; and

(b) the proposals to be initiated by this organization during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE ARVIND NETAM): (a) CARE's normal programme mainly consists of supplies of food commodities for preschool feeding, school feeding, food for work and other miscellaneous projects and some non-food assistance for development support projects. These are development programmes, spread throughout the country, excepting some border States.

2. According to information furnished by CARE, the relief works undertaken by it during 1974-75 include (i) donation of 7 metric tonnes of nonfat dried milk valued at 49,188 for earthquake victims in Himachal Pradesh, (ii) donation of 9 cartons of prosthetics, valued at Rs 7,632 to St. Martha's Hospital, Bangalore and (iii) donation of used eye-glasses and opthalmoscope valued at Rs 85,080 to Dr. Modi Touring Free Eye Hospital, Davangere (Karnataka)

(b) 1 *Pre-school feeding* The total commodity input is estimated to be 74,809 metric tonnes

2 *School feeding*: The total commodity input is estimated to be 105,732 metric tonnes.

3 *Postpartum Programme*. CARE input is estimated to be 1,827 metric tonnes of food and $ 9,375 for purchase of some charts and equipment.

4. *Food for Work* The total commodity input is estimated to be 35,156 metric tonnes.

5 *Emergency commodities for flood and drought prone areas*: The total commodity input is estimated to be 83,514 metric tonnes.

6. *Non-food support projects*: CARE may provide upto 4 lakh dollars for the development and implementation of a number of non-food support projects such as food processing units, nutrition education and the construction of godowns and Balwadis.

हरियाणा के किसानों द्वारा डी० सी० एम० के उर्वरक के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

5157. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरियाणा के किसानों ने शिकायत की है कि उनके खेतों में डी० सी० एम० द्वारा निर्मित यूरिया उर्वरकों के प्रयोग से उनकी फसलें जल गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) भारत सरकार को हरियाणा के किसानों से ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है कि डी० सी० एम० द्वारा निर्मित यूरिया के प्रयोग से उनकी फसलें झुलस गई ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Irrigation Schemes in Rajasthan

5158. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that paucity of funds has hit irrigation schemes in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to assist the State in seeing through these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation schemes are executed within the overall plans of the States. Due to financial constraints and the tendency of the States to take up a number of projects simultaneously the available resources get thinly distributed resulting in delay in the completion of projects

During 1974-75 revised outlay for major and medium sector of Rajasthan was Rs 29 16 crores against the earlier approved outlay of Rs 18.37 crores.

(b) It has been emphasised upon the State Governments that new projects may be taken up in the Fifth Plan only when resources for the on-going Projects are assured and the new projects are likely to have funds in a manner which will enable their completion within the prescribed time schedule.

So far as financial assistance is concerned the Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any new scheme or sector.

Report of Reserve Bank of India on Rise in Foodgrain Prices

5159 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report of the Reserve Bank of India to the effect that the rise in the aggregate output of foodgrains in 1973-74 was higher than that in the previous two years and yet this could not slow down the rise in prices largely because of the failure of Government's policies for procurement and distribution of food articles;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (c) The Annual Report of the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1973-74 has attributed the price rise to several factors including the shortcomings in the procurement and distribution of food articles The shortcomings were attributed in the said Report to factors such as holding back of the produce by the traders and the farmers from the market due to the accumulation of liquid resources outside the organised money market Government have taken suitable steps from time to time to combat inflation and increase the availability of foodgrains to the consumers by maximising local procurement and imports from abroad

Provision of Transport, Medical Facilities to New Settlement in the Ring Towns around Delhi

5160 SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether urban planners and administrators have urged the Government to provide transport and medical facilities to the new settlements in the ring towns of metropolitan city of Delhi to check the population explosion in Delhi, and

(b) if so, the measures proposed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b). The Master Plan for Delhi recommended that, with the development of Delhi, there should be synchronous development of the ring towns around Delhi. As a result of this recommendation, the National Capital Regional Plan has been finalised, which envisages development of Narela in the Union Territory and 17 regional towns outside the Union Territory. The regional plan also envisages provision of physical and social infrastructure for achieving the objective of development of the regional towns.

Starvation Death in Madhya Pradesh

5161 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died in various States in the country due to famine;

(b) whether the Madhya Pradesh State has the highest death rate due to famine, and

(c) the district-wise deaths in the State during 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received

Abolition of Pre-Censorship of Plays

5162 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware that the theatre artists in Delhi have unanimously demanded that pre-censorship of plays should be abolished;

(b) whether the Government are also aware of the demand of the artists that entertainment tax on theatre should be abolished; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government to these two demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Some groups of theatre artists in Delhi have demanded an immediate repeal of precensorship and abolition of entertainment tax on plays.

(c) "Dramatic Performances" as well as "taxes on entertainments" are subjects falling within List II—State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. As such, it is for the State Governments to take action However, as far as the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned, the question of exempting the non-commercial performing arts from the levy of entertainment tax is under consideration of the Administration

Preparation of Annual Food Budgets

5163 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has recommended preparation of annual food budgets by the Ministry, and

(b) if so, what is his reaction to this recommendation of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) The interim report on Agricultural Price Policy submitted by the National Commission on Agriculture has been received only recently and will require some time for due consideration.

Reorganisation of Agricultural Prices Commission

5164. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reorganise the Agricultural Prices Commission;

(b) whether Government propose to evolve a scientific basis to fix the prices of foodgrains and agricultural products, and

(c) if so, what are the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Agricultural Prices Commission has been set up to advise the Government on the price policy of agricultural commodities, particularly paddy, rice, wheat, jowar bajra, maize, gram and other pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton and jute with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer While recommending the price policy and the relative price structure the Commission is required to keep in view (i) the need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and for maximising production (ii) the need to ensure rational utilisation of land and other production resources, (iii) The likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living, level of wages industrial cost structure etc

Measures Taken to clear the Encroachment of Public Road/Land in Lawrence Road Area

5165. SHRI B. S BHAURA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lawrence Road Welfare Federation have requested the Deputy Housing Commissioner, D.D.A. vide its communication dated

7th June, 1974 to clear the encroachments of public road/land by the unscrupulous traders; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter, and whether any intimation has been sent to the Federation and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demolition operation was carried by the D.D.A. on 19th December, 1973 and 21st September, 1974 in which encroachments on public land were removed. On receipt of further information, another operation was carried in the last week of March, 1975, in which 56 structures were removed from public land.

D.D.A. deals only with the registered agencies constituted under DD A's (Management and Disposal of Housing Estates) Regulations, 1968. Lawrence Road Welfare Federation is not a registered agency. In view of this no intimation regarding demolition operation has been sent to the Federation.

Project Tiger at Similipal, Orissa

5166. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the Protect—Tiger' at Similipal of Mayurbhanj district in Orissa up-to-date;

(b) time when the said project is likely to be completed in all its aspect; and

(c) amount required for the completion of the project and the main features of attraction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the Government of Orissa and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

दिल्ली के हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूलों के प्रधानाचार्यों की योग्यता

5167. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने दिल्ली के गवर्नमेंट हायर सैकण्डरी स्कूलों के प्रधानाचार्यों के पदों के लिए न्यूनतम योग्यता एम० ए० (द्वितीय श्रेणी) तथा किसी मान्यता प्राप्त हायर सेकण्डरी स्कूल या इंटर कालेज के प्रभारी की हैसियत से पाच वर्ष का अनुभव स्वीकार किया था ,

(ख) क्या राजकीय सहायता प्राप्त हायर सैकण्डरी स्कूलों के प्रधानाचार्यों के लिए भी वही शैक्षणिक योग्यता और अनुभव स्वीकार किया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग). वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार, दिल्ली के राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के प्रिंसिपलों के लिए निर्धारित योग्यताएं निम्नलिखित हैं .—

अनिवार्य —

(1) किसी मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय में द्वितीय श्रेणी में मास्टर्स डिग्री अथवा उसके समकक्ष ;

(2) किसी मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय में अध्यापन/शिक्षा में डिग्री अथवा उसके समकक्ष ;

(3) किसी मान्यता प्राप्त उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल/इण्टरमीडिएट कालेज के प्रशासनिक अधिकारी के रूप मे लगभग 5 वर्ष का अनुभव जिसमें दो वर्ष का अध्यापन अनुभव भी शामिल है।

(यदि उम्मीदवार अन्यथा उचित अर्हताप्राप्त हो तो सघ लोक सेवा आयोग के विवेक पर इन अर्हताओं में रियायत दी जा सकती है)।

वांछनीय :

(1) डाक्ट्रेट की डिग्री ;

(2) पब्लिक स्कूल का अनुभव।

ये अर्हताए, दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा नियम, 1973 के अनुसार दिल्ली के राज्यीय महायता प्राप्त उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलो के प्रिंसिपलो के लिए भी लागू है।

Adulteration of foodgrains supplied through fair price shops

5168. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that the foodgrains that are supplied through fair price shops contain, chaff, stone-chips and other non-cereals which comprise nearly 7 per cent to 10 per cent of the ration issued to a consumer, and

(b) if so, whether the Food Corporation of India has at any stage tried to check this adulteration and if so, how the adulteration continues unabated and whether Government propose to sue the Food Corporation of India for this adulteration or the fair price shop owners and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt of the same.

देश में दूध का प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन

5169. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश मे 1974–75 में दूध का प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन क्षमता क्या थी ;

(ख) क्या इस क्षमता को 1975–76 मे बढाये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि हा तो इस चालू वर्ष मे प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग कितना होगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) 1974–75 मे दुग्ध उत्पादन के अनुमानित आकडे उपलब्ध नहीं है। प्रति व्यक्ति दुग्ध उत्पादन या दूध और दुग्ध उत्पादो की उपलब्धि के आकडे अनुमानित दुग्ध उत्पादन और जनसख्या के आधार पर निकाले जाते है। सभी राज्यो मे एक साथ वार्षिक नमूना सर्वेक्षणो के अभाव मे किसी खास समय पर जो कि देश मे कुल उत्पादन का हिसाब लगाने का आधार होना चाहिए, दुग्ध उत्पादन का अनुमान हर पाचवे वर्ष पशुओ की संगणना के आधार पर लगाया जाता है।

(ख) दुधारू पशुओ की सख्या में सामान्य बढोत्तरी और हाथ मे लिए गए पशु विकास कार्यक्रमो के असर से 1975–76 के दौरान दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ने की आशा है। गत पाच वर्षों के दौरान देश के विभिन्न भागों मे सघन संकर-प्रजनन कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिए गए हैं। इन कार्यक्रमों के फलस्वरूप

अगले एक या दो वर्षों में बड़ी संख्या में संकर-प्रजनित गायों से और अधिक दूध उपलब्ध होने की आशा है ।

(ग) ऐसी कोई प्रणाली नहीं है जिसके जरिए योजनावधि में अलग-अलग वर्षों के उत्पादन आंकड़ों का सही-सही अनुमान लगाया जा सके । अत. चालू वर्ष में प्रति व्यक्ति खपत की सूचना दे सकना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Extra expenditure on payment of higher pay scales as recommended by U.G.C.

5170. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) names of States who have asked for extra assistance to pay the higher pay-scales recommended by UGC to teachers and the reaction of UGC in each case; and

(b) total extra amount UGC has to incur annually by way of extra assistance to various States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The scheme of revised scales of pay of University and College teachers provides for payment of 80 per cent of the additional expenditure involved in implementing the revised scale by the Government of India and not by the University Grants Commission. The State Governments who have made request to the Central Government for grant on this account are Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Gujarat.

Programme organised by Nehru Youth Centre at Koraput

5171. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the programmes organised by the Nehru Youth Centre at Koraput for the Tribal and Harijan youth in the rural areas of the district and urban areas;

(b) whether the coordinator posted in Nehru Youth Centre, Koraput does not move to the interior rural areas of the district; and

(c) whether he refused to extend co-operation to the youth of the town who organised Nehru Week in Koraput and also the co-ordinator refused to pay for the cost of prizes on debate competition though he promised to bear the cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) and (b). The Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Koraput has undertaken several programmes for mobilising youth including the tribal Harijan and Adivasi youth in the District These include training in agriculture, poultry farming, applications and programmes of adult education, games, sports and cultural activities Recently, two Youth Camps were specially organised for tribal and Harijan youth at Pottangi and Umerkote villages. The Youth Coordinator has also been asked to set up a Work Centre as an adjunct to the Kendra for imparting training in productive skills and self-employment. For organising the above programmes, the Coordinator has undertaken tours in different blocks and villages of the District.

(c) The facts are being ascertained and will be place on the Table of the House.

Crash programme for Irrigation facilities in drought-prone area

5172. SHRI P. GANGADEB·
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI·

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any crash programme for extending irrigation facilities to drought and famine affected areas is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, whether storing of flood and rain water is included in the programme;

(c) whether any action has been initiated in this respect, and

(d) if so, particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) to (d). No, Sir. The Drought Prone Area Programme, which is a Central Plan Scheme with an outlay of Rs 187 crores during the Fifth Plan period includes Rs 20 crores for development of irrigation in specifically backward D.P.A.P areas.

Development and management of irrigation resources is an important component of the programme and include activities like hydrogeological surveys, harnessing of flow and under ground irrigation potential The entire programme is being implemented on the basis of Project reports prepared by the State Governments

Translocation of Maldhari Families in Gir Lion Sanctuary

5173. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the work of translocation of the Maldhari families in the Gir Lion Sanctuary is under progress and is being speeded up;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether financial assistance from the Central Government as well as from the World Wild Life Fund is being made available to the Government of Gujarat for the said project; and

(d) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) There are about 840 Maldhari families with about 17,00 cattle within the Gir Sanctuary area. So far 92 families have been translocated, and by the end of financial year 1974-75. It was expected that about 120 families would have been translocated

About 190 families are expected to be translocated by the end of June. 1975 This work is expected to be completed by the end of Vth Plan.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

Revision of Prices of Fertilizers to check their piling up at Factories

5174 SHRI AMARSINH CHAUDHARI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government intend to consider the revision of fertilizer prices in case the present consumers' realstance leads to further piling up of stocks at factories;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and how and when it will be effected; and

(c) the reasons of piling up of stocks at factories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). There was an increase in the prices of fertilisers with

effect from the 1st June, 1974. The available data indicate that the consumption of fertilisers during 1974-75 was only marginally lower than that during 1973-74 and that this was due to a variety of factors, the most important one being the adverse seasonal conditions which prevailed in many parts of the country during 1974-75 The stock position as on 28th February 1975 indicates that there has been no abnormal piling up of stocks of fertilisers in most of the factories In a few cases there has been a slight accumulation of stocks owing to transport bottlenecks and owing to highly abnormal weather conditions which prevailed in some States during 1974-75

Fertilizer Plants in Gujarat

5175 SHRI D P DADEJA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the fertilizers produced in the fertiliser plant in Gujarat are distributed in Gujarat only or are they being sent to other States, and

(b) if exported to other States the quantity exported last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) The major fertiliser factories located in Gujarat are the Gujarat State Fertiliser Company, Adarsh Fertiliser and Chemicals, Paushak Limited and Anil Starch Products Limited The fertiliser produced in these factories are distributed in a marketing zone which includes Gujarat During the year 1974-75, a total quantity of 72,997 tonnes of Nitrogen and 19 697 tonnes of phosphates produced by these factories was distributed in Gujarat

(b) During the year 1974-75, a total quantity of 79 642 tonnes of Nitrogen and 10 457 tonnes of P_2O_5 produced by the aforesaid factories were sold outside the State of Gujarat.

Purchase of paddy and rice by Co-operative Societies and dealers in Karnataka

5176 SHRI P R SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Cooperative Societies and other dealers in Karnataka are allowed to buy paddy and rice at a rate much higher than levy rate;

(b) whether the paddy and rice so bought in Shimoga District is permitted to be transported to South Kanara District only on delivery of a portion to the Government at levy rate and to some other districts without any such delivery, and

(c) whether this discrimination is being practised by the Government of Karnataka at the instance of or with the approval of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) The State Government have reported that Cooperative Societies and other dealers in deficit areas are allowed to purchase rice in open market and transport it after payment of levy as prescribed in Karnataka Paddy (Regulation of Inter-district Movement) Control Order 1972 to deficit districts

(b) No such discrimination is made

(c) Does not arise

Laws governing performance of Drama

5177 SHRI R N BARMAN Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the laws governing the performance of drama in the country continue to be the same as were introduced and imposed by British rulers;

(b) whether Government propose to discuss the issue and if so, the probable date, and

(c) whether any initiative is being taken by Central Government to reform the law in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) The Dramatic Performances Act 1876 is still in force in States and Union Territories other than those States and Union Territories which have enacted their own laws on the subject In 1956 the said Act however was declared ultra vires the Constitution by the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court and as such the said Act is inoperative in the State of Uttar Pradesh

(b) and (c) 'Dramatic Performances' is a State subject and it is for the State Governments to take action So far as the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned, where the Madras Dramatic Performances Act, 1954 is in force a proposal to introduce legislation on dramatic performances is under the consideration of Government

Use of Lime Pozzolana in construction Technology

5178 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether before the advent of portland cement the lime has been in use as a building material because according to Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee the lime possesses all the good properties of a binder;

(b) if so, whether most of the Himalayan States are endowed with rich deposits of lime stones,

(c) whether in the context of shortage of cement and export of cement to earn foreign exchange a rethinking on the use of lime and lime pozzolana will be introduced in the construction technology, and

(d) whether Government are prepared on the basis of research findings of C B R I , Roorkee to encourage the production of lime to meet the shortage of cement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b) Yes Sir

(c) The need for use of lime and lime pozzolana in construction projects has already been brought to the notice of the State Housing Boards and other Public Construction Agencies through the State Governments The National Buildings Organisation has also organised in collaboration with the Central Building Research Institute Roorkee seminars and get togethers of producers of lime Construction Agencies architects Research Scientists, etc to promote use of lime and lime pozzolana

(d) Steps are already being taken in that direction Demonstration-cum training production centre for production of standard quality lime and clay pozzolana being set up at Delhi This centre will impart training to new entrepreneurs for setting up such plants elsewhere in the country and also to test evaluate the raw materials about their suitability

All India Women's Day

5179 SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the broad outlines of the programmes held on the All India Women's Day on the 16th February, 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) The observance of All India Women's Day on the 16th

February, 1975 was designed to arouse public awareness about women and their role and rights in society and to focus attention on the imperative need to involve women in the development efforts in the country. An impressive rally was held at the Talkatora Indoor Stadium, New Delhi at which men and women from all walks of life and from rural areas around Delhi participated. The Prime Minister appealed to women to uphold the ideals of the nation. At the function there was a physical training display by girl students and a Guard of Honour by girl cadets of the National Cadet Corps. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations along with voluntary organisations also observed All India Women's Day Reports of the celebration indicate that the Day was observed enthusiastically in various parts of the country.

Magazine giving Consolidated Account of Linguistic Developments and Research in various Languages

5180. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Education is publishing any magazine, directly or through any one of the languages Research Institutes run by it, which gives a consolidated account of the linguistic developments and latest linguistic researches in the field of various languages so as to present a coordinated picture of the linguistic scene in India;

(b) if so, the name and other particulars of the magazine;

(c) if not, the reasons for which 'Vartavaha' the magazine published by the Central Institute of Languages, Mysore was discontinued; and

(d) whether the Central Institute of Languages would be allowed to resume the publication of 'Vartavaha'?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). The Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi, a subordinate office of the Ministry, and the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra, an Institute fully financed by the Ministry, have been bringing out for quite some time, the quarterly magazine 'Bhasha' and the half-yearly magazine 'Gaveshana' respectively which carry, *inter alia*, articles concerning linguistic matters. The publication of 'Vartavaha' was discontinued on account of shortage of paper The question of resuming publication of 'Vartavaha' is no longer under the consideration of Government

Plan to Employ Unabsorbed ad hoc Female J.B.T. Teachers

5181 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Department of Delhi Administration has any plan to employ the still unabsorbed but qualified *ad hoc* teachers during 1975-76, who were left out of the panel of female J.B.T. teachers, prepared in June, 1973;

(b) the total number of temporary teachers employed in the current financial year (to date) and the number of such among them as were appointed out of panel of *ad hoc* teachers, before the panel was enlarged, and

(c) the complete list of teachers contained in the panel referred to above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Only two candidates on the panel were appointed in 1974-75. The panel of female Asstt. Teachers (JBT) was not enlarged.

(c) The seven candidates who were included in the panel are: Shrimati/Kumari Prem Lata, Nirmal Choudhary, Suveena Shrimali, Vijay Malik, Kulvinder Kaur, Nirmal Thukral and Veena Mehra

Aid provided for Small, Medium and Large Irrigation Projects

5182 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of aid provided for small, medium and large irrigation projects by the Central Government to the States of Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Punjab and Haryana during the past three years, Statewise;

(b) whether it is proposed to allot special financial assistance to the States of J & K and Himachal Pradesh in view of the large potential resources in these States during the Fifth Five Year Plan and

(c) if so, the total amount of assistance granted to these States in the current financial year i.e, 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Central assistance to State Plans is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any scheme or head of development The quantum of such assistance given to the States of Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Punjab and Haryana from 1972-73 to 1974-75 was as under —

(Rs Crores)

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1. Himachal Pradesh	22 00	22 35	22·35
2. J. & K.	31 70	30 21	59·21
3. Punjab	21·14	20 64	20 52
4. Haryana	16·46	15 99	15 95

In addition to above, non-Plan Central assistance for certain specified projects and also for advance action for the V Plan was given to the States during the Fourth Plan period. Particulars of such assistance given to these States for irrigation purposes during 1972-73 and 1973-74 is given in the Statement attached

(b) and (c) The Fifth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan for 1975-76 have not yet been finalised.

Statement

Non-Plan Assistance given for Irri gation Purposes.

State	Scheme etc	1972 73	1
1. Himachal Pradesh	Advance action on V Plan—Investigation of Hydro schemes		1·09
2. Jammu & Kashmir	Advance action on V Plan		
	(a) Investigation of Hydro schemes		0 77
	(b) Tawi Lift Canal and Ranbir Canal Project		0 53
			1 30
3. Punjab	(i) Beas Project	6 58	
	(ii) Share of excess expenditure on Beas Project prior to 1968-69	3 39	
	(iii) Advance action on V Plan—Con truc tion of tube-wells/ pumping sets in border districts		2 50
		9 97	2 50
4. Haryana	(i) Share of excess expenditure on Beas prior to 1968 69	2 20	2 29
	(ii) Beas Project	3 70	
	(iii) Special Irrigation Projects	3 50	
	(iv) Advance action on V Plan		
	(a) Construction of Indira Gandhi Canal		
	(b) Construction of B N Chakravarti Canal		7 48
	(c) Lining of Hansi Branch		
	(d) Western Jamuna Augmentation Canal—Phase I		
		9 49	9 77

Changes in Constitution of Sahitya Akademi

5183 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the changes suggested by the Government in the Constitution of the Sahitya Akademi,

(b) the reasons which led Government to suggest these changes;

(c) whether the proposed changes have been accepted by the General Council of the Sahitya Akademi, and

(d) if so, the changes which have been accepted by the Akademi and those which have been rejected by the Akademi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) to (d) A Reviewing Committee for the three National Akademies and the Indian Council for Cultural Relations was set up by the Government in February, 1970 under the chairmanship of Shri Justice G D Khosla One of the terms of reference of this Committee was to recommend a suitable pattern of o rganisation and suggest changes as may be necessary in the articles of association (rules and regulations) consistent with the requirements of autonomy and public accountability In its report submitted to the Government in July, 1972, the Committee made *inter alia* a number of recommendations regarding Constitution of the Sahitya Akademi After due consideration of the recommendations and of the comments of the Akademi thereon, the Government formulated their views on the Constitution of the Akademi These were considered by the General Council of the Sahitya Akademi at its meeting held on 26-2-1975 A Statement showing the present Constitution of the Akademi, recommendations of the Reviewing Committee, the views of the Government and the decisions taken by the General Council is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9359/75]

Enquiry into Supply of Wheat as Certified Seed

5184 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 506 on 26th August, 1974 regarding supply of wheat certified as seed and state:

(a) whether Government of U P. has completed the investigation and taken further action in the matter,

(b) if so, facts thereof, and

(c) names of the bogus firms in Delhi and particulars of any action being taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) to (c) The investigations taken up by the Government of U P have not yet been completed and therefore, it is not possible to give any details at this stage

Seniority List of Workcharged Staff

5185 SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the seniority lists of workcharged staff of C P W D of all units of seniority as on the 1st January 1975 have been prepared and circulated to all concerned, and

(b) if not, the units for whom it has not been done so far, and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

One Lakh Houses Programme in Kerala

5186 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of Kerala have not been able to implement the one lakh houses programme due to the financial difficulties, and

(b) if so, in what way the Central Government propose to assist that State to implement this important scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala have intimated that they are finding it difficult to complete one lakh housing programme due to paucity of funds The Life Insurance Corporation of India have sanctioned a special loan of Rs 1 50 crores to the Government of Kerala during 1974-75 for implementation of this programme

These houses are intended for persons residing in rural areas Rural housing is in the State Sector Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes, including rural housing, is released by the Ministry of Finance to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector Schemes, including rural housing, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them

Scheme for Development of area in Rural Zone in Outer Delhi

5188. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any scheme for develoment of the area in the rural zone lying between the flood drain along Pankha Road and the Palam colony in outer Delhi; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and the time by which the scheme would be taken up for implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no such scheme under Government's consideration

Civic Amenities in Rural Zone of Delhi

5189 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has made a provision of a huge sum for extending basic civic amenities like street lighting, pucca road and drains etc. in the rural zone;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to provide such amenities in the village Sagarpur and other bastis along Pankha Road in outer Delhi in view of the request made by the Residents Welfare Association, Sagarpur to the Slum Department of the DDA, and

(c) the time by which such basic amenities are likely to be provided there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Overhead Tank at Mandapam Camp at Coimbatore

5190 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the overhead tank at Mandapam camp under Coimbatore Central and Coimbatore Central Electrical Divisions of C.P.W.D. has been leaking for a very long time with danger to the electrical connections and pump below the tank; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to repair the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The leakage had, first, occurred in January, 1973 when this was repaired fresh leakage occurred in January, 1975. There is, however no danger to the pump and electrical connections below the tank as the pump house is isolated.

(b) The tank is beyond economical repair and a new overhead tank is to be constructed. The work is to be awarded after call for tenders.

Scholarships to Students of Degree Class

5194. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) the number of applications received by the Director of Education (Scholarships) Delhi from students of Degree Classes in Delhi for the grant of scholarships during the year 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 year-wise;

(b) the number of cases rejected on the ground of being received after the last date for receipt of applications;

(c) the number of cases which were treated as lost or were not traceable on which there were disputes between the Colleges and Director of Education;

(d) whether fresh applications are invited in case the applications are not traceable or get lost during postage, and

(e) if no fresh applications are entertained, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) to (e) On the basis of information received from Delhi Administration, a statement is attached.

Statement

The two important scholarship schemes of the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare under which Delhi Administration awards scholarships to students for study at the post-matric stage are National Scholarships and National Loan Scholarships. The position regarding the number of applications received by the Director of Education, Delhi and the number of cases rejected is as follows

Name of the Scheme	Number of applications received by the Director of Education, Delhi			Number of cases rejected on the ground of being received late after the last date of receipt of applications		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
National Scholarships Scheme:	120	125	163	Nil	Nil	Nil
National Loan Scholarships Scheme	336	377	398	53	79	96

As far as these two schemes are concerned, there are no cases which were treated as lost or were not traceable

The question of inviting fresh applications, therefore did not arise.

Subsidy to Meet Cost of Concentrates for Rearing Cross-bred Heifers

5195. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Scheme with a provision of Rs. 30 crores in the centrally sponsored sector has been included in the Fifth Plan for giving subsidy to meet the cost of concentrates for rearing cross-bred heifers by small and landless farmers and agricultural labourers;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether the state-wise allocation of subsidy has not yet been finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes Sir. A centrally sponsored scheme with an outlay of Rs. 30 crores has been included in the draft 5th Plan for giving subsidy towards the cost of concentrates for rearing of cross-bred calves by the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers In the State/Union Territory also, an amount of Rs 15 crores has been provided in the draft 5th Plan for giving assistance to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for rearing of cross-bred calves. Thus, a total amount of Rs. 45 crores has been provided in the 5th Plan for this purpose.

(b) It is proposed to implement this programme in 75 districts in a phased manner during the 5th Plan providing such assistance to as many as 5000 families of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in each of these districts. The total feed cost will be shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 2 : 1.

(c) The allocation of central outlay of Rs.30 crores is yet to be finalised. The assistance to individual States will be given on a matching basis.

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान बनाने के लिए ऋण

5196. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मकान बनाने के लिए ऋण के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त करने मे कठिनाई हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस के क्या कारण है,

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त कर्मचारियो को अपेक्षित वित्तीय सहायता देने का है ,

(घ) यदि हा, तो कैसे और कब; और

(ङ) यदि नही, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी तथा ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारी जो अखिल भारतीय सेवा के सदस्य हैं तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजना के अन्तर्गत गृह निर्माण अग्रिम के लिए पात्र है । किसी भी ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारी द्वारा योजना के अन्तर्गत गृह निर्माण अग्रिम लेने में कठिनाई से सम्बन्धित कोई मामला सरकार के नोटिस में नही लाया गया है । राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी अपनी योजना द्वारा प्रशासित होते हैं ।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

वर्ष 1972–73 में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए आपात कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रबी के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

5197. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में 1972–73 के लिए आपात कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रबी के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था ,

(ख) क्या लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो किस सीमा तक, और

(ग) इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री प्रभु दास पटेल (क) से (ग) 1972–73 के खरीफ के दौरान सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए शुरू किए गए आपात कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में 1972–73 के रबी / ग्रीष्म मौसम के दौरान 12 10 लाख मीटरी टन अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन की योजना बनाई गई थी । तथापि यह लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं किया जा सका । 1971–72 की तुलना में 1972–73 के दौरान गेहूं और दालों (मुख्य रूप से चना) का वास्तविक उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है

(हजार मीटरी टन)

फसल	उत्पादन	
1	2	3
	1971–72	1972–73
गेहूं	3,189.2	2 284 8
चना	1,148.4	1,108 8

मुख्य रूप से राज्य में रबी की फसलों की खेती किए जाने वाले अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में शीतकालीन वर्षा न होने और अक्तूबर, 1972 में बहुत अधिक गर्मी पड़ने के कारण 1972–73 के दौरान रबी की फसलों के उत्पादन में कमी हुई थी । गत वर्ष की तुलना में गेहूं की बुवाई कम क्षेत्र में हुई थी । रबी की फसलों वाले सभी क्षेत्रों में ग्रीष्मकालीन वर्षा भी नहीं हुई थी ।

भारत-नेपाल सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान

5198. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974 में सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान के सम्बन्ध में भारत और नेपाल के बीच कोई वार्ता हुई थी, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Use of Mustard Oil in Manufacture of Vanaspati

5199 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Mustard Oil is used in manufacture of Vanaspati Ghee and if so, the ratio thereof, and

(b) if not, whether Government have any plan under consideration to use mustard oil in preparing Vanaspati Ghee in place of Binola Oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. Use of mustard oil in manufacture of vanaspati is not permitted.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा कपड़े की थैलियां बनाने के आर्डर दिये जाना

5200. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के दिल्ली कार्यालय द्वारा अपने उद्योग हेतु वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 में कपड़े की थैलिया बनाने के लिए कितने आर्डर दिए गये; और

(ख) कपड़े की थैलिया बनाने के आर्डर किन किन कम्पनियों को दिये गये और प्रत्येक कम्पनी को कितनी-कितनी थैलियों के आर्डर दिये गये और उन पर आकारवार कितना-कितना खर्च किया गया?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) (क) 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा खरीदे गये कपड़े के थैलों के आकार और उनकी संख्या नीचे दी गई है।

वर्ष	कपड़े के थैलो के आकार	खरीदी गई संख्या
1972-73		
	2 कि० ग्रा०	3,68,750
	3 कि० ग्रा०	6,69,961
	4 कि० ग्रा०	10,000
	5-6-1 2 कि० ग्रा	69,000
	10-12 कि० ग्रा०	2,57,000
1973-74		
	2 कि० ग्रा०	70,800
	3 कि० ग्रा०	14.96,000
	5-6-1/2 कि० ग्रा०	8,54,000
	10-12 कि० ग्रा०	5,25,800

(ख) कपड़े के थैलो के आकार, मात्रा, फर्मों के नाम और 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा दिए गए आर्डर के थैलो के मूल्य के बारे मे ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है।

सप्लार्ट करने वाले का नाम	आकार	संख्या	मूल्य
1972-73			
1. मैसर्स किशोर एण्ड संस, दिल्ली।	3 कि० ग्रा०	2,03,661	93,684.06
2. मैसर्स अलाइड ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन, उज्जैन	2 कि० ग्रा०	3,68,750	1,36,437.50
3. —यथोक्त—	3 कि० ग्रा०	4,66,300	2,19,161.00
4. मैसर्स सी० कृष्णमूर्ति एण्ड कं०, विजयवाड़ा।	10-12 कि० ग्रा०	2,57,000	3,85,500.00
	5-61/2 कि० ग्रा०	69,000	77,970.00
	4 कि० ग्रा०	10,000	9,700.00

1973-74

1. मैसर्स सी० कृष्णमूर्ति एण्ड कं०, विजयवाडा।	5-6 1/2 कि०ग्रा०	5 57,000	6,29,410.00
	10—12 कि०ग्रा०	3.53,000	5,29,500 00
2. मैसर्स नवभारत टैक्सटाइल्स, मेरठ।	2 कि०ग्रा०	2,90,800	1,30,860 00
	3 कि० ग्रा०	3,96,000	2 17,800. 00
	10-12 कि० ग्रा०	2,70,000	3 99 600 00
3. मैसर्स ग्लाइड इंडिंग कार-पोरेशन, उज्जैन।	2 कि० ग्रा०	15,000	6,600. 00
	3 कि० ग्रा०	11 00,000	7 04 000 00
	5-6 1/2 कि०ग्रा०	2,97 000	3,23.730. 00

हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की सप्लाई

5201. **श्री सुधा कर पांडे :** क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन कार्यालयों में इस समय केवल अंग्रेजी के टाइपराइटर हैं उनको हिन्दी के टाइपराइटर देने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : संसदीय कार्य विभाग में पर्याप्त संख्या में हिन्दी टाइपराइटर उपलब्ध है।

Supply of Hindi Typewiters

5202. SHRI SUDHAKAR PANDEY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the action proposed to be taken to provide Hindi type-writers to those offices which have only English typewriters at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): Several offices have already acquired at least one Devanagari typewriter as envisaged under the biennial programme for Hindi. Others are being asked to take action to meet their requirements early.

Supply of Hindi Typewriters

5203 SHRI SUDHAKAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the action proposed to be taken to provide Hindi typewriters to those offices which have only English typewriters at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) In the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Department of Culture fifty-one Hindi typewriters have already been made available for the Secretariat More Hindi typewriters will be made available as the requirement for these increases

Scale of Pay for Junior Technical Assistants in Central Warehousing Corporation

5204 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether junior technical assistants and technical assistants working in the Central Warehousing Corporation possess the same qualifications;

(b) if so, what is the latest scale of pay approved for each of these categories and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any recommendation had been made to the Ministry of Agriculture for approval of as scale of Rs. 380-560 for junior technical assistants but the same has been turned down and the junior technical assistants were given the scale meant for Upper Division Clerks who are working under them and if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is proposed to find solution acceptable to the junior technical assistants and if so, broad outlines thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) For making direct recruitment to these posts, while the educational qualifications are the same for both the posts, three years experience has been prescribed for the post of Technical Assistant while no experience is required in the case of Junior Technical Assistant

(b) The revised pay scales for the posts of Technical Assistant and Junior Technical Assistant are Rs. 425—700 and Rs 330—560 respectively. These have been adopted by the Central Warehousing Corporation in the light of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission for certain posts as accepted by Government

(c) and (d) The Central Warehousing Corporation have now recommended reconsideration and adoption of a pay scale of Rs 380—560 for Junior Technical Assistant. This is under consideration of Government.

Central Aid to Punjab for Agricultural Schemes

5205. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether Central Government have given any financial aid to Punjab for Agricultural schemes during 1974-75; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Funds Allotted to Punjab for Housing Programme in Rural Areas

5206. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether any funds have been allotted to Punjab during 1974-75 for the housing programme in the rural and urban areas; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)· (a) and (b). Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs for implementation of housing schemes in Punjab during the year 1974-75. This included a sum of Rs 15 lakhs for providing house-sites to landless workers in rural areas under the Minimum Needs Programmes.

पेय जल की कमी

5207. श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ·

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में पंचायतों और नगरपालिकाओं की संख्या क्या है; जहां पर पेय जल की अभी तक कमी है और इसका जिलेवार विवरण क्या है ;

(ख) इन जिलों में पेय जल की कमी दूर करने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजनाएं हैं; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा डिवीजन में कितने गांवों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था गत तीन वर्षों में की जा चुकी है और उन पर कितना धन खर्च हुआ है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Seniority of Teachers in Delhi Schools under Single Organisation

5208. DR H. P. SHARMA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in cases where a number of Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi and New Delhi are run under one single organisation, such as Ramjas Schools run under the Ramjas Foundation, the teachers were previously appointed to a single joint cadre, and a joint seniority roster was maintained for purposes of promotion/transfers;

(b) if so, whether any directions have lately been issued to such schools to maintain separate cadres schoolwise, if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether promotion/transfer rules relating to teachers originally appointed to the joint cadres is to be regulated according to the joint rosters, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether this amounts to altering the conditions of service of the teachers appointed to the joint cadres to their detriment, without giving them an opportunity to exercise option?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). Under the provisions of the Delhi Education Code, 1965, transfers in the same post from one school to another under the same management were permissible. But there was no provision for maintaining a common cadre and Seniority of teachers in such cases. The initial appointments were not therefore made to the joint cadres.

With the enforcement of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973, every aided school is treated as a separate entity with its own Managing Committee, Staff Selection Committee, Disciplinary Commitee etc It follows therefore that the teachers in such schools will also have separate seniority lists Accordingly, under the provisions of the Act, there is no common Seniority and no inter-school transfers.

According to Section 8 (1) of the Act, every employee of the private recognised schools shall be entitled to opt for terms and conditions of service as were applicable to him immediately before the commencement of Act.

Acquisition of Houses

5209. SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether development projects are mordinately delayed due to litigation in connection with acquisition of houses and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government will take steps to enact laws for removing such constraints stalling speedy implementation of development works in urban and rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) It is generally known that litigation in connection with acquisition of land from time to time causes delay in development projects.

(b) While the question of delay caused by litigation arising from acquisi-

tion proceedings will be kept in view at the time of amending the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 in the light of the recommendations of the Land Acquisition Review Committee headed by Shri A. N. Mulla, it has to be kept in mind that in the acquisition of land rights of individuals are involved and that, therefore, aggrieved parties have to be given adequate opportunities to defend them before their property is acquired.

Persons Arrested under MISA in Procurement Drive for Rice in States

5210. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) the number of cultivators arrested under MISA, State-wise, during the current procurement drives in the rice producing States;

(b) whether in addition to levy notices served on the cultivators, seizures of paddy by police are being conducted in these States particularly in West Bengal;

(c) whether no weighing machines are used for weighing the quantities of seized paddy by the Government;

(d) whether such measures led to inflated weights in regard to actual weights of the seized paddy,

(e) whether Calcutta High Court's injunction stalled seizure of paddy by the Government;

(f) whether mainly the small and middle cultivators have become victims of such drives for seizure of paddy; and

(g) whether the Central Government will ask for the reasons for such forcible seizure of paddy in different States; and if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना, भिंड तथा ग्वालियर जिलों के हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों को भूमि का वितरण

5211. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना के डाकू-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में भूमि को समतल बनाने तथा वितरण करने के बारे में 24 मार्च, 1975 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4602 के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना, भिंड तथा ग्वालियर जिलों में पहले ही समतल की गई भूमि, जो अभी अलाट की जानी है, किस प्रकार वितरित की जायेगी तथा कितने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को पहिले ही भूमि वितरित की जा चुकी है, और

(ख) हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को पहिले ही कितनी एकड़ भूमि वितरित की जा चुकी है तथा शेष अवितरित भूमि में से कितनी भूमि उन्हें वितरित करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना और भिंड जिलों में पहले ही कृषि योग्य बनाई गई भूमि सार्वजनिक नीलामी के जरिए आवंटित की जा रही है। मुरैना जिले में तेरह हरिजनों को समतल बनाई गई भूमि आवंटित की गई है। किसी आदिवासी को ऐसी भूमि आवंटित नहीं की गई है।

(ख) हरिजनों को 6.43 हैक्टर (16.07 एकड़) भूमि आवंटित की गई है। हरिजनों या आदिवासियों को प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती और भूमि नीलाम की जाती है ताकि ऊबड़-खाबड़ भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने पर लगने वाली भारी लागत वसूल की जा सके।

सहकारी चीनी मिल, केलारस., जिला मुरैना के स्वामित्व में भूमि

5212. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या मुरैना जिले की सहकारी चीनी मिल, केलारस को इस समय अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार गन्ना प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है और यदि हां, तो मिल को पर्याप्त मात्रा में गन्ना उपलब्ध करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ,

(ख) क्या सहकारी चीनी मिल के पास अपनी भी कोई भूमि है और यदि हां, तो इस समय कितनी भूमि में गन्ना बोया जाता है और ऐसी कितनी भूमि है जिसमें गन्ना नहीं बोया जाता ,

(ग) क्या सहकारी चीनी मिल द्वारा और भूमि लेने की योजना है और यदि हां, तो कितनी भूमि और कब अर्जित की जायगी; और

(घ) क्या सहकारी चीनी मिल ने खड़ी फसल में भी कुछ सौदे किए हैं और यदि हां, तो कितने एकड़ भूमि में खड़े गन्ने का सौदा किया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस प्रकार की किसी भी कठिनाई के बारे में नहीं बताया गया है । तथापि, अधिक मात्रा में गन्ने की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए (1) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र के लिए उन्नत बीजों को खरीदने और उनका वितरण करने के लिए धन-राशि सुलभ की है ; (2) सहकारी बैंक आदानों के लिए आवश्यक ऋण देते हैं; (3) जिले में गन्ने की खेती करने में प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने के लिए कुए खोदने और बिजली की लाइनों का विस्तार करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अनुदान प्रदान की जाती है और (4) जिले के बाहर से लाए गए गन्ने पर राज्य सरकार 2 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से परिवहन सम्बन्धी राजसहायता भी देती है ।

(ख) शून्य, फैक्ट्री के अहाते के 8 एकड़ को छोड़ कर, इसका मुख्यतया गन्ने के लिए बीज की पैदावार करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है ।

(ग) और (घ) राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश को सिंचाई प्रयोजन के लिए दी गई राशि

5213. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री 9 दिसम्बर 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 3722 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश की पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना कब तक अन्तिम रूप से तैयार कर ली जायेगी और वर्ष 1972–73 और 1973–74 में पृथक पृथक सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए ब्लाक ऋण और अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : पांचवीं योजना का प्रारूप 1972–73 के मूल्यों के आधार पर तैयार किया गया था । उसके पश्चात् हुई अत्यधिक मूल्य वृद्धि के कारण ससाधनों का पूर्ण-मूल्यांकन तथा केन्द्र तथा राज्यों को पांचवीं योजनाओं के प्रारूप के अन्तर्गत प्राथमिकताओं में फिर से परस्पर समजन करना आवश्यक हो गया है । इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही योजना आयोग में

की जा रही है तथा पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश की योजना भी शामिल है, को अन्तिम रूप देना इस कार्यवाही को पूर्ण होने तथा समस्त ससाधनो को अन्तिम तस्वीर सामने आने के पश्चात् ही सभव हो सकेगा।

राज्य योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणो और अनुदानो के रूप में दी जाती है और यह किसी परियोजना अथवा विकासशीर्ष से जुडी नही होती। मध्य प्रदेश को 1972-73 और 1973-74 में दी गई ऐसी सहायता क्रमश 54 15 करोड रुपये और 53.32 करोड रुपये की थी।

Poor Performance of D D.A

5214 MAULANA ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:
SHRI K M MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has failed to carry out some of its important development schemes;

(b) if so, the gist of the budget proposals for the year 1974-75 and the actually achieved target so far; and

(c) the reasons for the poor performance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (c) No Sir However, due to the existing ban on the use of cement for commercial projects and general shortage of cement and resource constraints the D D A. had to revise its original budget proposals, when it dropped some of its schemes

A statement giving an abstract of the budget estimates and revised estimates for the year 1974-75 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-9360/75].

Unauthorised Factories in Residential Colonies in Delhi

5215. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that some unauthorised factories have come into operation in the newly developed Gujaranwala Colony near Kingsway Camp, posing a health hazard to the residents because of the poisonous gas they emit; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and what action is being taken/proposed to be taken to remove the difficulties caused to the residents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) There are no new factories in the newly developed Gujaranwala Colony. However there are a few factories which existed in this region and are situated at some distance from the newly developed Gujaranwala Colony across the G T Road These factories are unlicensed and in fact, have posed health-hazard

(b) The factories mentioned in (a) above are engaged in the trade of melting the plates of unserviceable batteries of automobiles In the process fumes are emitted which are hazardous to the health of nearby residents The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been taking action against the factory owners under the Municipal Corporation Act by taking recourse to prosecutions after giving them due notice as provided under the aforesaid Act

Simultaneously, Delhi Development Authority has been requested by the Corporation to provide alternative sites so that these factories may be removed from their existing sites.

Interim Report of National Commission on Agriculture regarding Quantum and Price of Levy Foodgrains

5216 SHRI B V NAIK.
SHRI P M. MEHTA
SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI N K SANGHI:
SHRI H N MUKHERJEE

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) the gist of the recommendations contained in the interim report of the National Commission on Agriculture regarding the quantum and price of levy foodgrains, and

(b) what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) The recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture made in their Interim Report on Agricultural Price Policy which covers Quantum and Price of Levy Foodgrains are as under

(i) In a shortage situation, procurement prices of cereals have to be below the prevailing market prices in order to subserve the needs of the public distribution system Since the issue price has to be related to the purchasing capacity of consumers with low income, the procurement prices, although higher than the minimum support prices, cannot be much above the issue price, minus the cost of distribution plus at best, a small element of subsidy

(ii) While an all-India procurement price is desirable, small extra payments would be permissible in a State, where production might have suffered relatively more, provided the extra element is kept within limits and its impact on the pooled price of grain issued from the public distribution system in marginal

(iii) In order to meet the requirement of the areas and the population through the public distribution system, the guiding principle should be to aim at a procurement of 12 per cent of cereal production on an average by the public authority for the next few years This may imply a procurement of 12 million tonnes in 1975, comprising 5 million tonnes each of rice and wheat and 2 million tonnes of coarse cereals

(b) As the Report has been received only recently, a Working Group is proposed to be constituted and it will necessarily require some time to study the recommendations in depth, to obtain the necessary clarifications and make their recommendations to Government Thereafter, the Government would take suitable decisions in the matter

Pristine Culture of Adivasis and Tribals

5217 SHRI B V NAIK Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by Government to preserve the good points in the pristine culture of the Adivasis and Tribals in India, and

(b) the measures by which this culture is proposed to be salvaged from the erosion by civilization viz education and Commercialization?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) and (b) Various official agencies at the National and State level and non-official agencies are engaged in the task of advancement

of the tribal people and at the same time not disturbing the essential characteristics of their culture and safeguarding them from the ill effect of commercialisation and baneful external influences.

Development of National Capital Region

5218 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the pace of development of the National Capital Region was lagging behind mostly because of the lack of enthusiasm on the part of State Governments around the Union territory of Delhi;

(b) whether the high powered Committee set up by the Central Government are not getting the required response to co-ordinate and expedite development of the National Capital Region;

(c) if so, which are the State Governments not responsive to the development the National Capital Region; and

(d) whether the concerned State Governments were not sounded and briefed and associated while N.C R. ideas were discussed and formulated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The National Capital Regional Plan was prepared with the active co-operation of the participating State Governments. The Regional Plan was approved by the High Powered Board for the National Capital Region at its meeting held on 17th September, 1973. The Chief Minister of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are also members of the High Powered Board. The work of implementation of the plan in the various sub-regions has already started and the Central Government have also sanctioned plan assistance during 1974-75 to the participating States for this purpose.

Procurement target for rice and coarse grains

5219. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target for procurement of kharif rice has now been fixed at lower side at 41 lakh tonnes against 50 lakhs tonnes last year;

(b) whether no target has been fixed for coarse grains whereas it was 16 lakhs tonnes last year, and

(c) if the reply to (a) and (b) above is in affirmative, the reasons for scaling down and abandoning the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Rice producion for Kharif 1973-74 having been severely affected due to drought in some of the important rice producing areas, the target of rice procurement for 1974 75 Kharif marketing season has been fixed at 41 lakh tonnes

With a view to ensure the availability of coarse grains, in the open market, no restrictions on the inter-State movement of coarse grains have been allowed, though some States imposed trader's/producer's levy on coarse grains. In the circumstances it has not been possible to assess the quantities likely to be procured and hence no targets of procurement of coarse grains have been fixed.

Development of new strains of egg and meat-type chicken

5220 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Animal Science Department of the Punjab Agricultural University has developed high-yielding strains of egg-type as well as the meat-type chickens;

(b) if so, how the performance of these strains compare to that of the imported stocks, and

(c) whether it is proposed to develop these new strains on commercial basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir The Punjab Agricultural University is developing high-yielding egg and meat-type chickens The experimental birds have given promising results and selection and breeding among them are being continued to stabilise and further improve their economic characters

(b) Two experimental strains of birds being developed for egg production have given annual production of about 225 eggs per hen The experimental birds in the meat-type strain being developed have shown potential for attaining a body weight of more than 1200 grams at eight weeks of age According to available information, in the imported stock kept at commercial farms the average production varies from 214 5 to 238 1 eggs The imported meat-type birds attain at eight weeks of age 1267 to 1384 grams body weight.

(c) Yes, Sir

Use of money from sale of Gift Milk powder

5221 SHRI DHAMANKAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the money accrued from sales of gift milk powder and butter oil have been used more for importing milk processing plants/accessories of processing plants, chilling plants, road tanker etc. and not for increasing the milk production in the country;

(b) if so, facts thereof for the last three years;

(c) the amount used for market promotional measures like introduction of bulk vending machines, Tetra Pak Plastic pouch manufacturing machine, prepack manufacturing machines etc. for the last three years from the sale proceeds of skimmed milk powder and butter oil received as gift, and

(d) the year-wise increase in the price of fluid milk per litre in the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras under operation flood since 1970-71?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) and (b) Funds generated by transfer/sale of WFP donated commodities under Project WFP (Operation Floods) have been used primarily on various Action items included in the Project Only a small amount of Rs 3 72 crores has been used so far for import of dairy equipment and components not indigenously available for four metropolitan dairies and feeder balancing dairies during the 5 year period 1970 to 1975 No amount has been spent on import of road milk tankers as these have been fabricated in India by utilising imported stain less steel available During the same period, an amount of Rs 6 04 crores has been spent on provision of technical inputs development of improved milch animals and organisation of rural procurement of milk

(c) and (d) Except for a small amount of Rs 3 0 lakhs which has been spent on test trials of tetrapak single service disposable containers, no amount has been spent on introduction of plastic pouch manufacturing machines, prepack manufacturing machines etc An amount of Rs 15 lakhs has been spent on bulk vending machines which are being fabricated indigenously On account of increase in feed and fodder prices, the Government owned dairies in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras had to revise the selling price of milk as detailed below:

City	Type of milk	Price Rs./lit. year 1970-71	1974-75
Bombay	(i) Whole milk	1·70	2·60
	(ii) Toned milk	0·90	..
Calcutta	(i) Cow milk	1·72	2·00
	(ii) Standard Milk (toned milk 3% fat and 8·5% SNF)	1·16	1·50
	(iii) Double toned milk	0·84	1·00
Delhi	(i) Standard milk	1·16	..
	(ii) Cow milk	1 16	..
	(iii) toned milk	0 84	1·30
	(iv) Double toned milk	0·60	0 70
Madras	(i) Buffaloe milk	1 26	..
	(ii) Cow milk	1 06	.
	(iii) Toned milk	1 00	1·40
	(iv) Double toned milk	0·70	..

This revision pertains to milk supplied in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras respectively through the Government owned dairies.

Skim milk powder and butter oil

5222. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) year-wise break-up of skimmed milk powder and butter oil according to quality like unfit for mixing in liquid milk processing plants, unfit for human consumption and only fit for using for industrial case-in production was received as gift and how the quantity under each of the above categories were disposed of during the last three years;

(b) how much of the skimmed milk powder and butter oil received as gift under the 'operation flood' was given to the non-Government milk producers like Cadbury's, Amul, Horlicks and Baby food manufacturers etc.;

(c) the quantity of skimmed milk powder and butter oil purchased and imported by Government of India under commercial terms; and quantity and price of each of the items for the year 1968-69 and 1973-74; and

(d) year-wise quantum of milk powder and butter oil received as gift under 'operation flood' since 1968-69 to 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) A statement showing year-wise break-up of s.m.p and butter oil accepted by the I.D.C and the quantities unfit for recombination/human consumption is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-9361/75].

(b) No quantity of s.m.p. and butter oil received from W.F.P. as gift was given to Cadbury's Horlicks and Baby food manufacturers. However, the following quantities were given to Amul and Mehsana dairy.

	s.m.p.	butter oil
Amul	2,785	939
Mahsana	198	63

(c) No butter oil was purchased on commercial terms. Following quantities of s.m.p. were purchased on commercial account:

	M.T.	c.i.f. Value (in lakh
1970-71 . .	5,415	235 39
1971-72 . .	15,107	659 05
1972-73 . .	16,877	760 50
1973-74 . .	12,195	850 06

(d) The following quantities of s.m.p. and butter oil have been received under project 'Operation Flood' so far:

	s.m.p.	Butteroil
1970-71 . .	6,275	2,292
1971-72 . .	9,890	2,452
1972-73 . .	11,983	3,707
1973-74 . .	9,047	4,081
1974-75 (upto Dec. '74) . .	9,569	3,065
	46,764	15,797

राजस्थान में आदिवासियों को बेकार भूमि का वितरण

5223. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान राज्य में भूमिहीन आदिवासियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा वहां बेकार तथा परत-भूमि का क्षेत्रफल कितना है; और

(ख) राज्य में उपलब्ध बेकार भूमि को भूमिहीन आदिवासियों में वितरित करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या उपाय करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) और (ख). 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार राजस्थान, में 1,19,372 आदिवासी कृषि मजदूर थे।

उपलब्ध भूमि के वितरण की योजना में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष तथा रजत जयंती वर्ष के दौरान एक विशेष अभियान चलाया गया था जिसके दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों को भूमि आवंटित की गई थी। 1473 के अन्त तक अनुसूचित जनजाति के 1,95,623 व्यक्तियों को 6,84,183 एकड़ भूमि आवंटित की गई थी।

उस समय से भूमि का आगे और वितरण किया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वह वितरण के लिए उपलब्ध भूमि की मात्रा का जायजा लेने के लिए एक काम्प्रिहेन्सिव सर्वे शुरू कर रही है।

Construction of Western Kosi Canal

5224 SHRI M. S PURTY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether due to the hurdles created by Nepal in the construction of the Western Kosi Canal, Bihar Government is losing at least ten thousand rupees daily and;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard to avoid further loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH

SNGH): (a) and (b). Consequent upon the effective delivery of land upto 31 km. of the Western Kosi Canal in Nepal by the Government of Nepal the work on the construction of the canal structures has been resumed. Tenders for excavation work in the canal are under scrutiny and work will be alloted to new contractors after their finalisation.

Composite projects under small Farmer Development Agency

5225. SHRI M S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects under Small Farmers Development Agency which were implemented in the Fourth Plan and are still likely to be incorporated in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the State of Bihar; and

(b) the number of small farmers likely to be benefited by these projects in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) During the Fourth Plan, 3 Small Farmers Development Agency Projects in the District of Patna, Purnea and Champaran and 2 Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency projects in the districts of Ranchi and Shahbad were taken up. These projects have become composite with the beginning of fifth plan in 1974-75. Each S.F.D.A. project is expected to cover about 50,000 and each M.F.A.L. about 20,000 identified Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers.

During the Fifth Plan, Bihar has been sanctioned a total number of 16 Composite Small Farmers Development Agency projects including the existing 5 projects and these would operate in the districts shown below:—

Existing Projects

1. Nalanda
2. Ranchi

New Projects

1. Sitamarhi
2. Darbhanga
3. Madhubani
4. Monghyr
5. Begusarai
6. Bhagalpur
7. Santhal Parganas
8. Hazaribagh
9. Dhanbad
10. Singhbhum (area not overed by T.D.A.)
11. Saran
12. Giridh
13. Samastipur
14. Gaya

(b) Each coposite Small Farmers Development Agency project is expected to benefit approximately 50,000 Small/Marginal Farmers during 5 year project period. Thus, approximately all the 16 projects are likely to benefit about 8.00 lakh such farmers.

World Bank aid for agriculture and irrigation development in West Bengal

5226. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to give a loan of Rs. 24 crores for the development of agriculture and irrigation in West Bengal;

(b) if so, main features of the schemes to be financed by this amount; and

(c) by what time the blue print of the scheme is likely to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). A project for the development of minor irrigation

facilities (including deep and shallow-tubewells and river lift schemes) and selected regulated markets in certain areas of West Bengal was negotiated with the International Development Association (an affiliate of the World Bank) recently for a 4-year credit of approximately U.S 34 million. Formalities for the credit are expected to be completed in about a month's time

Water dispute between Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana

5227 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the details of water disputes between Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana; and

(b) the cases which were considered in the zonal conference and the progress made in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (b) The main outstanding issue relating to water in the region is the one pertaining to the distribution of erstwhile Punjab's share of surplus Ravi-Beas waters between the reorganised successor States of Punjab and Haryana The Union Government is trying to resolve the matter in consultation with the concerned States.

Besides this, there are some differneces between the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan Of these the following two have been discussed in the Northern zonal council meetings:—

(i) Handing over of Headworks at Ferozepur, Harike and Rupar to Bhakra Management Board (relates to Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana).

(ii) Share cost of the Ghaggar Diversion scheme in Rajasthan (relates to Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan)

The Union Government is continuing its efforts to resolve these differences.

Some other matters viz construction of Kanianwali minor by Punjab on Bikaner Canal, regulation of supplies at contact points of Bhakra Canal System and utilization by Rajasthan of its share of Ravi Beas Waters are under discussion between the Governments of the concerned States

Development of a new grain by Punjab Agriculture University

5228. SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH.
SHRI D D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a new miracle grain by name 'Triticale' has been developed at the research laboratories of the Punjab Agriculture University;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, and

(c) the programme chalked out for its mass production, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 'Triticale is a cross between wheat and *Rye which* has been under testing in many countries for several years. Intensive research on Triticale was initiated in India from 1964-65 onwards at four locations namely, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar (U P.) and Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur (at its Indore Campus). Several strains from this cross have been developed at each of these Centres. These cultures alongwith

material received from the International Maize and Wheat Research Centre, Mexico, are being tested under the All-India Coordinated Project on Wheat. Their yields are being compared among themselves and also with wheat yields.

The varieties of 'Triticale' developed by the Punjab Agricultural University are also being currently tested under the coordinated trials The Punjab Agricultural University varieties namely TL 22, TL 17 and TL 19 are now under uniform varietal trials. The other varieties namely TL 21, TL 23, TL 10 and TL 24 along-with TL 17, TL 22 and TL 19 are also being tested under the initial evaluation trials at many locations

From the results so far obtained on the performance of Triticale varieties it appears that Triticales may be promising for dry areas particularly for cooler places in the hills

The principles limitations in this man-made hybrid cereal are reduced fertility, shrunken grains proneness to lodging and tendency for breaking of spikelets and spikes

(c) A programme for mass production will be undertaken as soon as the data from the trials currently in progress lead to the identification of strains fit for large scale cultivation.

Production and Export of Basmati rice

5229. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether though India is the largest producer of rice at 40 to 45 million tonnes annually, the production of basmati variety of rice accounts for only 0.1 per cent;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to step up the production of basmati rice in view of the increasing demand from Gulf countries; and

(c) the target of production and exports likely to be achieved during 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a). Average production of rice in India during 1969-70—1973-74 has been estimated at 42 million tonnes. Firm estimates of production of basmati variety of rice are not available. However, a rough estimate puts the annual production of this variety of rice at 1 5 lakh tonnes. On this basis, this variety of rice accounts for 0 36 per cent of average production of all rice.

(b) The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation have been asked to encourage contract cultivation of additional quantities of basmati rice in the States of Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and U P.

(c) No separate targets are fixed for the production of basmati rice A quantity of 50,000 tonnes of basmati rice is likely to be exported during 1975-76.

Setting up of Universities in Fifth Plan

5230. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of Universities proposed to be set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the criteria adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a). The Central Government has established one Central University at Hyderabad during 1974-75. It has also been decided to set up a Central University in Pondicherry during the Fifth Five Year Plan. A proposal to set up a Central Open University is also under examination.

According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission the Kalyani University in West Bengal has been bifurcated into two Universities An Agricultural University is being set up in Jammu and Kashmir by the State Government. The Goa, Daman and Diu Administration also proposes to set up a Universrsity in the Union Territory. The proposal for the establishment of a University of Science and Technology in Tamil Nadu has been accepted in principle The following proposals are at various stages of examination in the Commission.—

(1) University in Vidarbha Region at Amravati,

(2) University in Western Maharashtra region,

(3) University at Midnapore in West Bengal,

(4) Residential University at Bhavnagar,

(5) Agricultural University at Faizabad,

(6) Agriculture University at Kanpur,

(7) Agricultural University at Dharwar,

(8) and (9) Upgrading of the Post-Graduate Centres at (i) Guntur and (ii) Warangal, into Universities.

(b). The University Grants Commission is of the view that before any State Government formulates a proposal for the establishment of a new University, there should be a survey of the existing facilities for higher education in the State and its projected needs The Commission should be associated right from the beginning with the survey prior to the formulation of the proposal for the establishment of a new University The Commission has intimated the guidelines to all the State Governments and has requested them to send the required information/data in the prescribed form alongwith the proposal for establishment of a new university

Vocational Training and Employment Opportunities for Indian women in 1975

5231 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any concrete plan during International Women's year (1975) to provide vocational training and more employment opportunities for Indian women, especially in the rural areas,

(b) if so, its main features; and

(c) whether and to what extent, hostels for working women and homes for women in distress are going to be constructed during 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) to (c) In the International Women's Year, the Department has planned to intensify the existing schemes to provide vocational training and more employment opportunities for women The details of these schemes are given below —

(a) Condensed Courses of Education for Employment and Vocational Training for Adult Women,

(b) Socio-economic Programmes for Women

The main features of these programmes are as follows --

(i) **Condensed Courses of Education:**

This scheme was started by the Central Social Welfare Board in 1958 with a view to open new vistas of employment to a large number of deserving and needy women and to create a band of competent trained workers such as primary school teachers, Balsevikas, Nurses, Health visitors etc, to man the various pro-

grammes particularly in the rural areas. In accordance with this scheme, women between the age-group of 18-30 years who have had some schooling are prepared for Middle school and Matriculation examinations within a period of two years. Grants are given to women's voluntary organisations having experience in the field of education These grants are meant to cover expenditure on maintenance, stipends, salaries of teachers, educational equipment etc subject to a ceiling of Rs 35 000 per course The ultimate object of the programme is to place successful candidates in employment In the current year, it is planned to vocationalise this course by adding secretarial training, housekeeping, T V /Radio mechanics, fruit canning etc This will enable women to get placements more easily With a view to achieve the objectives of vocationalised training, it is proposed to spend Rs 48 lakhs in the year 1975-76 as against Rs 27 lakhs spent in the year 1974-75

(iii) *Socio Economic Programmes for Women*

This programme aims at providing opportunities for Work and Wage to needy women such as widows, destitutes and the physically handicapped The Central Social Welfare Board provides financial assistance to voluntary organisations and cooperatives for setting up small production units wherein needy women are given initial training and subsequently provided with employment opportunities in the same unit This scheme is implemented with the active support and technical assistance of the Ministry of Industrial Development New components of agro-based schemes like dairy scheme have been introduced in the existing programme and it is proposed to spend Rs 50 lakhs in the current year as against Rs 8 50 lakhs in the year 1974-75

2. Besides, the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, is conducting a feasibility study for identifying new trades suitable for women, in consultation with the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), with a view to achieving further diversification of vocational training programmes for women

3 *Hostels for Working Women*·

With the increased educational and occupational opportunities available to girls, more and more women are entering the employment market Many working women coming from rural areas and small towns to large cities having a population of not less than 2 lakhs and capitals of States/ Union Territories are in dire need of accommodation with minimum essential amenities To fulfil this need, a scheme namely 'Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations engaged in the field of Women' Welfare for the Construction/Expansion of Hostel Buildings for Working Women' has been included in the Fifth Plan (1974-79) Under this scheme, grants-in-aid are given on sharing basis to the voluntary organisations working in the field of women's welfare for the construction/expansion of hostels The beneficiaries are to be working women with an income not exceeding Rs 800 per month During 1974-75, grants amounting to Rs 52,40,425 have been provided for construction/ expansion of 45 hostels The expenditure on this scheme in 1973-74 was Rs 1.27 lakhs. The proposed provision for 1975-76 consists of Rs 60 lakhs

Attack on loyal F C.I workers near Shakti Nagar Godown, Delhi

5232. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the striking workers of the Food Corporation of India attacked the loyal workers near the Corporation godown in Shakti Nagar, Delhi on the 8th March, 1975; and

(b) if so, action taken against the workers indulging in violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). Yes, Sir

(b) A case has been registered by the Police and they have arrested three persons in this connection. Further police investigations are in progress.

Import of foodgrains during 1975

5233 SHRI D D. DESAI
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have already made any contracts for the import of foodgrains during 1975,

(b) if so, the total quantity and facts thereof, and

(c) whether Government have vested limited authorisation with the India Supply Mission in Washington for this year's foodgrains imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (e). Import requirements are kept under constant review keeping in view the needs of the public distribution system, crop prospects, internal availability of foodgrains, price position and other related factors India Supply Mission, Washington is authorised from time to time to make purchases on terms most advantageous to the country

During 1975, so far contracts for about 18.31 lakh metric tons of wheat and milo have been finalised on commercial basis.

Setting up University at Midnapore

5234. SHRI SAMAR GUHA. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have enquired from the State Government of West Bengal about their attitude regarding the proposal of Midnapore University made in the UGC Report on Calcutta University,

(b) whether Government have enquired from the State Government if a memorandum had been sent to the latter for setting up a University at Midnapore,

(c) whether this University is proposed to be a job-oriented University,

(d) if so, whether the Central Government propose to help to set up a model job-oriented university at Midnapore for developing the new idea of self-employment of the educated youth on the basis of agro-industrial potentials in the district of Midnapore, and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN) (a) to (e) The Education Minister Government of West Bengal had forwarded to the University Grants Commission in August, 1973 a copy of the Memorandum regarding the establishment of a University in Midnapore submitted to the University Grants Commission's Committee for Reorganisation of Calcutta University The Committee for Reorganisation of Calcutta University which inter alia considered the above memorandum, has submitted its report to the Commission The Commission has forwarded a copy of the report to the Calcutta University and to the Government of West Bengal for their views. The recommendations made by the Committee will be considered by the Commission after the views of the State Government and Calcutta University are received

Representation regarding transfer of P.C.I. employees, Eastern Zone

5235 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether large number of Members of Parliament made representa-

tions in writing as also personally to the Minister regarding transfer orders given to many office bearers and other employees of Food Corporation of India, belonging to East Zone Employees' Association; with Head Quarters at Calcutta;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether such transfers are against the national transfer policy drawn out by the F.C.I.;

(d) whether the Food Minister will reconsider these transfer cases of the F.C.I. employees of the Eastern Zone in response to representations made in regard to these cases by so many Members of Parliament; and

(e) if so, steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) to (e). Several Members of Parliament have represented against the transfer of some office-bearers of the All India Central Government Food Employees Association and Regional Director Food Employees Association in the Eastern Zone, Calcutta. They have been informed that transfers in the Corporation have been made to meet the administrative requirements in accordance with a well-defined transfer policy laid down by the management and the office bearers of the Unions are not immune from such transfers.

Board of Directors of National Seeds Corporation

5236. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Board of Directors of National Seeds Corporation constituted and the names of the Directors; the State-wise number of its branches in the country;

(b) whether any meeting of the Board of Directors was ever held in any State; if so, the names of those States and the dates of the meeting;

(c) whether there is any department in the Corporation to survey the seed requirements of the country; if so, the particulars of the assessment made regarding requirements of seeds to be sown alongwith wheat and other rabi crops in the year 1974-75 together with the quantity of seeds supplied to West Bengal; and

(d) the names of the places where permission to produce seeds was granted in West Bengal along with the area of their holdings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Board of Directors of National Seeds Corporation was reconstituted on the 27th July, 1974, and the following were appointed as Directors for a period of two years.

1. Miss Anna R. George, Joint Secretary, Department of Agriculture.
2. Dr. G. S. Kalkat, Agriculture Commissioner and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Department of Agriculture.
3. Shri P S. Habeeb Mohammad, Managing Director, State Farms Corporation of India.
4. Shri N. S. Maini, Managing Director, National Seeds Corporation.
5. Shri Y. Malla Reddy, Bellary.
6. Shri Daljeet Singh, Kaushal Ganj, Distt. Rampur, U.P.
7. Shri Mohd. Umaruddin, Dhubri, Assam.
8. Dr. D. P. Singh, formerly Vice-Chancellor, G. B. Pant Agricultural University, was appointed as Chairman by the Board of Directors on 24th December, 1974. Shri V. N. Gadgil, Member, Rajya Sabha, who was a Director in the previous Board of Directors continued to be a Director on the reconstituted Board.

This was done to enable him to complete the enquiry as Chairman of the Committee to look into the grievances of the employees and allegations regarding mal-practices made in a memorandum submitted by the N.S.C. Employees Union. The report of the Committee was received by the Government on 1st March, 1975 and Shri Gadgil ceased to be a Director with effect from 1st March, 1975.

The National Seeds Corporation has under it 10 Regional Offices, 71 sub-units and 3 Farms. A list showing the location fo these Farms, Regional Office and sub-units is given in Statement attached.

(b) No.

(c) There is no specific Department in the Corporation to assess the requirements of seeds in the entire country The Regional Offices of N.S C. and dealers located throughout the country maintain close liaison with the State Agriculture Departments and farmers and make an assessment of likely requirements. The likely demands of the seeds is discussed in 6 monthly Regional Managers Conference before arranging seed production.

The State Government of West Bengal had felt that about 30,000 tonnes of wheat seed material would be required for their 1974-75 wheat production programmes. During Rabi 1974-75 National Seeds Corporation supplied 18,000 quintals of wheat certified seeds to West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation. In addition to this, 2,500 quintals was distributed through N.S C. dealers. The total distribution of wheat seeds by N.S.C. in West Bengal is 20,500 quintals.

(d) N.S.C. has not taken up any seed production programmes in West Bengal.

Statement

State	Regional office	Sub-Unit
1. Andhra Pardesh	1	9
2. Bihar . .	1	6
3. Madhya Pradesh	1	6
4. Uttar Pradesh .	1	11
5. Rajasthan .	1	4
6. Gujarat . .	..	1
7. Punjab . .	..	3
8. Himachal Pradesh	..	1
9. Jammu & Kashmir	..	2
10. Maharashtra .	1	12
11. Tamil Nadu .	..	2
12. Karnataka .	1	9
13. Haryana . .	..	4
14. Orissa . .	..	1
15. West Bengal .	1	..
16. Chandigarh (Union Territory)	1	..
17. Delhi (Union Territory) .	1	.
	10	71

Farms:

1 Hempur (U P) . 1
2 Nandikotkur (A.P.)
3 Sainj (H.P) 1

Irrigation Project in West Bengal

5237. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects in West Bengal still are to be completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of new irrigation projects likely to be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan for West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c): A statement showing the details of major and medium continuing and new projects proposed by the Government of West Bengal in their Fifth Plan is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost in Rs. (lakhs)	Benefits in '000' ha.
	Continuing Project		
	Major Schemes		
1.	Mayurakshi	2046·00	247·15
2.	D.V.C. System	2456·00	364 10
3.	Kangsabati	6000 00	401 62
	Medium Schemes		
1.	Hinglo	150·00	·2·29
2.	Saharajore	77·00	5·00
	New Schemes		
	Major		
1.	Tista Barrage	6972·00	237·15
2.	Lining of Mayurakshi Canal	900.00	Improvement of Existing Canal
3.	Upper Kangsabati	800·00	32·00
4.	Dwarkeshwar	1500·00	60·00
5.	Gajol lift irrigation	1000·00	40·00
6.	Dalong	500·00	20·00
	Medium		
1.	Taragona	36·83	0·90
2.	Parga	40·82	0·90
3.	Barabhum	73·49	2·70
4.	Moutore Jore	52·10	1·07
5.	Salda	43·18	0·02
6.	Bako	41·54	1·57
7.	Patli	75·29	2·13
8.	Totka	88·08	2·46
9.	Extension of Boundhu Irrigation	25·63	0·61
10.	Ramchandrapur	33·06	1·62

11. Sali Reservoir	30·88	1·30
12. Golmarajore	81·23	1·01
13. Hanumati	45·25	2·75
14. Narayanpur Sona	75·83	N.A.
15. Lipaniajore	67 85	N A.
16. Sali Diversion	52·46	2·21

Fishing Harbour Project in West Bengal

5238. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have a proposal for Fishing Harbour Project in West Bengal, and

(b) if so, main features of the project and the progress made in this regard so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). A fishing Harbour at Roychowk costing Rs 241.5 lakhs was sanctioned in November, 1973 The project envisages construction of a 320 feet long jetty with a gangway of 180 feet and ancillary facilities like slipway internal roads, moorings, sorting and weighing sheds, etc. The harbour is designed to provide facilities for the operation of 15 trawlers landing about 7500 tonnes of fish annually.

50 acres of land required for the project has been acquired and handed over to the Calcutta Port Commissioners. Detailed river model studies, soil investigations, etc. have been completed. The work on construction of jetty has been awarded and the contractor has started pile fabrication.

Request from foreign countries for help in Agricultural Technology and Farming

5239. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign countries have requested India for helping them in agricultural technology and farming;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Proposals have been received from several friendly countries namely Afghanistan, Arab Republic of Egypt, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Mauritius, Nepal, Oman, Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, Qatar, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates and Zanzibar etc. for mutual cooperation and assistance in the field of Agricultural Technology and farming.

The Government of India has taken action to assist these countries by deputation of experts, providing training facilities and technical assistance

in agricultural development, animal husbandry, dairy fisheries, forestry, land reclamation, ground water exploration and other allied fields.

Irrigation facilities for stepping up of Food Production in Rajasthan

5240. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether existing irrigation facilities have succeeded in stepping up production of foodgrains in Rajasthan,

(b) if so, to what extent and in which varieties; and

(c) further proposals to extend irrigation facilities in that State in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the crop cutting experiments conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation, Irrigation has helped in increasing the yields of food-grains crops in Rajasthan.

(b) The increases in production as a result of providing irrigation in major irrigated crops in Rajasthan are indicated below.

(In Kg. per hectare)

Crops	Yield in irrigated areas (Av.)	Yield in unirrigated areas (Av.)	Increase in yield in irrigated areas over un-irrigated areas
Wheat	1109	718	491
Barley	1190	722	468
Maize	1070	770	300
Gram	798	593	205

(Average for the three years 1967-68 to 1969-70 for which the latest data is available).

(c) Irrigation facilities in Rajasthan would increase from an anticipated level of 28.92 lakh hectares in 1974-75 to 29.42 lakh hectares in 1975-76.

Uniformity in University Education

5241. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what attempts have been made to bring about uniformity in the quality, standard and curriculum of University education in the various Universities of India;

(b) how far have they succeeded; and

(c) what are the prospects of their success in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The Acts of all the Universities

give to each University the fullest authority to frame their academic policies. While respecting the academic authority of each University, the University Grants Commission has been taking measures to coordinate and raise the standards of University education in the country. Some of the measures initiated by the Commission for improving the standards in all Universities and Colleges are as follows:—

(1) The Commission has recently circulated a note to the Universities on the criteria, guidelines and pattern of assistance to autonomous colleges. An autonomous college would enjoy freedom in framing its courses of study devising its methods of evaluation the conduct of examinations, its principles of admission, its procedure for mission, its procedures for would encourage experimentation with desirable educational ideas and initiate a process for broadening the framework of courses and instruction to make them more meaningful and relevant in the context of local/regional requirements for skilled workers.

(2) The Commission has circulated to all the Universities and Colleges in the country a 'Plan of Action' for examination reform for implementation The Commission has requested the various Universities to submit proposals for assistance on programmes for question bank development, promotion of internal assessment, and organising of workshops and seminars. The Commission has also selected 12 Universities for implementing the examination reform programmes.

(3) The Commission is initiating coordinated programmes for development of postgraduate education.

(4) Efforts are being made to develop collaborative and enter-disciplinary programmes of courses and research involving several departments.

(5) Attempts are being made to restructure courses of study so as to make them relevant to local and regional needs including those of rural areas and also introduce work experience as part of college education.

(6) Programmes have been initiated to check unrestricted growth in enrolment in formal education and to divert a considerable proportion of students to correspondence courses, evening classes and part-time courses.

(7) A beginning has been made to provide direct support for research in Universities and also to build up the necessary infra-structure required for sustained research.

The Central Advisory Board of Education has reiterated the decision of the Central Government, as contained in the statement of National Policy, regarding restructuring of education and adoption of 10+2+3 pattern. It is hoped that this would introduce a considerable measure of uniformity in standards.

Agro-service Centres

5242. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI P GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1852 Agro-service Centres for training and financial assistance to Entrepreneurs have been set up;

(b) if so, the broad features of the centres, State-wise and the number of persons participating in each centre;

(c) the broad features of the centres in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States State-wise, and district-wise; and

(d) the details of the programme for setting up such centres in States, State-wise during the Fifth Plan Period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) 1852 Agro-Service Centres have been set up in various parts of the country upto the end of February, 1975.

(b) and (c). Agro-service Centres are set up with a view to provide integrated services and supplied in the rural areas depending upon the local needs. These are as under:—

Services:

(i) Agricultural Machinery Hiring;

(a) for land preparation, intercultivation, harvesting and post-harvest handling;

(b) land deevlopment;

(c) tubewell drilling and well deepening.

(ii) installation of pumpsets and other farm equipment, maintenance and servicing;

(iii) equipment and implement rental;

(iv) plant protection services;

(v) facilities for storage and processing;

(vi) consultancy in soil analysis, fertilizer and improvement management, etc.

Supplies:

(i) Fertilizer, pesticides, seeds, etc.

(ii) Engineering stores of day-to-day use on the farm;

(iii) Spare parts of agricultural machinery, servicing tools and other requisites.

(iv) Fuel oils and lubricants.

As these centres are not yet fully developed, most of them are at present providing only agricultural machinery for custom hiring purposes. Some of the centres are also distributing fertilizers, pesticides, etc. while some have also set up service and repair workshops. The State-wise break up of these centres is as under:—

Punjab	81
West Bengal	216
Tamil Nadu	125
Karnataka	94
Assam	14
Maharashtra	137
U.P.	311
Rajasthan	222
Haryana	56
Bihar	174
Madhya Pradesh	240
Gujarat	42
J & K	4
Orissa	13
Kerala	3
Andhra Pradesh	120
TOTAL :	1852

Each Centre, when fully developed, would provide self-employment opportunities to about 8 unemployed engineering graduates, agricultural graduates, diploma holders and other technical personnel. It would also provide further employment in related activities for another 5 persons. Since the Agro-Service Centres set up are at present not fully developed, each centre is providing employment to 3—10 personnel.

Though the scheme is being implemented throughout the country but as there had not been encouraging

response from the North-eastern States. 14 Agro-Service Centres have so far been established in Assam only. These States are, however, being advised again to motivate the prospective entrepreneurs to set up Agro-Service Centres.

(d) A target of setting up 2500 Agro-Service Centres has been fixed for the Fifth Plan period. No State-for the Fifth Plan period. No State-fixed.

बिहार में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

5243. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के खाद्यान्न गोदामों का निर्माण किया गया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन गोदामों की संख्या कितनी है और वहां पर काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों में कितने कर्मचारी चौथी श्रेणी (पोल्दार, माल ढोने वाले और अन्य श्रमिक) के हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन श्रमिकों को विभागीय श्रमिक बना लिया है और इन्हें वेतन के रूप में 125 रुपये प्रति माह दिया जा रहा है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इनकी मजूरी के बारे में पंच-फैसला ने कोई निर्णय दिया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और क्या सरकार ने इस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित किया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शि० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ङ) . बिहार में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के 15 अपने गोदाम हैं और 37 किराये के गोदाम हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अपने डिपों में और एक किराए केडिपो में मजदूरों के विभागीयकरण की प्रणाली को लागू किया गया है। इन डिपो में विभागीयकृत कर्मचारियों की संख्या 1255 है।

उपर्युक्त मजदूरों के बारे में 11-8-71 के द्विपक्षीय करार द्वारा जो तदर्थ मजदूरी निर्धारित की गई थी उसका श्रेणीवार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

	रु०
सरदार	175
मुंशी	155
मोडल	145
दुलाई मजदूर	135
सहायक मजदूर	125

क्योंकि विभागीयकृत मजदूरों द्वारा उपर्युक्तस्थानों पर की जाने वाली सेवा की शर्तों के बारे में कोई समझौता नहीं हो सका था, इसलिए इस मामले को मि० जस्टिस के० के० मित्रा को विवाचन के लिए सौंप दिया गया था। विवाचक ने अपना एवार्ड दे दिया है, लेकिन भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने इस एवार्ड को कार्यान्वित करने के विरुद्ध कलकत्ता के उच्च न्यायालय से रोक आदेश प्राप्त कर लिया है। अत यह मामला न्यायाधीन है।

New tractor mounted ammonia applicater developed at Pantnagar Agricultural University

5244. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural University at Pantnagar has made a tractor mounted ammonia applicator;

(b) whether the device is going to reduce the cost of soil fertilisation; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes.

(b) Initial field studies conducted at the University have shown that the cost of fertilisation can be reduced.

(c) The main features of the applicator as reported by G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology are given below:—

The applicator injects ammonia gas at a depth of 15 to 20 cm. and anhydrous ammonia is immediately covered with soil by implement. The amount of gas to be applied is controlled by an accurate metering system. The act of opening and closing of gas at turning and stoppages is performed by pulling a connecting rope. It would be of interest to know that the new device can fertilise about one hectare per hour. At a time four cylinders of 64 kg. anhydrous ammonia can be mounted on it. Each cylinder is sufficient to fertilise one acre area. The machine is simple. It consists of a frame, tines, blades, metering system and sealing system.

The new device has been extensively tested in field. It is well suited for applying ammonia gas in standing water or puddled fields of paddy, in well-harrowed field before sowing and in standing row-crops like sugarcane, maize and sun-flower etc. The trials conducted at Pantnagar Farm reveal that by the use of anhydrous ammonia about 20—25 per cent less nitrogen is needed to obtain the same level of yield as by urea, ammonia sulphate or other dry fertilizer.

Requirement and import of skimmed milk powder

5245. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) estimated requirement of skimmed milk powder during 1975 separately for milk-plants, products-plants and welfare programmes;

(b) estimated import during 1974-75 and programme for 1975-76 with estimated value;

(c) production of skimmed milk powder in India in 1974-75;

(d) total installed capacity for skimmed milk powder and percentage of utilisation of capacity and the steps being taken to utilise fully the indigenous capacity; and

(e) whether before programming for import the indigenous production and the idle capacity are taken into account and import order pruned to save foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The estimated requirement of skimmed milk powder during 1975-76 for milk-plants, product-plants has not yet been finalised.

(b) The estimated import of skimmed milk powder during 1974-75 was of the order of 27,703 tonnes at a CIF value of Rs. 19 70 crores, which included commercial as well as gift supplies. The programme for commercial import for 1975-76 has not yet been finalised. However, the World Food Programme have signified to supply 27,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder against the year 1975 indent for the Operation Flood Programme although no firm shipping schedules have been received for the entire quantity.

(c) The production of skimmed milk powder during 1974-75 is estimated to be 8,000 tonnes.

(d) The installed capacity for milk powder (both whole and skimmed) is of the order of 35,789 tonnes and the percentage of utilisation of this capacity is about 46 per cent The full utilisation of the indigenous capacity is dependent on production of milk, which is rural in character Necessary measures have and are being taken to stimulate milk production in the country as a whole One of the major measures introduced in recent years is the establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Projects. Other important cattle development projects which have a direct bearing on milk production are:

1 All India Key Village Scheme

2 Cross-Breeding Scheme

3 Feeds & Fodder Development Programmes

4 Goshala Development Scheme

5 Strengthening and Expansion of Livestock Farms.

6 Calf Rearing Scheme

7 Cattle Shows and Milk Yield Competitions

8 Disease Control Programme —

(a) Increase in number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries

(b) Rinderpest Eradication Scheme

(c) Expansion of Biological Products Laboratories for production of vaccines and sera.

(e) The offer of the indigenous manufacturers for supply of skimmed milk powder to the 'Central Pool' is taken into consideration while formulating proposals for import of skimmed milk powder under the commercial quota.

Import of Milk Powder

5246. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the import of milk powder, whole as well as skimmed, during the year 1974 as compared to 1972 and 1973;

(b) the C.I.F. value, year-wise, and main supplying countries;

(c) quantities received during these years under various aid schemes and 'operation flood'; and

(d) category-wise sale/allocation/distribution of powder and realisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) As per the Import Trade Control Policy, only import of skimmed milk powder is allowed through the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda The imports are effected on the basis of financial year and not calendar year. During 1974 75 a total quantity of 27,703 MT (inclusive of gift supplies) was imported as compared to 31,282 MT during 1973 74 (inclusive of gift supplies)

(b) The C I F value, yearwise for commercial and gift-supplies of skim milk powder and the main supplying countries are as follows —

Year	CIF Value (Rs in crore)	Supplying countries
1972-73 .	11 66	New Zealand, Canada
1973-74 .	10 35	New Zealand, Belgium
1974-75 .	19 [illegible]	Belgium, Hungary and E E C

(c) The quantities received under various aid programmes and Operation Flood Project are as follows

Year	Gift supplies (MT)	Operation Flood (MT)
1972-73 . .	3,422	11 583
1973-74 . .	.	9,047
1974-75 . .	2,750	9,953
	up to February	1975

(d) The category-wise supply of skim milk powder by the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, against the allotment/release orders issued by the various controlling authorities and the realisation of cost thereof are as follows:—

Year	Consuming Sector	Supply of skim milk powder (tonnes)	Realisation of cost (Rs. in crores)
1972-73	Milk Schemes/Defence Services	10,367	6·050
	Large scale manufacturers of baby food and malted milk foods	6,950	
	Small scale manufacturers of baby food & malted milk foods	73	
	Others including emegrency quota	798	
	Supply under Operation Flood Project	8,684	3·77
1973-74	Milk Schemes/Defence Services	11,783	10·47
	Large scale manufacturers of baby food & malted milk foods	1,024	
	Small scale manufacturers of baby food and malted Milk foods	4	
	Others including emergency quota	160	
	Supply under Operation Flood Project	11,997	5 38
1974-75	Milk Scheme/Defence Services	11,401	18 c6
	Large scale manufacturers of baby food & malted milk foods	4,562	
	Small scale manufacturers of baby food & malted milk foods	9	
	Others including emergency quota	1,37	
	Supply under Operation Flood Project	10,355	6·73 (Including estimated figures for March 75.)

Allocation for Housing Scheme in Kerala

5247. SHIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made for Housing Scheme in Kerala during 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively;

(b) whether the amount has been allocated separately for rural and urban housing; and

(c) if so, the respective allocations thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) The Planning Commission approved the following outlays under Housing for the Annual Plans 1974 75 and 1975-76 for the Government of Kerala —

1974-75 Rs 200 lakhs including Rs 25 lakhs for implementation of the Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme

1975-76 Rs 305 lakhs including Rs 25 lakhs for implementation of the Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme

In addition, a sum of Rs 150 lakhs was provided as a Non Plan provision in the Central Sector during 1974 75 for payment to the Government of Kerala to meet their commitments in respect of the redemption of certain bonds issued for the purchase of land in connection with the implementation of the Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas For the year 1975 76 also a sum of Rs 3 50 lakhs has been provided as a Non-Plan provision in the Central Sector for meeting the outstanding commitments in respect of the above scheme

(b) The Planning Commission have intimated that no separate allocation has been made for urban and rural housing.

(c) Does not arise.

Villages in Kerala affected with Scarcity Conditions

5248 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of villages in the State of Kerala where scarcity/semi-scarcity conditions have been declared by the Government, District-wise during the current year;

(b) the extent of the scarcity; and

(c) nature of help Government propose to give to those areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) The State Government have not declared any village in Kerala as scarcity/semi scarcity affected during the current year

(b) Does not arise

(c) Nil

Production of Coconut during Fifth Plan

5249 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the physical targets worked out for production of coconut in the Fifth Plan.

(b) the broad outlines of projects which have been undertaken to achieve the targets, and

(c) the measures thought of for strengthening their implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) A production target of 7700 million nuts has been fixed under the Fifth Five Year Plan

(b) and (c) Specific schemes have been formulated and are being implemented to achieve the coconut production target during the Fifth Plan These schemes inter alia aim at raising the production of coconut through (i) increasing the production of hybrid planting material (ii) adoption of package of practices and (iii) rejuvenation of diseased coconut gardens in kerala Besides, certain plantations undertaken in the Fourth Plan will fructify in the Fifth Plan.

Funds for Utilisation of Surface Water and Development of Agriculture

5250 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state-

(a) the availability of fund for utilisation of surface water in all the States for 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) the average yield per hectare of foodgrains in the years 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(c) the real and net investment in the all round development of agriculture in those two years and the net production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) to (c) Available data are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-9362/75]

सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे अनाथालय

5251. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार अनाथों को आवास सम्बन्धी सुविधा प्रदान करती है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत में सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे कुल कितने अनाथालय हैं और उन बच्चों को किस प्रकार की सुविधायें दी जाती हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग के उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) और (ख)—सरकार अनाथालय नहीं चलाती है। यह निराश्रित बच्चों के कल्याण से सम्बन्धित सेवाओं का विस्तार करने हेतु स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को बांटने के लिए राज्यों के संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को सहायता देती है। इस में आवास, अनुरक्षण, व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण इत्यादि के लिए सहायता शामिल है। वर्ष 1974-75 में सरकार ने राज्यो संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को 9665 बच्चो के लिए कल्याण सेवाओं हेतु 149 स्वैच्छिक संगठनो को बांटने के लिए लाख रुपये की सहायता दी है।

Dayal Singh College, Lodi Estate, New Delhi

5252 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the Dayal Singh College, near Lodi Estate Road, New Delhi has become a public nuisance and also threat to peace in the area,

(b) whether the lady passengers in D T C buses are teased and jeered by the students to the great discomfiture of their relations.

(c) if so, whether there is any plan to shift the college to the University area; and

(d) if not, what alternative steps are contemplated to save the passengers and passers by from harassment?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, a case of teasing of lady passengers, probably by the students of Dyal Singh College, in a D.T.C. bus was reported to the Police on 9th December, 1974 and investigation was taken up. No action could, however, be taken as the com-

plainants were unable to identify any of the miscreants. There is no proposal to shift the College from their present premises. Steps have been taken by the Police authorities to check recurrence of such incidents.

Sugar Factory in Kagal Taluka, Maharashtra

5253. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have recommended to the Centre setting up of a sugar factory in Kagal taluka called the Shahu Chhatrapati Sakhar Karkhana; and

(b) whether the Government propose to sanction this project and include it in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Dam on Varna River

5254. SHRI NIMBALKAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided the site where dam on the Varna River is to be constructed:

(b) if so, the advantages of this site as compared to others; and

(c) when the construction will begin and when it will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Government of Maharashtra have reported that they have decided to construct Varna Dam at Chandoli site.

(b) The advantages intimated by the State Government of selecting Chandoli site in preference to Khujgaon for the same irrigation area of 80570 hectares are the following —

(i) villages affected at Chandoli site are 15 as against 39 at Khujgaon.

(ii) submergence at Chandoli is 3070 hec. compared to 8866 hectares at Khujgaon.

(c) The preliminary construction works on the project have already been taken up by the State Government and the project is expected to be completed in about 10 years depending on availability of funds.

Rural in debtedness in various States

5255. SHRI RAM PRAKASH. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the actual position of rural indebtedness in various States; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken so far to save the rural population from indebtedness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government have not conducted any survey regarding Rural Indebtedness in various States. However, a Rural Debt and Investment Survey was conducted by the Reserve Bank of India in the year 1961-62 and the Report of the Survey indicates the total accumulated indebtedness of the Rural House-holds from all sources as on 30th June, 1962. The state-wise information in this regard is given in attached Statement. A third decennial Survey on Debt and Investment has

been undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India in 1971-72 in collaboration with the National Sample Survey Organisation of the Government of India and the State Governments and the information collected in the survey is being processed by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Vigorous efforts are being made to institutionalize agricultural credit with a view to meeting the credit requirements of as large number of rural population as possible, both through the Cooperative structure and the commercial banks

Statement

State-wise position of accumulated indebtedness of Rural Households from all sources as per Survey of all India Rural Debt and Investment Survey—1961-62

(Rs in crores)

State	Proportion of house-holds reporting Percent	Aggregate amount
1. Andhra Pradesh	69 7	328 84
2 Assam	39 5	28 22
3. Bihar	62 8	265 47
4 Gujarat	66 9	153 31
5 Jammu & Kashmir	60 8	17 65
6. Kerala	67 0	62 41
7. Madhya Pradesh	58 2	201 09
8. Madras	72 3	341 51
9. Maharashtra	54 5	183 14
10. Mysore	79 1	231 75
11. Orissa	28 6	35 43
12. Punjab	73 2	220 21
13. Rajasthan	76 8	250 83
14. Uttar Pradesh	60 5	335 97
15. West Bengal	65 7	105 79
All India	62 8	2788 93

Hindi as Medium of Instructions in various Colleges of Delhi University

5256. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some colleges of Delhi University, Hindi is not allowed as the medium of instruction for B A. (Hons.) in History; and

(b) if so, the names of such colleges?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by Delhi University, the following Colleges do not provide instruction in B A (Hons) History course through the medium of Hindi

(1) A R S D College

(2) Deshbandu College

(3) Dyal Singh College

(4) Hans Raj College

(5) Hindu College

(6) Indraprastha College

(7) Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya

(8) Kirori Mal College

(9) Miranda House

(10) Ramjas College

(11) Shyam Lal College

(12) St Stephen's College.

(13) S G T B Khalsa College.

(14) Sri Venkateswara College

राज्यों में गन्दी बस्ती सुधार योजना के अन्तर्गत धनराशि का उपयोग

5258. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में 1956 से गन्दी बस्ती सुधार योजना चालू की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किस-किस राज्य को कितनी-कितनी धनराशि दी गई और किस-किस राज्य ने कितनी-कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग किया ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री हमबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां, गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन, सुधार योजना 1956 में आरंभ की गई थी।

(ख) गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन सुधार योजना 1 अप्रैल, 1969 से राज्य क्षेत्र में हस्तांतरित की गई थी। उसके पश्चात् सम्बन्धित राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता समेकित ऋणों तथा समेकित अनुदानों के रूप में दी गई है। राज्य सरकारें ऐसी दी गई निधियों का उपयोग अपनी प्राथमिकताओं तथा आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार करने में स्वतन्त्र है।

राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा भूमि का अर्जन और मकानों का अधिगृहण

5259. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भूमि अधिगृहण एवं अर्जन अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में कहां-कहां और किन-किन की, कितनी-कितनी कैसी-कैसी जमीन और मकानात केन्द्र सरकार ने अधिगृहीत कर रखे है ;

(ख) उक्त सम्पत्तियां किन-किन कामों के लिए अधिगृहीत की हुई हैं और उनके मालिकों को किराया या मुआवजे के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी गई है; और

(ग) उन सब को कब तक सरकार अपने कब्जे में रखेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री हमबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

खेलों के विकास के लिए सहायता

5260. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेलों के विकास के लिए गत वर्ष कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई तथा इसमें से प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में कितनी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई, और

(ख) खेलों के विकास के लिए किन-किन खेल संस्थाओं को कितनी-कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई तथा यह सहायता किस आधार पर दी गई ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम): (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-9363 75]

राजस्थान की सिंचाई योजनाएं

5261. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान सरकार की कौन-कौन सी सिंचाई योजनायें केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति के लिये विचाराधीन है और ये योजनायें किस-किस तारीख से विचाराधीन है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है , और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इनको कार्यान्वित के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देगी और यदि हां तो कब और कितनी राशि की ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) राजस्थान की स्वीकृति के लिये लम्बित पड़ी गई सिंचाई स्कीमों तथा केन्द्रीय जल आयोग

मे उनकी तकनीकी जांच की स्थिति का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ख) सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई स्कीमों का क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकारो द्वारा उनकी विकासात्मक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है । राज्य योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह किसी खास स्कीम, स्कीमो के समूह अथवा विकासशीर्ष से जुड़ी नही होती ।

विवरण

स्वीकृति के लिये लम्बित पड़ी राजस्थान की नई सिंचाई स्कीमे

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम (जिला)	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपयो मे)	लाभ (हजार रु० मे)	केन्द्रीय जल आयोग मे प्राप्ति की तिथि	जाच की स्थिति
1.	कमला अमला	450.00	5.71	19-10-74	इसका तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति की आगामी बैठक मे प्रस्तुत किया जायगा ।
2.	दैया	60.25	1.04	28-11-74	जाच की जा रही है ।
3.	सं.म कगदर	341.08	4.62	1-1-75	—वही—
4	वगली (चित्तौडगढ)	95 27	2.43	13-12-71	राजय सरकार को और टिप्पणिया 22-6-74 को भेजी गई थी । उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है ।
5.	झादोल	49.32	1.02	28-11-74	जाच की जा रही है ।
6.	वगान व्यपवर्तन	323 70	4 10	21-1-75	—वही—

Steps to improve Welfare and Service Condition of Employees of IIT Madras

5262 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the management of Indian Institute of Technology, Madras took any steps to improve the welfare and service conditions of its employees during the last few years;

(b) if so, what are those; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c) According to the information received from I.I.T. Madras, they have been taking special care to promote the interests of low paid employees and a good percentage of persons with more than seven to ten years of service have been given higher grades or advance increments. In recruitment to regular posts, preference is being given to daily wage employees and hostel

mess workers. Various other benefits are also being given in the matter of education of school going children of employees The revised pay scales for these employees have also been implemented

Memorandum from IITEA, Madras

5263. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the General Secretary, Indian Institute of Technology Employees Association, Madras recently; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) Government has received a copy of the representation to the Visitor from General Secretary, Indian Institute of Technology Employees Association, Madras, which has also been sent by the Association to the Chairman, Board of Governors among others

(b) It is for the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, which is an autonomous institution, to look into the points mentioned in the representation.

Major Irrigation Programme for Palamau, Bihar

5264. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government have formulated any major irrigation programme for District Palamau (Bihar) in Fifth Five Year Plan to develop that backward district; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (b). The Fifth Plan of Bihar has not yet been finalised The State Government have envisaged 5 major and 7 medium new irrigation schemes in their draft Fifth Plan in addition to one continuing medium scheme for providing irrigation facilities in the Palamau district details of which are given in the attached statement

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost in Rs. (lakhs)	Benefits in '000 ha.
Continuing Project			
	Medium		
1.	Buranduba	88 97	0 96
	New Schemes		
	Major		
1	North Koel	5858 00	135·00
2.	Auranga	4167 00	67·00
3.	Amanat	1600·00	22·00
4.	Tahle	625·00	15·00
5.	Kanhar	5000 00	150·00
	Medium		
1.	Oriya Danro	144·77	3·64
2.	Batane	391·77	16·19
3.	Chirka	47·60	1·00
4.	Maila Reservoir	253·27	8·26
5.	Left Bankl	36·62	1·20
6.	Anraj	130·00	1·40
7.	Pandarwa Reservoir	30·00	1·30

Visiting Professors from abroad called by BITS, Ranchi

5265. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of visiting Professors from abroad who have been called by Birla Institute of Technology and Science Ranchi (Bihar) in the last three years; and

(b) the total salary given to those Professors by the BITS, Ranchi and the subject, for which they were invited?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b). Three Professors from abroad visited Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi during the last three years for short periods ranging from 2 to 34 days They delivered lectures in (i) Rocketry for Weather Modification, (ii) Solid Mechanics and (iii) Mechanical Handling. No salary was given to these Professors

Fall in yield of Potato in Punjab

5266. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average yield of potato per hectare in Punjab has been on the decline;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether production in the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 was as low as 12.8 quintals per hectare and if so, reasons therefor and steps taken to increase the production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The average yield of potato in Punjab in the last five years has been as under:—

Year	Yield per hectare (in kgs.)
1969-70	11,991
1970-71	12,781
1971-72	13,430
1972-73	12,845
1973-74	13,828

The fall in yield during 1972-73 may be assigned to

(i) early digging of potato in large areas to vacate the fields for wheat sowings and thus have an advantage of double cropping,

(ii) damage due to late blight disease.

(iii) inadequate rain in certain districts during growth period of the crop.

The following steps have been taken to increase the potato production during 1974-75

(1) use of late-blight resistant varieties spring crop;

(2) popularising potato cultivation in kitchen gardens in the towns;

(3) laying emphasis on growing main crop for maximising the yield and discouraging early lifting of the crop;

(4) stepping up the production of disease free seed of improved varieties;

(5) organising training courses for extension workers.

Impact of paucity of funds on efficient exploitation of water resources

5267. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether paucity of funds and inter-State disputes stand in the way of efficient exploitation of water resources, and

(b) if so, whether large number of irrigation projects have remained incomplete?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (b) Irrigation is a State subject and Irrigation schemes are executed within the overall plans of the States Due to acute financial constraints and the tendency of the State Governments to take up a large number of new projects the available resources get thinly distributed resulting in delays in the completion of the projects

Differences with regard to use an development of inter-State rivers have resulted in holding up clearance of certain projects envisaging use of the waters of inter State rivers The exploitation of water resources in the country as a whole however cannot be said to have suffered due to water disputes since the funds available were fully utilised to develop irrigation potential under undisputed projects

Building Plans of 'Keshav Kunj' in Jhandewalan, New Delhi

5268 SHRI H K L BHAGAT Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) when were the building plans of 'Keshav Kunj' in Jhandewalan, New Delhi (RSS Headquarters) were passed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) whether the land used in the Master Plan was for a 'temple'; and

(c) if so, why were the plans sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) The building known as 'Keshav Kunj', assessed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in the name of RSS, is an old one The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that no building plans for this building were sanctioned by them However, a few plans for addition and alteration to the existing building of Sanskriti Mandir, Jhandewalan Temple, were sanctioned by the Corporation in phases during 1968-69

(b) As per Master Plan the land use is for 'religious building

(c) The plans were sanctioned for additions and alterations for Sanskriti Mandir in accordance with the land use prescribed under the Master Plan

Service Conditions of Music Teachers in Gujarat

5269 SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether music is one of the subjects taught in primary and secondary schools in Gujarat,

(b) if so whether it is an optional or a compulsory subject,

(c) the pay-scales, other allowances and benefits and service conditions of the music teachers in the various schools in Gujarat,

(d) whether the above pay-scales, allowances are adequate, and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to improve the said scales, and if so, how and when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha

Illiteracy

5270. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the number of illiterate people is increasing in spite of expansion of primary education;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) According to the 1961 and 1971 Census, the number of literates and illiterates are as under:

(Figures in lakhs)

Age Group	1961		1971	
	Literates	Illiterates	Literates	Illiterates
5—14	336 6	803 2	523 3	973 6
15—24	263 3	468 8	430 1	475 9
25—34	192 3	481 9	260 0	506 1
35+	262 7	917 7	366.2	1126 7

In the age-group 15—24 where the full impact of educational policies of Government is most felt, the increase in the number of illiterate is marginal being only about 7 lakhs The increase in this number is more in the older sections of the population, being 24 lakhs in the 25—34 age-group and 209 lakhs in the age-group 35+

(b) The main reasons are

(i) increase in population,

(ii) drop outs from the school system before attaining retainable literacy,

(iii) Socio-economic factors that prevent children from availing full-time education, and

(iv) inadequate resources

(c) The following are some of the major long-term measures taken to remedy the situation

(i) increase in educational facilities for the age-group 6—11,

(ii) Incentives, such as, free education, free textbooks and stationery, mid-day meal and free uniform to girls to attract children to school and to ensure their regular attendance and retention;

(iii) part-time classes for working children with provision for multiple point entry into the educational system for non-formal education for those who are unable to take advantage of full time or part-time facilities, and

(iv) programmes of non-formal education and functional literacy for out-of-school youth.

विश्वेश्वरया रीजनल इंजीनियरिंग कालेज, नागपुर के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा आन्दोलन

5271. श्री राम हेड़ाऊ : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वेश्वरया रीजनल इंजीनियरिंग कालेज नागपुर के विद्यार्थी 15 सूत्री मांगों को लेकर काफ़ी समय से आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं तथा केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार और नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय की ओर से समुचित ध्यान न देने और यथेष्ट नवीनतम वित्तीय अनुदान के अभाव में उक्त कालेज की व्यवस्था में कोई सुधार नहीं हो रहा है; और

(ख) इस कालेज में शिक्षा संबन्धी सुधार करने एवं विद्यार्थियों की मागों को पूरा करने हेतु केन्द्र सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) (क) और (ख) जीमखाना कालेज के महामंत्री ने 18 फ़रवरी 1975 को विश्वेश्वरया क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेज, नागपुर के प्रिंसिपल को एक ज्ञापन पेश किया जिसमें सुविधाओं तथा शैक्षिक रियायतों से संबंधित 13 मागे सम्मिलित थी। कालेज के शासी मंडल ने, जो कि स्वयत्तशासी है, 14 मार्च 1975 को अपनी बठक में सभी मागों पर विस्तारपूर्वक विचार किया। बोर्ड की सिफ़ारिशें प्राप्त होने पर केन्द्रीय राज्य सरकार तथा नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा जाच की जायेगी।

प्राइवेट शिक्षा संस्थाओं द्वारा ट्यूटोरियल कक्षाएं

5272. श्री राम हेडाऊ : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के बड़े-बड़े शहरों में विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र में उच्च शिक्षा, तकनीकी शिक्षा एवं विभिन्न विषयों में ट्यूटोरियल कक्षाओं का आयोजन करने वाली संस्थाओं की बाढ़ आ गई है ; और

(ख) क्या इस प्रवृत्ति के कारण शिक्षा के गुणात्मक स्तर में ह्रास को रोकने के लिये सरकार अथवा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग कुछ उपाय करने का विचार कर रहा है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) : (क) पता चला है कि बहुत सी प्राइवेट संस्थायें विभिन्न विषयों में ऐसे शैक्षिक पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करते हैं।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और सरकार ने निर्धारित नीतियों के अनुसार, शैक्षिक स्तरों में सुधार तथा उन्हें बनाये रखने के लिये बहुत से कदम उठाये हैं जिनमें अध्यापकों का सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण, पाठ्यक्रम में सुधार, परीक्षा सुधार तथा सेवा शर्तों में सुधार सम्मिलित है।

ये सस्थाये-पाठ्यक्रम किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय से मान्य अथवा संबद्ध नहीं है ? विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 के अधीन, डिग्री प्रदान करने अथवा प्रदत्त करने के अधिकार का उपयोग, किसी केन्द्रीय अधिनियम अथवा राज्य अधिनियम द्वारा अथवा उसके अन्तर्गत स्थापित अथवा निगमित किसी विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अथवा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम के खंड 3 के अन्तर्गत विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली सस्था द्वारा अथवा डिग्रियां प्रदान करने के लिये संसद के अधिनियम द्वारा विशिष्ट रूप से प्राधिकृत किसी सस्था द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है। जब कभी भी इन उपबधो के किसी उल्लघन का कोई विशिष्ट मामला सरकार अथवा आयोग के नोटिस में लाया जायगा, तो मामले पर, यथोचित रूप से जांच करने के बाद, यथा-प्रवश्यक कानूनी कार्रवाही करने के लिये कदम उठाया जायगा।

चीनी का उत्पादन और निर्यात

5274. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू मौसम के दौरान चीनी का उत्पादन कितनी मात्रा में होने की आशा है और उसमे से कितनी मात्रा में चीनी का निर्यात किया जायगा ; और

(ख) चीनी का वर्तमान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) चालू मौसम के दौरान चीनी का उत्पादन 45 से 46 लाख मी० टन होने की सम्भावना है। 1974-75 उत्पादन से लगभग 6 लाख मी० टन चीनी की 1975 के दौरान निर्यात के लिये बिक्री की जा चुकी है। अधिक से अधिक निर्यात करने के लिये प्रयत्न किये जाते रहेंगे।

(ख) 1975 मे कच्ची चीनी के मूल्यों का परिसर नीचे सारणी मे दिया जाता है। इससे चीनी के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यो की प्रवृत्ति विदित होती है।

लंदन डेली प्राइस—पौंड प्रति टन

मास	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	औसत
जनवरी, 1975	470.00	350.00	392.05
फरवरी, 1975	370.00	275.00	341.25
मार्च, 1975	280.00	237.00	261.00

Revised seniority list of Assistant Engineers Class II in C.P.W.D.

5275. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 833 on the 24th February, 1975 regarding Assistant Engineers Class II in C.P.W.D. and state:

(a) placed on Table of the House a revised seniority list of Assistant Engineers Class II in C.P.W.D. Civil and Electrical as suggested by U.P.S.C.;

(b) state whether the principles suggested by U.P.S.C. are based on judgement of Delhi High Court delivered on the 5th November, 1971; and

(c) in case the list is still not ready, state the target date when the same can be expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The seniority list of the Assistant Engineers has not yet been revised and as such, the question of placing a copy of it on the Table of the House does not arise

(b) The Delhi High Court in their judgment in the Writ Petition filed by Shri M Ramayya and others, held that there was no final and effective determination of quotas. It has not indicated any principle for determination of seniority in the grade of Assistant Engineer. In the circumstances, there is no question of the UPSC suggesting any principle of seniority on the basis of the judgment of the Delhi High Court.

(c) Some direct recruit Assistant Engineers who were adversely affected by the judgment of the Delhi High Court, have gone in appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of the High Court. The Supreme Court have issued an order directing the Government to make only *ad hoc* promotions/confirmations, which will be subject to final adjustment on a result of ultimate decision by the Court in the appeal. In view of this, it has been considered advisable to await the judgement of the Supreme Court in the appeal filed against the judgement of the Delhi High Court before revising

the seniority list of the Assistant Engineers.

Agreement with U.K. for import of Foodgrains

5276. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise allocation of foodgrains, (specially for West Bengal) India is likely to get from Britain under 'British Aid to India Agreement's signed recently between India and Britain;

(b) when the foodgrains are expected to be received in India; and

(c) the type of cereals India will get from Britain under this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Under an agreement dated 11th March, 1975, the Government of U.K. have agreed to supply 30,000 tonnes of wheat to India as food aid The entire quantity is expected to be received in the country by the end of June, 1975. Foodgrains procured internally and imported from abroad are merged into the Central Pool and allocations are made to the States from month to month, keeping in view the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, needs of the States, market availability and other relevant factors

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CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2825, PART (A) DATED 10-3-1975 REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF BAKERY INDUSTRY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The Bakery (Bread) Industry is not a scheduled industry, and as such no specific targets of production have been fixed for the industry.

12.02 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

mond Harbour): I have given an adjournment motion about the attack on Jayaprakash Narayan in Calcutta as also on Shri Morarji Desai's fast...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I have also given an adjournment motion on the reported call made by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan to the armed forces of the country to revolt or to get ready to revolt. This is a serious matter affecting the security of the country... (*Interruptions*) America is supplying arms to Pakistan to attack India and is this the time that the Army should be asked to revolt?/.. (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: One cannot listen if all of you speak at one and the same time We will not be able to carry on our business in this way. It is really very difficult. Order please

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : जब उच्च न्याय लय के जज के ऊपर हमला होता है तो सारे अखबारो मे आता है, लेकिन जब श्री जय प्रकाश जी पर हमला हुआ तो वह नही आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय. इस तरह से करने से न कोई बात सुनी जाती है और न ही कुछ रिकार्ड हो सकता है । जब सब इकट्ठे बोलते हैं तो कैसे हो सकता है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mine was about the attack on Jayaprakash Narayan...

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may go on. I will wait till he finishes. It is a very bad practice. When the Speaker is standing, you have this habit of interruption like this. I am not going to allow this. Order please.

[Mr. Speaker]

These are Adjournment Motions of different categories. There are Eleven Adjournment Motions. This is about 'failure of the Government to control the growing cult of violence in the country'. This is a general thing and there are others.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): You say, general. There are specific items also.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you interrupt? I only ask for your indulgence and patience.

These motions say about 'attack on Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and also the atmosphere of violence. Some are identical in language and others are a little bit different but the subject is almost the same These are the eleven adjournment motions which I have with me.

And then there are others. This is what Shri Indrajit Gupta has given. There are about 9 Members. This refers to 'Government's silence regarding Jayaprakash Narayan's repeated calls to the armed forces to prepare for revolt'. And the other is the third category. It says: 'Failure of the Government to prevent Shri Morarji Desai's fast undertaken by him to induce the Government to hold the elections to the Gujarat Assembly before the onset of monsoon in accordance with the assurance given by it that the poll will be held soon after the completion of the delimitation of constituencies and revision of electoral rolls'. About this motion regarding attack, this can be divided into two parts. One is attack on Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and the other is the general atmosphere of violence. Howsoever important the subject may be, when something happens in a State, it is a State subject and it comes under law and order of the State and it is very difficult to admit any motion on that.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : आप मेरा मोशन देखें.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इसीलिये कहा कि आपका भी है और दूसरा भी है। उसमें दो तरह के आते हैं।

But if it is a Motion about the general atmosphere of violence in the country, that is entirely a different matter. I don't debar any discussion on that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Prof. Samar Guha's motion is the most comprehensive.

MR. SPEAKER: Some are comprehensive; some of them are one-sided. I cannot make one observation for all these motions. So, if you want to discuss regarding 'atmosphere of violence' I have no objection about it, but if you want to say about what was done in West Bengal, about law and order of that State is concerned, I am very sorry on that; it will not be permitted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have documents to prove.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. You have so much to prove.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I dispute your observations.

MR SPEAKER: Please don't dispute. I am not ready to accept that. No question of disputing anything. You always have this habit.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, are you suggesting that the Congress Party has tabled this Motion? What you are permitting should be really tabled by the Congress Party and not by us.

MR SPEAKER: The Congress Party has not tabled any Motion. As regards Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's call to the Armed Forces etc., this is of a nature which can also be discus-

sed here. I have, on such occasions, not debarred any discussion. So, on the general atmosphere of violence in the country, both these categories can be mentioned about which he says there is consensus in a part of the Motion.

As for the fast by Shri Morarji Desai, I doubt if Government is responsible for that As regards holding of elections you have had discussions on many occasions and also at the time of Gujarat Budget You can discuss in a general way the atmosphere of violence and not in the form of an adjournment motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइट आफ आर्डर है ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, will you kindly allow my point of order?

MR SPEAKER I only allow discussions on the question of general atmosphere of violence and not on the adjournment motion For example, the attack on Sari Jayaprakash Narayan is a matter of law and order of the State

श्री अनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जयप्रकाश नारायण पर बिहार में भी हमला हुआ था और यहां ब्रह्मानंद रेड्डी ने माफी मांगी थी । वह भी एक स्टेट मैटर था ... (व्यवधान) . .

MR SPEAKER· All I can do is to ask the Minister for Home Affairs to collect the information from the State. But, he cannot tell what has happened in the State as that is not within his competence to say something about it For that he has to get the information from the State.

श्री अनेश्वर मिश्र : नहीं, यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है । लखनऊ की सरकार से कब इत्तिला मांगी थी ? इलाहाबाद में जो घटना घटी थी उसके बारे में स्टेट से सूचना कब ली थी ?

MR SPEAKER. That was about the hearing of an election petition which concerns the Prime Minister

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) · अभी 18 तारीख को पिछले महीने में जो एक आदमी पिस्तौल लेकर पकड़ा गया उसमे आपने क्यो नही सूचना ली ?

MR SPEAKER I do not deny any discussion in a general way But, if you want any statement from the Home Minister, then he can be asked to make a statement only on getting the information from the State Government.

श्री अनेश्वर मिश्र : इस समय आप जजमेंट की कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं . . . . (व्यवधान) .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On that day, a statement was not first made by the hon Home Minister, nor was any information sought from the State Government The House passed a Resolution condemning the incidents on that day

MR. SPEAKER That was about the election petition filed in the Court.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What of that?

MR SPEAKER: Here I am talking of procedure. This is not the question of arguments All I have said is that in that case, I remember, when he was asked to make a statement, he got the information from the proper sources.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Before that, the Resolution was passed by the House.

MR SPEAKER This is the law and order of the State. He cannot be

[Mr. Spesaker]

held responsible. At the most, he can be asked to get the information from the State Government.

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐडमिसिबिलिटी के बारे में आप मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुन लीजिये ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The House will have to pass a resolution to that very effect.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिश्र जी आप को गलतफहमी है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How can it be? How can the Chair be a party to discrimination in this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of discrimination.

M. SPEAKER: What is the discrimination?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why did you allow that resolution to be passed on that day?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the question of the Prime Minister? That canot be (*Interruptions*). You cannot discriminate between one Member and another.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप देखिये, मैं आप को बताऊं, जहां तक जनरल ऐटमास्फेयर आफ वायलेंस है वह तो आ सकता है । लेकिन किसी स्टेट के बारे में, किसी स्टेट में कोई वाकया होता है और ला ऐंड आर्डर का सवाल वहां का है तो यहां का मिनिस्टर कैसे बताएगा । वह तो वहां से पूछ कर ही बतायेगा ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the spirit of the rules demand that you should permit submissions to be made.

MR SPEAKER: That was concerning the Prime Minister's security.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, absolutely nothing. What is the question of the security of the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Even at that time, the Minister had to get the information from there.

Please sit down. No question of double standards. Don't try to raise so many issues. You raised the question of security. Now, you raise something else. I have given my ruling. I do not debar a discussion if it comes within the rules of the House in regard to the atmosphere of violence in the country. वह आपने खुद अपनी मोशन में मागा है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के नियम क्या है, यह आप देखिए । ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन के नियम यह है कि वह अर्जेंट मामला होना चाहिए, दूसरे वह स्पेसिफिक, निश्चित ठोस होना चाहिये ।

हिंसा के ऊपर अगर आप ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन लेना चाहते हैं तो वह ठीक नहीं है क्यों कि वह साधारण बात होगी । इसलिये स्पेसिफिक होना चाहिये और मेरा जो है वह ला ऐंड आर्डर का नहीं है । मेरा ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 256 पर आधारित है । वह आर्टिकल इस प्रकार है, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिलेशंस सेंटर में आता है, उसमें दिया है :

"The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose."

इस मामले में पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा जो कानून पास किए गए है, क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड है, इंडियन पीनल कोड है, पचासों कानून हैं, उन का उल्लंघन जब राज्य सरकार जानबूझ कर करेगी तो इस संसद को और केन्द्र का यह दायित्व हो जाता है कि उस की चर्चा करे। मेरा मोशन आप देख लीजिए। मैंने यह कहा है कि एक पश्चिम बंगाल के मंत्री की हाजिरी में यह सारा कांड हुआ है... (व्यवधान) ...

..आप सुनिये तो सही... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य श्री समर गुह को चोटें आई हैं ....

श्री अमृत नाहटा (बाड़मेर) : कहा ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इधर, उनको डाक्टर के पास ले चलिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह केवल जय प्रकाश जी के ऊपर हमले की बात नहीं है, इस में श्री समर गुह, नव निर्माण समिति के कई सदस्य—श्री स्वराज्य बन्धु भट्टाचार्य, श्री विमान मित्र और तीस अन्य सदस्यों को चोटें आई हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में यह मामला ला-एण्ड-आर्डर का मामला नहीं है। वहां पुलिस मौजूद थी, सारा खेल देख रही थी, वहां मिनिस्टर मौजूद थे, वे भी खेल देख रहे थे। यह एक हत्या करने का प्रयास था, डराने-धमकाने का प्रयास था... (व्यवधान)

प्रधान मंत्री को कुछ भी नहीं हुआ, फिर भी यहां चर्चा हुई, प्रस्ताव आया और श्री समर गुह को चोट आती है तो आप कहते हैं कि स्वयम प्रस्ताव चर्चा के लिए यहां नहीं आवेगा....

श्री लक्ष्मि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : वहां रिपोर्टर नहीं था, बम नहीं था।

श्री मधु लिमये : हम सब आप ही लोगों का नाटक है। समस्तीपुर, भोपाल, इलाहाबाद, दिल्ली—ये सब आप लोगों का काम है।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta—South): If you allow him to make a submission, you should allow us also to place the other point of view before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to draw your attention to a message dated 8th November, 1969 sent by the Home Ministry to the UF Government in West Bengal following a question in the Lok Sabha. It said:

"Whether it is a fact that a numbetr of political workers have been killed or injured during the regime of UF Government in West Bengal?"

"If so, the latest figure regarding such murder and the political affiliations of such persons wounded or killed...."

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing reading of such things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make this submission. If a person could move with a revolver into the Allahabad High Court breaking the Arms Act and that came under law and order of the State Government but....

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have got a whole bundle of clippings from newspapers to show that the police had put a girl on the body of the car of JP and a Minister used a police mike.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: It is an absolute lie. Do not be a liar (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister used a police mike. The police had put a girl on the body of the car of JP. This was an attack on JP. This should be discussed. The House should condemn this murderous attack on JP We should discuss it here and now (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am moving a motion. The House should condemn.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu did not attend the meeting. He purposely avoided attending it. You kept yourself absent purposely (*Interruptions*). You have no courage to face the people (*Interruptions*). You go to Haryana and Punjab You cannot show your face in West Bengal (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस तरह से करेंगे तो कैसे चलेगा।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : जिन लोगों ने एडजार्नमेंट मोशन दिया है, आप उनको बोलने दीजिए, अपनी तरफ से जल्दी न कीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजार्नमेन्ट मोशन तो बहुत लोगों ने दिया है, मैं किस किस को सुनूं ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given the motion, that the House should condemn this murderous attack on JP. It is before the House Please put it before the House

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Today I am not in a position to join the shouting; I am not physically capable. But I want to make a submission to you This is not my view; if you go through the headlines of all the Calcutta papers, papers which are being run even by Congressmen and the Congress Minister, in all the headlines they used the word: Daksha Yagna. This is the heading given by almost all the papers. If any of you go through the reports that appeared, not in the Statesman, not Ananda Bazar along but by Basumati which is now run almost by the Government, Jugantar and Amrit Bazar also which is run by a Minister, you will know what happened. Many friends were bantering on this side: let Samar Guha be examined by a doctor. But I am proud that I could bear all the brunts on me.... (*Interruptions*). Even on the dead body of any of us they will smile, laugh and they will spit. That is the mentality they have developed. I do not want to say what happened to me At the noment I only want to say that but for me JP's life would not only have been endangered, he would have been killed on that day.... (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: Please finish in two minutes. I request hon. Members not to interrupt him.

SHRI R S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): What is wrong if there is a demonstration against JP?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have given notice of an adjournment motion as well as another motion; I prefer the motion that this House unanimously condemns the assault on JP.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: There was no assault on JP. It is an absolute lie. Do not talk lies here.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री झारि भूषण : अध्यक्ष जी, जय प्रकाश जी ने नहीं कहा है कि उन्हें मारा गया है। एक शब्द भी उन्होंने नहीं कहा है। जय प्रकाश जी अगर यह कह दें कि उन को मारा गया है, तो मैं रिजाइन करने को तैयार हूं। ये सब गलत बातें यहां पर कही जा रही हैं।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: JP was not touched. Shri

Samar Guha was standing on the bonnet of the car. He is saying that JP was asaulted. It is wrong.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is no necessity for me to explain or give any facts. The press photographs that appeared in all the Calcutta papers will be enough to justify what I have said.

I have given notice of a resolution and an adjournment motion. I would prefer that you admit the resolution that this House unanimously condemns the assault on J P.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: There was no assault. He is telling a lie. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The resoultion that you admitted concerning the protection of the Prime Minister was all right and we all unanimously adopted that. However, I want to remind you that though Mrs. Indira Gandhi may be the Prime Minister of the country, J P is the tallest man in the country today It is the moral responsibility of this House, of the whole nation, of the whole Indian people to condemn it if there is an assault upon the tallest man in the country.

In the adjournment motion I have not uttered a single word about the law and order situation in the State. I have only pointed out that the fundamental rights which should be available to each and every citizen of the country have been denied to J. P.

Secondly, in the resolution I have not mentioned a word about the police. I put a trunk call to the Home Minister and I immediately informed him of what happened. That night I sent a long telegram to the Prime Minister about what happened.

The question is whether a person, J.P. or any citizen of India, can be denied the exercise of his fundamental rights. If he is denied and the next day if the Prime Minister or the Congress President or anybody else in this country is denied the same rights, what will happen to this country? Therefore, it involve the fundamental rights of all citizens Therefore, it is admissible.

About the banter they have made, I do not want to say anything about the injury caused to me. I only want to say that it has come in the press. There was profuse bleeeding from my nose, and I had internal haemorrhage and still there is swelling in my chest. I again repeat I could somehow be a little instrument to save the most precious life in our country.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): My humble submission to you is to consider the whole issue in the larger context of the responsibilities cast upon this House. It has been probably pointed out to you this morning that there is something like article 355 of the Constitution which enjoins upon us to ensure that the Government of a State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution

The Chair is confronted with two motions of a slightly different nature. One is an adjournment motion and another is a motion which is based on the same pattern as the one which had been passed by this House unanimously only two or three weeks back.

When a man with a pistol wanted to force his entry into the court room, in which the leaders of the opposition and also the Prime Minister happened to be present, then the House lost no time in unanimously condemning the incidents So, one would have thought that the entire House would like to condemn these incidents also.... (*Interruptions*) May I remind the hon. Members on the other side that our duty at the moment is to assist the Chair in a peaceful manner to come to certain decisions about the two motions which we have submitted to the Chair. In this context, I was pointing out that there was not a

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

single voice of dissent, so far as that resolution was concerned. One thought that an incident of this kind would also receive the unanimous condemnation of the entire House. In fact, it was the duty of the Leader of the House to sponsor such a motion .... (*Interruptions*) So, my humble submission is that the Chair would be quite in order in permitting an adjournment motion too. But if the Chair, for some reason, does not choose to do so, then my humble submission is that the Chair has to permit the other motions .. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: It is becoming very difficult for me to manage. I allowed Shri Guha, because he rose on a point to explain the motion, and he mentioned certain matters when I asked for clarification.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I was submitting to you that the other motion cannot be disallowed by the Chair because a similar motion was adopted by the House unanimously. So far as the functioning of this hon. House is concerned, it is based on the fundamental equality that exists between one member and another. We cannot recognise any difference between one member on this side of the House and, may be, the Prime Minister on the other side of the House. If this aspect of fundamental equality that exists between one member and the other member of the House is lost sight of, then you cannot conduct the business of the House in a fair and just manner. But that is precisely your function. So, I would submit to you that the next motion in any case has to be admitted by the Chair.

Now the point that has been raised, and my motion also mentions it, is that there was an attack on JP and also a member of this House.... (*Interruption*).

What does the attack mean? May I remind my hon. friend, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi who issued a statement to the effect that he deplored the stone-throwing on J.P.?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: There was no stone throwing on J.P.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I will quote his statement that had been published in the *Amrit Bazzar Patrika* in which he condemned stone-throwing and so on.

It has been admitted on all hands that the car was subjected to the blows by the *lathis*, by iron rods and so on Is it denied by any person? If because of the protective power of the car J.P was saved, would it be the contention of the hon. Members from the other side that there was no attack on J. P.? The whole roof of the car, as J P. himself mentioned to me yesterday afternoon, was depressed because some persons had gone over the roof of the car. Everybody has seen the photograph as to how some people are dancing on the roof of the car. Here is the photegraph. How the whole thing had been organised on that day. A lady is sitting on the roof of the car. It may be Shrimati Maya Ray....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't take every lady as Shrimati Maya Ray.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Whether she was the lady who was dancing on the roof of the car, I really do not know.

There was an assault on J.P. because there was an assault on the car. We have also mentioned in our motion that because of this attack, there was an attack also on the fundamental rights of the citizen of free expression and association.

Because of these considerations, my humble submission to you, Sir, will be to admit, in the first instance, the adjournment motion because of the

gravity of the matter. But if for some reasons, as I have submitted, you do not choose to admit the adjournment motion, you should admit the next motion that I have given to you. That motion calls upon the House to unanimously condemn the incident which took place in West Bengal If the other side of the House does not like it, we would have no complaint about it. We would ask the country to judge as to who are promoting fascist conditions in the country

SOME HON MEMBERS *rose*—

MR SPEAKER· I cannot allow all of you Then, there will be no end to it

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) On a point of order, Sir

MR SPEAKER I have already got a list of so many Members who have written to me If I go beyond the list unless we decide about the procedure also there will be no end to it

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR· My point of order is this .

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj) Why don't you hear this side also—

AN HON MEMBER: Her name was referred to by him.

MR. SPEAKER: He made a light remark without meaning that she was there

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The photograph is there. The lady has been protesting.

MR. SPEAKER: How can you say that that lady is Shrimati Maya Ray?

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Sir, West Bengal is such a place that they are no respecters of persons. As far as I am concerned, I personally share that view. They have always been a race which has stood up for the underdogs. Therefore, if the public had condemned Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and others, today there would have been a complete hartal in West Bengal; nobody could have stopped it. The fact is that nothing of the sort has happened. These frontal organisations were incensed because the language which Shri Samar Guha, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and others were using was disgusting, revolting and nauseating and there were filthy, personal attacks on the Leader of the House and other personalities The general public do not like this Thank God, the standards of the general public in West Bengal are not the same as the standards of these politicians (*Interruptions*) While I admit that they certainly have the freedom of speech, this freedom also entails an obligation on them to stick to certain minimum standards What they did was not an example to be followed by anybody, and that was the provocation .(*Interruptions*) In the years 1967—71, when individual and mass terrorism was unleashed, where was Mr Jayaprakash Narayan, where was Mr Samar Guha? Today you can walk in the streets of Calcutta peacefully These were the boys, the *Chhatra Parishad* boys who brought back sanity and peace to Calcutta at the expense of their own personal safety (*Interruptions*) Therefore, if such provocations are indulged in, it would be letting loose a chain reaction for which you will be responsible. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: As I mentioned, this is on the border line One point is that there was an exhibition of violence The other point is that this was a State matter relating to law and order. Therefore, I allowed the members who had given notices to make their submissions But I cannot allow all the members. If I am to allow even the members who have not given notices, it would be very difficult

Mr. Mavalankar, what is your point of order?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of order is this. You have made some observations with regard to the admissibility of the adjournment motions. Now, the Rules are very clear, that the subject matter must be urgent and definite and of public importance....

MR. SPEAKER: Also competence and cognizance.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Competence of the Union Government. That is all right. My point of order is this. While dismissing the adjournment motion on the incidents in Calcutta, you are suggesting some kind of a procedure through which the House can discuss about the general climate of violence. I do not know whether the Chair can suggest, while dismissing certain motions of adjournment, such a course of action to be taken when there is no motion on that subject. My submission is that on the basis of press reports about what happened in Allahabad, this House spontaneously and, I am glad to say, unanimously condemned the attack or, if not the attack, at least the expected attack, as per press reports on the Prime Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: It was not on an adjournment motion.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: If on the basis of some press report this House could discuss the Allahabad events, why on the basis of continuous reports in the Bengali and English Press this attack on Jayaprakash Narayan cannot be discussed in this House?

Secondly, as regards the Gujarat Elections, you have come this morning from Sri Lanka. As you are aware of the situation in Gujarat and right in the capital in Delhi, I want to tell you, Shri Morarji Desai has gone on a fast on the matter of early elections in Gujarat....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not under discussion. It is a different adjournment motion about which I said and I am very clear that it cannot be a subject matter of an adjournment motion.

SHRI P G. MAVALANKAR: Are you telling me that I should restrict my observations only to the incidents in Calcutta and should get up again on Gujarat? I will do that. The point is that whatever happened in Calcutta, everything is reported, and if this House could discuss spontaneously and unanimously an incident in Allahabad on the basis of Press reports, how can this House be denied an opportunity of discussing something much more violent and much more urgent—that is, the incidents in Calcutta? The Police were a silent spectator, not doing anything This is a matter of grave anxiety. It is a clear infringement of the fundamental rights of the citizens like freedom of speech.

MR SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: While dismissing the adjournment motion, you are simultaneously suggesting that the House should discuss the general climate of violence. We can only do that on the basis of a specific incident that took place, and that took place in Calcutta.

MR. SPEAKER: In that case, I am not allowing it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Then how did we discuss the incident in Allahabad?

MR. SPEAKER: You are not aware of the background. Besides the adjournment motions, there are several alternative motions also by the same members. Some Members have also given certain more alternative motions It is not only the adjournment motions. There no question of adjournment. The Rules Committee itself has made a rule that in case of

a marginal opinion and where I feel so, I can have the right to listen to the Members for a minute or so And I listen to them and I suggest because, there are alternative motions also It is not that the Speaker is just hidebound by the rule, that he cannot allow them and that he has no right to suggest that it can be discussed in some other shape I have a right to make that suggestion

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) I will read something from the *Times of India* which will help you It is quite relevant

"At one stage of the demonstration, led by the Minister of State Mr Subrato Mukherjee, more than one person danced on the hood of Mr Narayan's car A stone narrowly missed him"

MR SPEAKER All of us have seen the Press reports

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA Jayaprakash Narayan narrowly escaped

What they say is that they went there to demonstrate This is not so Everything is done with the connivance of the Centre, everything done with the instruction from the Centre How many police personnel were there? It is only with the help of the police that they are doing all these things

श्री अनन्थ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) अध्यक्ष जी, यह कोई सामान्य कानून और व्यवस्था का सवाल नही है। यह लोकनायक के ऊपर कातिलाना हमले का सवाल है। इसकी वजह से उनको अपने कार्यक्रम मे तबदीली करनी पड़ी। वह गए नही भाषण करने। संविधान प्रदत्त हर व्यक्ति को घूमने का और अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का जो अधिकार है इसके उस पर रोक लगी है और सरकार उनके इस अधिकार को सुरक्षित रखने मे असफल रही है। जय प्रकाश जी जैसे व्यक्ति को जाने नही दिया गया, उनको भाषण करने नही दिया गया, उन पर कातिलाना हमला हुआ है और इस सब का रोकने मे सरकार जो असफल हुई है उसकी इस विफलता के कारण ही हमारा यह स्थगन प्रस्ताव है। आप चाहते है कि सामान्य रूप से इस पर कोई चर्चा हो जाए। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि व्यक्ति और व्यक्ति के अन्दर भेद नही किया जा सकता है। आप तो जानते ही है कि प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर हमला करने की स्थिति या नौबत आई थी और उस की हम सभी ने निन्दा की थी। या तो आज यह सदन जय प्रकाश जी पर जो हमला हुआ है उसकी पूरी निन्दा करे और अगर ऐसा नही होता है तो आप हम आज्ञा दीजिए कि हम स्थगन प्रस्ताव पेश कर सके और सरकार की निन्दा कर सके (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय आपका नाम ही नही है।

SHRI N K P SALVE (Betul) Under the pretext of speaking on admissibility, each one is narrating in detail what he has to say on the merits of the motion and that is going on record

Now, Sir, if this debate in reality is a substitute debate for adjournment Motion, what is our remedy? I beg of you to consider this thing. I crave your indulgence in this matter Sir, Adjournment Motion is to go on according to Chapter IX and there is no other chapter You have already ruled out that the motions given can not be the subject-matters of Adjournment Motions If the opposition therefore, confined purely to the legality of the admissibility, one could have understood that; but they are going into the details of facts. We, in the ruling party, cannot bring adjournment motion, adjournment motion

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

amounts to censure of the Government. Now, please tell us, what is the remedy. How can the ruling party members make their own submissions? They just cannot give adjournment motion simply because that would be censure of the Government itself.

13 00 hrs

This is how it will go on *ad infinitum* on the merits of the matter. But I crave your indulgence that either you put an end to this debate or else you allow on this side of the House also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You better allow the adjournment motion.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक तो निवेदन करना है कि आपने जो यह व्यवस्था दी कि कलकत्ते में 2 तारीख को जो हुआ, उस पर चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि वह एक अमन व्यवस्था का सवाल है। लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि इसी तरह से जयप्रकाश जी के जलूस पर एक बार पटना में इंदिरा ब्रिगेड के लोगों के जरिये बम फेंका गया था, उस पर हमने यहां बहस की थी। वह भी वहां राज्य के अमन-व्यवस्था का मामला था। उसके बाद ही जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के जलूस पर पटना में लाठी चली। माननीय ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी यहां बैठे हैं, मंत्री जी से हमने कहा कि जयप्रकाश जी को चोट लगी है। इन्होंने कहा कि जय प्रकाश जी इतना कहें कि हमको चोट लगी है तो मैं क्षमा मांग लूंगा।

MR SPEAKER: That was not on the adjournment motion.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : लेकिन आपने यह कहा कि राज्य की अमन व्यवस्था है। राज्य की अमन व्यवस्था पर इस सदन मे बहस हो चुकी है और इस पर हम यहां बहस करना चाहते है। इन्होंने क्षमा मांगी।

अभी कार जयप्रकाश जी ने सार्वजनिक वक्तव्य मे कहा है कि मुझे जान से मार डालने की साजिश थी और मुझे मार डाला गया होता। माननीय ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी बैठे हैं, माननीया प्रधान मंत्री यहां बैठी है मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि . . (व्यवधान)

SHRI R S PANDEY: I wanted to know one thing specifically from you. You either accept or reject the adjournment motion on merits You have rejected that after doing so I do not know whether there is any provision or rule to allow the people to make their submissions arising out of the merits of the case.

MR SPEAKER: No, I am not accepting this position. I may tell you that I gave my ruling about one side On the other side, if they want to have any discussion, they can have it. I made my observation that they may make their submissions.

श्री शशि भूषण : अगर यह हो गया तो उनका परपज पूरा हो जाता है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : अगर एडमिजेब्लिटी के ऊपर आप सुनना चाहते हैं तो वह एक बहस होनी चाहिए। यह बहस फैक्ट्स के ऊपर हो रही है, तथ्यों के ऊपर बहस चल रही है। आप कह रहे हैं कि हम लोग इनकी बातों का जवाब नहीं दे सकते, हमने नोटिस नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम एक बार नहीं 25 बार बैठ जायेंगे लेकिन यह फ्लोर के बाहर बहस हो रही है और वह बहस तथ्यों पर हो रही है। एडमिसिब्लिटी का प्रश्न नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे भी अधिकार हैं, हकूक हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बारे में पिछले दिनों रूल्स कमेटी की एक स्पेशल मीटिंग हुई थी और उसमें यह मसला उठाया गया था । वहां पर यह चीज उठा कर इस पर रूल बनाया गया कि जहां स्पीकर समझे कि हां क्लीयर नहीं है, where it is not clear, he can listen to a Member for a minute or so. Are you there to help me? Are you there to help me to understand what I want to understand?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) I want to help you.

MR SPEAKER No, I do not think so

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Please listen to me for a minute if I can be of any help to you.

I hope you have given me the permission You have rightly said just now that when you are in doubt, you may, under the Rules that have been made, listen to the Members for a minute or so But, Sir, in the beginning, you yourself said on a particular adjournment motion that .(*Interruptions*).

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंदिरा जी को कहें कि यहां बैठ कर सुनें । उनको यहां 20, 25 मिनट बैठने की फुरसत नहीं है, वह लीडर आफ दी हाउस हैं । अब उनको यहां बैठने में बड़ा कष्ट हुआ ।

हम समझते हैं कि यह साठे साहब का अपमान है कि उनके व्हाइप्ट आफ आर्डर के समय इंदिरा जी चली गईं ।

श्री वसन्त साठे : आप उससे तकलीफ मत महसूस कीजिये ।

Sir, I was pointing out that you yourself have pointed out that among the adjournment motions that have been tabled a particular adjournment motion is not admissible because it falls within the State jurisdiction. Unless you were to say that even on that adjournment motion which you consider inadmissible you want to first hear then it is something different; otherwise, once you have said, it falls within the State jurisdiction that is the end of the matter We understand that on a particular adjournment motion relating specifically to Jaya Prakash Narayan you have pointedly said that it is not admissible within the rules. You may hear on other matters. You put the other motions to vote If more than fifty Members rise we will discuss

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, निवेदन कर रहा था कि खासतौर से कलकत्ते में जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के सिक्योरिटी आफिसर तक ने कहा कि आप गाडी से बाहर निकल जाते तो आपकी हत्या हो जाती । यह सिक्योरिटी आफिसर सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, कोई विरोधी दल के नहीं हैं ।

हरियाणा में जब जयप्रकाश नारायण जी कुरुक्षेत्र में गये थे तो उस समय उनको काले झंडे दिखाये गये थे उनकी गाडी पर लाठी चली थी । उसके बारे में यहां पर बात हुई थी उस समय डिप्टी स्पीकर यहां चेयर पर थे । अध्यक्ष जी जयप्रकाश जी का अस्तित्व है, आजादी की लड़ाई में उन्होंने बहुत कुरबानी की है । जितने भी यहां ये लोग बैठे हैं हम तो उस समय बच्चे रहे होंगे क्या किसी की उनके बराबर कुरबानी है जिसकी बदौलत यहां पर बैठे है ?

अब जयप्रकाश नारायण जी पर हमला हुआ यह राज्य का विषय हो सकता है यह बराबर कई सदस्यों ने कहा है । प्रधान मंत्री हाई कोर्ट में बयान देने गई थी और वहां पर जो घटना हुई उसमें गोविंद मिश्र

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

को लेकर हम लोगो ने इस सदन मे जमकर बहस की है । गोविद मिश्र इन्ही की पार्टी का मेम्बर था । प्रधान मत्री को चोट नही लगी न ही उसका इरादा था उनको मारने का । अपनी हिफाजत के लिये वह पिस्तौल लेकर वहा गया था यह पुलिस कप्तान का वक्तव्य है । लेकिन उस पर यहा चर्चा हुई ।

अब श्री समर गुहा को चोट लगी है जो इस सदन के सदस्य हैं । यह दो तरह का स्टैडर्ड कैसे बनेगा ?

एक सदस्य इस सदन का ही अपने किसी काम से अदालत मे चुनाव याचिका के सिलसिले मे वक्तव्य देने जाता है । यह प्रधान मत्र का निजी काम है यह उनका कोई सरकारी काम नही था । और जब उनको कोई मारने नही गया तब यहा पर सदन मे हगामा मच गया । अपने ही एक आदमी को पिस्तौल देकर वहा भेज दिया गया । तो समर गुहा जी तो यहा बैठे हैं उनको तो मारा गया वहा पर ।

MR. SPEAKER· आप कह रहे है कि वह गलत था और वह कह रहे हैं कि यह ठीक था । आप अपना प्वाइन्ट रखिये ।

You are not doing service to your cause.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र वह भी उनको मारने गया था, श्री समर गुहा कह रहे हैं कि हमारे ऊपर डंडे पडे है लेकिन यहा पर उस विषय पर बहस हुई । उस समय वह उत्तर प्रदेश के ला एड आर्डर का सवाल नही था क्या ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, गोविद मिश्र का सवाल उत्तर प्रदेश के ला एड आर्डर का सवाल था ।

MR SPEAKER: I have made it very clear that the security of the Prime Minister falls within the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, you can not have different scales —one for the Prime Minister and another for Mr Guha In your scales both Mr Guha and the Prime Minister should weigh equally

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : **

MR SPEAKER This matter is sub judice I will not allow You cannot discuss the merits of the case This will be deleted

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : हम ने केस के बारे में चर्चा नही की है । हम यह कह रहे हैं कि प्रधान मत्री को गलतबयानी करने की आदत पड गई है यह उनकी आदत है ।

MR SPEAKER It is like that

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र तब मैं कहूगा कि जय प्रकाश नारायण के साथ जो हुआ अखबार मे जो छपा जय प्रकाश नारायण के कहा कि मुझे जान से मा ने की साजिश थी और वह मार डाले गए होते ब्रह्मानद रेड्डी साहब यहा बैठे है इनको पब्लिकली माफी मागनी चाहिए और श्रीमती इन्दरा गाधी को माफी मागनी चाहिए .. (व्यवधान) और तब माननीय इदिरा जीत गुप्ता साहब का जो प्रस्ताव है —इदिरा जीत गुप्ता मैंने जान बूझकर कहा है (व्यवधान) . उस पर और देश भर मे जो आप हिसा की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ी है, उस पर बहस की जाय । (व्यवधान) अगर श्रीमती इंदिरा गाधी और उन की सरकार तानाशाही के रास्ते पर जायगी तो यह आप का भी काम है कि इस जम्हूरित को बचाए. .. (व्यवधान) .... यह हम लोगो के साथ अन्याय है । आप सत्तारूढ़ दल और विरोधी दलो के एक ही तरह के प्रस्ताव पर पक्षपात कर रहे हैं । हम आप से निवेदन करेंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ताना-

**Not recorded.

चाहो क रास्ते पर जा रही हैं तो आप तो हिफाजत कीजिए, आप तो उन की मदद मत करने लग जाइए ।

MR SPEAKER Now, besides hese motions there are other alterate motions There is a motion by Mr. Bosu, Mr Mishra, again by Mr Bosu, Shri Guha, etc, They were not in the shape of adjournment motion but in the form of other discussion

अब कास्टीट्यूशन म क्या लिखा है उस मे मै नही जाऊगा ।

I will go by the precedents If it is a question of law and order of the State and this particular incident happened there then it cannot be discussed I cannot allow the adjournment motion But if you want to discuss this issue in the form of a general atmosphere of violence and in that you can bring in all cases of violence in the country—you can have a debate but I cannot allow it as an adjournment motion

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Sir what about my adjournment motion My adjournment motion falls completely within the jurisdiction of the Government Please tell me the reason as to why you are disallowing it

MR. SPEAKER They brought the specific incident which happened in the State. I gave my ruling Yours is a general sort of observation It is just a motion I cannot admit it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Kindly keep it pending If your only argument for not allowing it is that there is no accompanying material, I will supply the same.

MR. SPEAKER: You can have a discussion on the general atmosphere of violence.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Sir, we have presented to you two classes of motions It has been your pleasure to disallow the adjournment motions We want to know your pleasure about the other category of motions which call upon the House to condemn the incident in Calcutta, as was done in the case of the Prime Minister

MR SPEAKER The observaions that I have made will be enough This is not an off hand observatron You have also made these observations For example, it is said here

> 'Failure of the Government to control the growing cult of violence in the country as evidenced by the violent attack "

It has come to me in a general manner Not only one But, all of them

Your own motions say that

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Here, there has been an attack on a hon Member of this House (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER The Home Minister is not connected with this

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : यह दो तरह का माप दन्ड क्यो ? प्रधान मत्री पर हमला हो या समर गुहा पर हो उस के लिए दो मापदण्ड क्यो ?

MR SPEAKER There can be a motron on the general atmosphere of violence in the light of the incidents that took place whether it is in regard to Shri Samar Guha or any other hon Member or Shri Jayaprakash Narayan

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA The question is, here is an hon. Member who has come with bleeding injuries.

MR. SPEAKER: If he gives a motion, I will get the statement of the Home Minister on that. He can give me a motion that he has suffered a bleeding injury and then I can get the statement of the Home Minister on that.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Sir, please allow me to make a submission on this. I would like to help you in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disposed it of.

13.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

COPY OF IMPORT TRADE CONTROL POLICY FOR 1975-76 AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH). I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1975-76--Vols. I & II.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the above document.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9344/75].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES 1944 AND COMPULSORY DEPOSIT (INCOME TAX PAYERS) (AMDT.) SCHEME, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the table:

(1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 181 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1975, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9345/75].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 379 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1975, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 380 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1975, together with an explanatory memorandum [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9346/75].

(3) A copy of the Compulsory Deposit (Income Tax Payers) (Amendment) Scheme, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 162(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1975 under sub-section (6) of section 19 of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9347/75].

GUJARAT GOVERNMENT ORDERS UNDER GUJARAT VACANT LANDS IN URBAN AREAS (PROHIBITION OF ALIENATION) ACT, 1972 AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(a) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Orders under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Gujarat Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1972, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(1) Order No. VCT-1474/131654-V, dated the 26th February, 1975 in the case of Shri Navinchandra

Nandlal Shah, Managing Trustee of Satyanarayan Temple, Ahmedabad.

(2) Order No. VCT-2875/3521-V, dated the 26th February, 1975 in the case of Shri Shermiya Husenmiya of Pancha sar, Taluka Vankaner in the District of Rajkot.

(3) Order No. VCT-1874/Con 3956-V, dated the 10th March, 1975 the case of Kundla Taluka Gram Seva Mandal, Savarkundla in the District of Bhavnagar.

(4) Order No. VCT-3074 79665, dated the 12th March, 1975 in the case of Shri Parvatinagar Co-operative Housing Society Nanavarachha, Taluka Choriyasi, District Surat.

(5) Order No VCT-RG.44/74, dated 24th February, 1975 in the case of Shri Chhotubhai Babarbhai of village Junjwa, Taluka Bulsai in the District of Bulsai.

(6) Order No. CH/VCT-RG-8/74, dated the 7th March, 1975, in the case of Atul Products Limited, Atul, Taluka Bulsar, District Bulsar.

(7) Order No. VCT-Land/Case No. 70, dated the 20th February, 1975, in the case of M s Vanya Serimax Industry, Wankaner, Taluka Bardoli, in the District of Rajkot.

(8) Order No. VCT-SR/5 74, dated the 24th February, 1975, in the case of M/s. Mahamad Gosla & Brothers of village Kadod Taluka Bardoli, in the District of Surat.

(9) Order No VCT-SR/79/74, dated the 24th February, 1975, in the case of M/s. Rangildas Manekla'l's Firm, Surat.

(10) Order No. VCT-SR/54 74, dated the 24th February, 1975, in the case of Shri Jiyaulhak Abdulla Banarasi of Surat.

(11) Order No. VCT-SR/V/7/74, dated the 24th February, 1975, in the case of Surat Jilla Poultry Farm, Surat.

(12) Order No. VCT-WS/3707, dated 12th March, 1975, in the case of Zalawad Ceramics Private Limited, Surendranagar.

(13) Order No. LND/VCT/11, dated the 7th March, 1975 in the case of Shri Tembubhia Hathising of village Vartej Taluka Bhavnagar in the District of Bhavanagar.

(14) Order No. A/Jamin-2, VCT, dated the 10th March, 1975 in the case of Shri Jamadar Akbarmahmad Nirmahmad & others of village Ambetha Taluka Palanpur in the District of Palanpur.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing (i) reasons for delay in laying the above Orders and (ii) for not laying the Hindi versions thereof. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-9348/75].

13.19 hrs

RE ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS—*Contd.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given you a motion in writing urging the House unanimously to condemn the murderous attack on Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. That has to be put before the House and we shall do the needful. Kindly allow that

MR. SPEAKER: You give a motion while I am sitting here Then, you ask me to straightway put it After all, the motions should be under some rules.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): But, on that day, the motion was flung on the House all too suddenly.

MR SPEAKER Now, if this comes and if this is to be dealt with in an off hand manner, that too is bad

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Lest you be taken by surprise towards the evening, may I tell you that as grave injustice and discrimination is practised in this matter, we would not like to be a party to it and we will just now stage a walk-out in protest, but this is not going to be the end of the matter Towards the evening the House may be confronted with a graver situation than this With these words, we are walking out against your ruling

At this stage, some hon Members left the House

MR SPEAKER I am very sorry they did not follow the spirit of my ruling which is accommodating

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) Anyway you have kept mine pending

MR SPEAKER You cannot commit me to that—You can imagine the plight of the Speaker!

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13 21 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd*

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANCY SERVICES (INDIA) LTD., FOR 1973-74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74.

(11) Annual Report of the Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the ear 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [*Placed in Library See* No LT-9349/75]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF TECHNICAL TEACHERS TRAINING INSTITUTE, IIT, BANGALORE AND KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1973-74 AND 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions)

(i) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers Training Institute (Eastern Region) Calcutta, for the year 1973-74

(ii) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Western Region) Bhopal, for the year 1973-74

(iii) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Northern Region) Chandigarh, for the year 1973-74

(iv) Annual Report of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1973-74 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-9350/75].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

along with the statement of Accounts, for the year 1972-73.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9305/75].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 1972-73 along with the Auditor Accounts, under sub-section (4) of section 21 of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-9351/75]

13.22 hrs

STATEMENT *RE* MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF BUREAU OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES IN HAVANA

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) I have a long statement to make Shall I lay it on the Table?

MR SPEAKER Yes

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN I lay a statement on the Non-Aligned Bureau Meeting of Foreign Ministers held in Havana from 17th to 19th March, 1975

Statement

As the House is aware, I attended the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Bureau of the Non-Aligned countries held in Havana from 17th to 19th March, 1975

2 The Havana meeting took place one year after the earlier Bureau Meeting in Algiers in March, 1974 Important developments have taken place on the international scene—both in the political and economic spheres -during this period and the meeting provided a valuable opportunity for the Ministers of the 17 countries assembled at Havana to review and assess the situation Apart from the members of the Bureau, delegations from over 24 other non-aligned countries were present as observers

3 The meeting reaffirmed and reiterated the basic positions adopted by non-aligned countries in earlier Conferences in regard to important issues like Detente, West Asia, Decolonisation, Indo-China and the Indian Ocean On Cyprus the Final Declaration issued at the end of the meeting expressed full support and sympathy to the Government and people of that non-aligned country India, together with Algeria, Gayana, Yugoslavia and Mali—the group of five non-aligned countries which have been lending their good offices in the negotiations in the UN—evolved the consensus formulation in this matter

4 The meeting expressed its solidarity with our Arab friends in their continued struggle to recover the territories illegally occupied by Israel by aggression and the restoration of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people The failure in the following week of the efforts for further withdrawal by Israel has highlighted once again the gravity of the situation in West Asia and the urgent and imperative need to find a just and lasting solution which alone can ensure an enduring peace in the region

5 As the meeting was taking place in Havana, special attention was naturally devoted to developments in Latin America and the Caribbean While the Caribbean countries have only recently emerged into independence the Latin American countries attained their independence over a century or more ago However, it is not very long since the process of their economic emancipation has begun In more recent years, with the entry into the Non-aligned Conference of more Latin American countries—Cuba was the first, there

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

are at present six members—the trend towards increasing adherence to the principles of non-alignment has become manifest in Latin America This is an important contemporary process which was noted with particular appreciation at the Havana meeting.

6 Ever since the Non-aligned Summit in Lusaka in 1970, the non-aligned countries have been expressing concern at the escalation of tension in the Indian Ocean area Thanks to the initiative of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, the United Natrons also adopted in 1971 the Declaration on the Indian Ocean as Zone of Peace Since, then, the non-aligned countries, both at the United Nations and in their own meetings, have been urging the speedy implementation of the objectives of the U N Declaration The Havana meeting has noted again with deep concern the strengthening of air and naval military presence and of foreign bases in this region The expansion of the base in Diego Garcia against the expressed wishes of the overwhelming majority of the littoral and hinterland States has been condemned as a negative development.

7. In view of this worsening of the situation in the Indian Ocean, the Ministers assembled in Tavana have called for strict compliance with the U.N Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of all non-aligned countries to be held in Lima later this year, will undoubtedly examined this whole question in greater detail and depth. At the United Nations, the non-aligned counteries will continue to work together for achieving our common objective of keeping the Indian Ocean free from Great Power rivalries and conflicts.

8 In my statement before the Plenary in Havana I stressed the special efforts and the initiatives we have taken to normalise and strengthen our relations with our neighbours During my conversations with Ministers of other non-aligned countries, I found that there was much appreciation for these efforts that India has been making In this context, I did point out in my statement that the induction of arms into the countries belonging to military alliances in our neighbourhood is a grave development, which cannot but retard the process of normalisation and relaxation of tension in our area

9 One of the most important issues before the meeting was the acute problem facing the countries most seriously affected by the current economic crisis Several Ministers dealt with it in their statements in the Plenary It also figures prominently in my conversations with my colleagues Prime Minister Dr Castro's speech at the closing ceremony of the meeting dwelt on the imperative need for maintaining solidarity among the non-aligned countries for meeting the extraordinary economic crisis facing the majority of them and provided a fitting finale to the meeting. I had also urged the same point in somewhat different language in my statement.

10 In my statement, among other things, I drew particular attention to the enormous imbalances characterising the present deteriorating global economic situation. Apart from calling for speedy implementation, particularly by developed countries, of various decisions for remedial action already adopted in the United Nations and related forums, I also stressed the urgent need for mutual cooperation among non-aligned countries to help each other.

11. The Declaration issued at Havana has an Economic aPrt which analysis succinctly the present situation In the field of cooperation among non-aligned countries, I am glad to state that the following important decision were taken:—

(i) The importance of the measures for additional aid proposed in the Algers OPEC Summit Declaration has been noted and the need for their speedy implementation has been stressed.

(ii) Trilateral cooperation using technology and resources available in different countries for development in a third country has been emphasised

(iii) Concrete follow-up measure to be recommended in time for the Lima Conference on buffer stocks financing as proposed in the Dakar Conference resolution

(iv) Recommendation to the Lima Conference to adopt and bring into existence the Non-aligned Solidarity Fund

12 It is my assessment that the OPEC countries are not insensitive to the problem facing the Most Seriously Affected Countries. Many of them have individually pledged support The OPEC Summit Declaration of Algiers also represents a manifestation of their collective will However, the balance of payments problem facing so many of the developing countries is so enormous that much more needs to be done and that too urgently. Therefore, while we are appreciative of all that the OPEC countries are doing we will continue to stress the gravity of the situation and the need for concrete measures being adopted on a priority basis to relieve the heavy burdens placed on several countries, including India.

13. As a founder member, India continues to render important and useful service to the cause of non-alignment, as in the past conferences The Chairmanship of one of the main committees was entrusted to India (Foreign Secretary was appointed Chairman of Economic Committee) We were happy to receive full co-operation and understanding from other members in the consideration of several important issues

14 In the Economic Committee, in particular, our views received a positive response from others, as was reflected in the Economic Declaration—especially points relating to MSACs

15 The holding of the meeting in Havana was an event of special significance for cuba which is seeking to reinforce its links not only with Latin America but also with the non-aligned and developing world in general We were much impressed by the excellent arrangements made for the Conference and deeply grateful for the welcome and hospitality extended to us

16 I took the opportunity of my visit to Havana to meet and hold important discussions with Cuban eaders including Prime Minister Dr Castro These discussions have contributed to further strengthening of Indo-Cuban relations which are already very close and cordial. We agreed that efforts should be made for greater cooperation in the economic and technical fields

17 I also made a visit to Guyana, another important non-aligned country in the Caribbean, with whom we have very close and friendly relations based on a long history of association and cooperative relationship My talks with Foreign Minister Ramphal and others were extremely valuable. We are confident that my visit would lead to expanding co-operation between India and Guyana in many fields.

18 It is important to remember that the growth and evolution of the non-aligned movement has been marked by a series of meetings since 1961 In between the Summit Conferences, non-aligned countries have been meeting at the level of Foreign Ministers and also held coordinating meetings at other levels All these meetings have made important contributions to the development of the solidarity and unity of non-aligned countries The Havana meeting was a significant stage in this continuing process As Members are aware, there will be a meeting of Foreign Minister of all non-aligned countries at Lima in autumn this year Next year we will have the 5th Summit Conference at Colombo The decisions reached at the Havana meeting will undoubtedly provide a valuable basis for these forthcoming conferences of the non-aligned and contributed to the further consolidation of the sovereignty and independence of all non-aligned countries and the building of a new world order based on peace, equality, justice and progress for all mankind

Copies of the final declaration adopted at the Havana meeting have been placed in the Library of Parliament for information of Members

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13.23 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1975-76
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

MR SPEAKER. The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos 1 to 10 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for which 14 hours have been allotted.

Honourable members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved

EE-6 DEMAND NO 1—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER. Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1 51,61,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1976 in respect of 'Department of Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO 2—AGRICULTURE

MR SPEAKER Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 47,35,50,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 9,24,29,96,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1976 in respect of 'Agriculture'. "

DEMAND NO 3—FISHERIES

MR SPEAKER. Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,75,42,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 1,14,78,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of 'Fisheries' "

DEMAND NO 4—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

MR SPEAKER. Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 25,65,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,66,38,000 on

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976, in respect of 'Animal Husbandary and Dairy Development'."

DEMAND NO. 5—FOREST

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 6,94,76,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,14,92,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 6—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,58,22,62,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,79,61,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Department of Food'."

DEMAND NO. 7—DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,61,46,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,00,25,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Department of Rural Development'."

DEMAND NO. 8—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,63,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Department of Agricultural Research and Education'."

DEMAND NO. 9—PAYMENTS TO INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,79,99,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Payment to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 10—DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,59,31,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,71,35,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1976 in respect of 'Department of Irrigation'."

The following Cut Motions have been treated as moved:

1 and 2, 4, 31, 44, 46, 50 to 54, 59, 67 70 to 74, 5 to 29, 77 to 116, 190 to 206, 239, 30, 225 to 238.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1'."

[Failure to complete implementation of newly enacted Land Ceiling Laws in the Centrally administered States and Union Territories besides other States of the Country. (1)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1'."

[Failure to ensure speedy and effective implementation of the money lending Acts throughout the country and to stop illegal usury (2)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100'."

[Necessity of multi-purpose co-operatives consisting exclusively of marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers in each gram panchayat. (4)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1'."

[Failure to develop co-operative farming on any appreciable scale. (31)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs. 100'."

[Need for large scale development of fisheries in the tanks and ponds of North Bihar. (44)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100'."

[Need for developing Co-operative Dairy Societies in all districts of the country. (46)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re. 1'."

[Failure to entirely take over wholesale trade in foodgrains by purchasing entire marketable surplus from rich peasants and landlords and exempting the uneconomic holdings. (50)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re. 1'."

[Failure to ensure availability of foodgrains at controlled prices throughout the country. (51)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re. 1'."

[Failure to limit the difference between the prices of purchase from peasants and sale to consumers of foodgrains throughout the year to a maximum of fifteen per cent. (52)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re. 1'."

[Failure to nationalise the sugar mills under the private management (53)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re. 1'."

[Failure to ensure remunerative prices to the peasant producers of sugarcane, foodgrains and other agricultural products. (54)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100'."

[Need of allowing the co-operative managed Raiyam Sugar Factory in Madhubani district of Bihar to export entire sugar to meet the losses incurred during the closure by private management. (55)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to complete speedily the Rajasthan, Gandak, and Western Kosi Canal Projects (67)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100

[Urgency of constructing multipurpose High Dam over river Kosi at Kothar near Barahkshetra (70)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100

[Need of shifting the proposed alignment of Western Kosi canal further north crossing river Kamala to the north of its weir near Jay Nagar in Bihar (71)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100

[Need of constructing multipurpose Dams over river Kamala near Sisapani and over Bagmati near the Foodhills (72)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need of constructing flood prevention-cum-irrigation embankments and sluice gates over rivers Dhouns-Bagmati in the districts of Madhubam and Darbhanga in Bihar (73)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Urgency of fool-proof flood prevention-cum-irrigation schemes particularly in North Bihar, North West Bengal and Eastern U.P (74)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) I beg to move

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100'

[Need to revoke suspension order of active workers of the Delhi Zoological Park Workers Union who are under suspension since June, 1974 (5)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to restore recognition to Delhi Zoo Workers Union which was withdrawn in May, 1974 (6)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to re-instate daily wage workers of the Delhi Zoological Park whose services were terminated in June 1974 (7)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to comply with the orders contained in Delhi Zoological Park Memo No 2-76/65-DZP dated 27 5 74 by terminating services of workers (8)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to condone the break-in-service of Delhi Zoo workers in connection with their participation in May, 1974 strike as has been done in the case of Railway Worker's (89)

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

[Failure to confirm employees working in the Ministry of Agriculture and belonging to Central Secretariat Clerical Service, Central Secretariat Service and Central Secretariat Stenographers Service. (10)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to convert 80 per cent of temporary posts in Class III, Class IV and Class II into permanent posts as per Government Orders (11)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to provide liveries to Class IV employees in time as laid down in rules (12)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to grant special pay to Telephone Operators of the Agriculture Ministry as recommended by Third Pay Commission (13)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to create sufficient number of more posts of UDCs and Assistants in Department of Food, Department of Agriculture and Department of Rural Development commensurate with increased work load. (14)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be ting between Delhi Zoo Workers reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to provide adequate number of water coolers in Krishi Bhavan for staff. (15)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to take action against corrupt officers of Delhi Zoological Park who extracted money from daily wage workers for regularising their services out-of-turn. (16)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to set up office-Council under J C M in Delhi Zoo as per orders of the Cabinet Secretariat. (17)]

'That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to prepare immediately a seniority list of daily wage workers of Delhi Zoo for the purpose of confirmation/regularisation as demanded by Dehli Zoo Workers Union (18)]

'That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to provide canteen in Delhi Zoo for Workers as per the orders of the Department of Personnel (19)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to provide adequate number of water coolers in Delhi Zoo for workers and general public. (20)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to hold regular meet-

Union and Director, Delhi Zoo to resolve staff grievances. (21)]

That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to regularise the services of daily wages workers of the Delhi Zoological Park who have put in 2 to 15 years of service in Delhi Zoo on daily wage basis. (22)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to regularise daily wage workers of Delhi Zoo against regular posts, as and when they arise, strictly on the basis of seniority and not on the basis of "pick and choose" policy based on favouritism. (23)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to create additional posts of Assistants and UDCs in Agriculture Department resulting in extra work load on the existing employees. (24)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to provide Selection Grade in LDC in Agriculture Department as recommended by Third Pay Commission with a view to remove stagnation in the grade and to take up this matter with the Department of Personnel. (25)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to up-grade at least 25 per cent posts of LDCs of CSCS in Agriculture Department to UDCs. (26)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to remove acute stagnation in LDC grade of CSCS in Agriculture Department by upgrading the posts of LDCs to UDCs. (27)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to stop implementation of Desk-Officer Scheme in Agriculture Department. (28)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to take up the case of LDCs/UDCs of the CSCS of the Agriculture Department with the Department of Personnel for improving their promotional avenues (29)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce basic land reforms (77)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to take over excess land than ceiling from big farmers and landlords for distribution among agricultural labour and poor farmers. (78)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to ensure implementation of land reform laws. (79)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

[Failure to implement the slogan 'Land belongs to the tiller' (80)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced to Re 1"

[Need to reduce the ceiling on land and to distribute land among 40 per cent agricultural labourers in the country (81)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to nationalise sugar mills (82)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food be reduced to Re 1"

[Need to scrap the system of sale of 'levy' and 'non levy' sugar and to introduce sale of sugar only through ration shops (83)]

'That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to elicit the cooperation of the general public and various organisations for making the public distribution system efficient (84)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to make available essential articles like pulses, mustard oil and vegetable oil besides foodgrains, at ration shops (85)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re 1"

[Need to introduce State Trading in foodgrains and other essential items to strengthen and regularise public distribution system. (86)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to bring down prices of foodgrams (87)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to check large scale soil erosion by rivers in various parts of the country (88)]

'That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to ensure the sale of fertilisers through cooperative societies by abolishing the present practice of its sale through private trade (89)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to introduce card system in all the States in the country for the distribution of fertilizers (90)]

That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to effect proper distribution of land in order to increase agricultural production (91)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide irrigation facilities, fertilisers and seeds in order to increase agricultural production (92)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to provide irrigation facilities, fertilizers, and seeds to

farmers in time in order to increase agricultural production. (93)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100 '

[Need to reduce prices of fertilizers (94)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to check black marketing in the sale of fertilizers (95)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100 '

[Connivance of Government officials in the black marketing of fertilizers (96)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs 100 '

[Failure in the equitable development of fisheries in the States (97)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Fisheries' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to impart special training to the farmers in fishery and to provide financial assistance to them (98)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re 1"

[Need to fix the price of wheat at Rs 125/- per quintal. (99)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to check corruption in the Food Corporation of India (100)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to supply sufficient quantity of ration through ration shops in Delhi (101)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to check pilferage and black marketing of foodgrains and sugar in ration shops in Delhi (102)]

'That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to set up an all party Committee to supervise the sales in ration shops in Delhi (103)]

'That the demand under the Head Department of Food' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to increase the rate of commission paid to ration dealers of Delhi (104)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Food' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to introduce uniform rates of commission being paid to the ration dealers in all the States (105)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to check bungling in the realisation of levy on foodgrains (106)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Illegal realisation of levy on foodgrains from the poor and exempting the rich farmers from the payment thereof. (107)]

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to nationalise Vanaspati Ghee industry. (108)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure payment of crores of rupees due to the farmers from the sugar mills in various States of the country. (109)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix the price of sugarcane at Rs. 17 50 per quintal. (110)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure payment of Rs. 58 lakhs due to the farmers from South Bihar Sugar Mills, Bihta (111)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to set up cooperative societies in large number to provide loans to the poor in rural areas and to save them from the clutches of moneylenders. (112)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide loans to the farmers on easy terms by credit Cooperatives. (113)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement effective flood control schemes to save the country from devastating floods. (114)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Undue delay in the completion of major irrigation schemes in the country. (115)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced to Re 1."

[Need to expedite the completion of Kosi, Gandak, Fatuha, Mokameh, Barhiya Tal and Punpun river projects in Bihar. (116)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to pay proper attention to the development of minor irrigation schemes in rural areas (190)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to instal Government tubewells on large scale in villages for irrigation purposes (191)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the breed of bulls and cows. (192)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to advance loans to farmers, repayable in easy instalments for purchasing bulls, cows and buffaloes. (193)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay special attention on dairy development throughout the country so as to remove the shortage of milk (194)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100 '

[Need to bring down the prices of milk (195)]

That the demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy development' be reduced by Rs 100

[Need for increasing the supply of milk by Delhi Milk Scheme so as to make milk available to all the clients (196)]

That the demand under the Head Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to supply good quality of milk through Government milk schemes (197)]

'That the demand under the Head 'Forest be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to maintain the traditional right of Adivasis to bring firewood from forests (198)]

'That the demand under the Head 'Forest be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to save the forest land of Adivasis from the clutches of moneylenders (199)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to pay more attention to the development of forests (200)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to check the atrocities being perpetrated on Adivasis and other poor people by forest authorities. (201)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to pay special attention to develop and maintain the canals from Sone River in Bihar. (202)]

'That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs 100

[Injustice to Bihar in settling the dispute concerning Bansagar Project (203)]

That the demand under the Head Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to protect the villages falling under Maner, Danapur, Mokamch Bakhtiyarpur, Anchals of Patna district from the erosion of Ganga River (204)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to rehabilitate thousands of persons displaced as a result of erosion in Dyara area of Maner (Patna) (205)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 100 '

[Failure to utilise Ganga water for facilitating irrigation (206)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 200"

[Need to implement the suggestions made by the Petitions Committee of the Lok Sabha in regard to providing special assistance for the rehabilitation of the persons affected by erosion in Maner Thana (239)]

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced to Re 1"

[Utter absurdity of imposing levy on Khandsari sugar which has resulted in the closure of most Khandsari units and which will kill this biggest cottage industry which was already ruling under the weight of numerous recently imposed taxes. (30)]

SHRI M KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam) I beg to move·

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to implement the ceilings enacted in Centrally administered States and Union territories (225)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to ensure implementation of land ceilmg laws (226)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to fully exploit the subsoil water resources. (227)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to prevent large scale evictions of tenants and share croppers (228)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take over wholesale trade in foodgrains. (229)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to nationalise sugar mills (230)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Food' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to allot adequate and required quantity of rice to drought affected area of Tamil Nadu (231)]

"That the demand under the Head Department of Irrigation' be reduced to Re 1'

[Unfavourable terms and conditions in the World Bank Agreement which adversely affect the deepening of existing wells and sinking of new ones (232)]

That the demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re 1"

[Inordinate delay in taking steps to settle long pending inter-State water disputes, thereby seriously affecting all agricultural production and provision of drinking water facilities (233)]

'That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 200"

[Inordinate delay in settling Cauvery Water issue between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka Governments is causing anxiety among cultivators and agricultural workers in Tamil Nadu. (234)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 200"

[Delay in extending supply of water from Parambikulam Aliyar Project to drought areas of Palladam Tirupur. (235)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 200."

[Delay in modernisation of Cauvery Irrigation Scheme. (236)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 200"

[Delay in extending Siruvani Scheme to meet requirements of Coimbatore district (237)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Department of Irrigation' be reduced by Rs 200"

[Delay in drawing up and sanctioning the Pandiyar-Punapuri Scheme of irrigation (238)]

MR. SPEAKER The Demands for Grants and Cut Motions are now before the House

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : स्पीकर साहब एग्रीकल्चर का मौजू सब से पहले लिया गया है यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है । बावजूद इस बात के कि पिछले तीन सालों से काफी स्ट्रेन रहा है बारिश के कम होने और दूसरी मुसीबतों में इजाफा होने के कारण हमारी प्रोडक्शन में बहुत कमी वाकया रही क्योंकि यह एक विशस सर्किल है—बारिश न पड़े तो हमारे जितने रिजर्वायर्स है जहां से हम बिजली पैदा करते हैं या पानी लेते है उनमें कम पानी हो जाती है और उसके साथ साथ ग्राउन्डवाटर नीचे चला जाता है और जो ट्यूब-वैल्स हैं, जिनको शैलो ट्यूब-वैल्स कहते हैं वे आउट आफ-ऐक्टर हो जाते है बिजली की कमी में हमारी प्रोडक्शन पर असर पड़ता है । बावजूद इस बात के कि हिन्द सरकार ने एक्विटेबिल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन करने की काफी कोशिश की लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी हमारी मुश्किलात बढ़ी हैं कम नहीं हुई हैं ।

जहां तक हमारी फूड ग्रेन का ताल्लुक है—बावजूद इस साल हम अपने टारगेट के नजदीक आये हैं, लेकिन जहां तक व्हीट का ताल्लुक है—मैं समझता हूं कि इस में बहुत बढ़ कर बात की गई है हमें खुशी होगी—व्हीट की जो क्राप आने वाली है उस में हमें कुछ ज्यादा मिल जाय, लेकिन जितनी पैदावार दिखाई गई है—मुझे तो ऐसा दिखलाई देता है कि जो फिगर-वर्क बनाया गया है, उस की बहुत ज्यादा ब्राइट पिक्चर दी गई है—उतना मालूम नहीं होता है । मैं हरियाणा की ही बात को लेता हूं—वहां जो गरम हवा चली, पानी फसल को नहीं मिला उस में दाना खुश्क हो गया है और वे कहते है कि एक-तिहाई फसल उड़ गई है । ऐसे दूसरे वाक्यात भी आप के सामने आयेंगे । इस लिये मैं कहता हूं कि जो आदादो-शुमार बनाये गये हैं उन की बहुत ज्यादा ब्राइट पिक्चर दी गई है । उस के बावजूद भी यह कहा गया है कि इस में शार्टेज के लिये प्रावीजन है, हम बाहर से अनाज मगवायेंगे । कितना मगवायेंगे—यह अभी हम नहीं कह सकते । यह तो ठीक है कि जब तक प्रोक्योरमेन्ट न हो जाय, उस वक्त तक पता नहीं चल सकता कि कितना मगवाना है । लेकिन जब एक चीज सामने है—कुछ न कुछ आप को मगवाना है और आप का टारगेट पूरा होने वाला नहीं है—तब फिर आप के एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन ने जो कीमत तय की है, वह इस चीज को देख कर नहीं रखी है उन को यह देखना चाहिये था आज फर्टीलाइजर की कितनी कीमत बढ़ गई है, डीजल की कितनी कीमत बढ़ गई है, लेबर की कितनी कीमत बढ़ गई है—उनका देखने का ढंग बिल्कुल गलत है ।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से इस बात को खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूं—आप इस पर गौर करें—वे एक स्लैब को लेते हैं

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

लेकिन इस ढंग से नही लेते कि कोई 5 एकड का या 10 एकड का या 20 एकड का टुकडा लेकर देखें। वे तो मेकेनाइज्ड फार्म्स को लेते हैं—कोई 50 एकड का या 100 एकड का फार्म ले लिया, क्वालिटी आफ लड का सामने नही रखा जाता। वे खुद कहते हैं कि क्वालिटी हमारे सामने नही है, हमारे सामने तो आउट पुट है, ईल्ड-पर-एकड है। वे इस बात का नही देखते कि वहा पानी कैसा है सैलाइन वाटर है, वहा फसल हो सकती है या नही हो सकती है—वे तो सिर्फ ओवर-आल-एवरेज निकालने की कोशिश करते हैं। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि इसके बारे मे ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। आप ने 105 रुपया मुकर्रिर किया है—हम यह नही चाहते हैं कि कन्ज्यूमर को इतने महगे भाव पर मिले कि उस की परचेजिंग कैपेसिटी ही टूट जाय, लेकिन साथ ही साथ आपको यह भी देखना होगा कि किसान को रिम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस मिले।

13 27 hrs

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

105 रुपया किसान के लिये रिम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस नही है। आप ने कहा है कि हम 10 से 15 रुपया बोनस भी दे सकते हैं—ऐसा हम अखबारो मे पढते हैं। आप बोनस शायद प्राइस के साथ इसलिये नही देना चाहते हैं—प्राइस में जोड देने से दूसरी चार्जेज इन्फलेशन आ जायगा, उन की कीमते बढ़ जाएगी। लेकिन मैं समझ नही पा रहा हू कि बोनस प्राइस के साथ दें या अलहदा दें—इस से क्या फर्क पडेगा। बोनस के साथ जो कीमत बनेगी—वह तो बनेगी ही, लेकिन बाद में देने से उन की पचिया बनाने या हिसाब बनाने में लाखो रुपया खर्च हो जाएगा। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप को बाहर से अनाज मंगाना है तो आप अपनी पालिसी मे ऐसा करके रखिये कि आप इस कीमत को बढ़ाइये।

आप ने सिंगल-जोन्ड बनाये हैं—इस लिये कि आप प्रोक्योरमैंट करना चाहते हैं। मैं तो समझता हू कि यह उन स्टेट्स के लिये सजा है—जो सरप्लस है। वे आप को फालतू अनाज देते हैं, इसलिये देते हैं ताकि दूसरे डेफिसिट इलाको से आप उस अनाज को भेज सके। लेकिन यहा लेवी है और उसके बाद जो बचा हुआ गन्दुम है, अगर उस को डेफिसिट एरिये मे भेज कर ज्यादा कीमत ले सके तो आप इस मे क्यो रुकावट डालते हैं। आज सिंगल जोन की वजह से सरप्लस एरिये में 105 से ज्यादा देने वाला कोई नही है, क्योकि दूसरी जगह उसे भेजा नही जा सकता और ब्लैक मार्केट मे वह बेच नही सकता मैं किसी लाबी के तहत यह बात नही कह रहा हू—मैं चाहता हू कि आप मेरे साथ बैठिये और हमारे साथ बात कीजिये—हम बतलायेंगे कि किस तरह से किसान को ज्यादा दाम मिल सकता है और वह दाम आप के बेचने के मुकर्रर दामो से ज्यादा भी नही होगा। मसाल के तौर पर एफ० सी० आई० के जो खर्च हैं उन को कम किया जा सकता है—उनके हैण्डलिंग चार्जेज को घटाया जा सकता है—जितना आप उस पर खर्च करते हैं उस से कम खर्चे मे भेजा जा सकता है लेकिन यह फर्क कन्जयूमर या प्रोड्यूसर को मिलनी चाहिये—दूसरे को नही मिलना चाहिये।

आपको चावल बाहर भेजना है। जरूर भेजिए। लेकिन 39 रु० फालतू एफ० सी० आई० को इसलिये देना है कि वह भारत सरकार और प्रांतीय सरकारो के दर्मयान एक एजेन्सी के रूप में काम करती है। इसकी क्या जरूरत है। स्टोरेज की आप हालत देखिए कि वहां कितनी पिलफरेज होती है। जो नुकसान होता है उसका भार

दोष आप हमारे जिम्मे डालते हैं। स्टोरेज में पिलफरेज के कारण करीब 20–25 फ़ीसदी अनाज बेकार जाता है जो कि खाने को लोगों को मिल सकता है अगर स्टोरेज ठीक से किया जाये और किसी किस्म का पिलफरेज न हो।

आपने माइनर इरीगेशन पर बहुत रुपया खर्च किया है। पिछले साल 100 करोड़ रु० और दिया है फालतू ४, बें को इरीगेट करने के लिये। हम आपकी दिक्कतों का एप्रीशियेट करते है लेकिन जो छोटे काश्तकार है उनकी ओर भी आप ध्यान दीजिए। मुझे माफ किया जाय आपने फर्टिलाइजर के बारे में हिदायत की है कि उस को स्प्रिकल किया जाय कम खर्च किया जाय। जब कि 10, 15 साल पहले तक यह कहते रहे एप्लीकेशन आफ फर्टीलइजर ज्यादा होना चाहिये ताकि ज्यादा पैदावार हो। आज कहते है कि कम फर्टिलाइजर लगाओ। तो इससे पर एकड़ पैदावार कम होगी।

कंसोलिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग हर सूबे मे नही हुई। जहा चकबन्दी नही हुई है वहा अनाज की पैदावार कमी ज्यादा नही हो सकती क्योंकि जितने ज़मीन के टुकडे होगे उतनी ही पैदावार कम होगी। ज्यादा खर्च करके कम चीजें दस्तयाब होगी। जहा जहा कंसोलिडेशन आफ होल्डिंग है वहा कुछ न कुछ हो रहा है, लेकिन जहा नही है और अभी तक उनका खसरा नम्बर देखने की जरूरत है और जहा 25, 30 फुट पर पानी मिल सकता है और सिचाई हो सकती है वहां कंसोलीडेशन आफ होल्डिंग नही है। मेरी माग है कि चकबन्दी ज्यादा पैदावार हासिल करने के लिये होनी चाहिये।

जितने हमारे साथ ईस्टर्न कन्ट्रीज हैं उन्होंने 200, 400 एकड़ के काश्तकारो की 200, 300 कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज बना कर ज्यादा पैदा किया है। हम शायद उतना पैदा न कर सके। कोआपरेडिब्ज हमने तोडी हैं, और कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग कही नही है। सरकार के जितने भी फार्म है जिनमे सीड पैदा करते हैं वह सब एक मजाक हैं। आप ने सीड कारपोरेशन बना दिया है। वह सीड कहा पैदा करते है? लोगो से ले कर सीड बेचते है और उसको कभी बदलते भी नही, नतीजा यह होता है कि तीन साल बाद उसकी वैल्यू खत्म हो जाती है। आप को आल्टरनेट ईयर पर उलट कर सीड देना चाहिये जिस से पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ सके। जब तक आप ऐसा नही करेंगे तब तक पैदावार हरगिज नही बढ़ सकती आपने करोड़ो रुपए टेक्नालाजी पर खर्च किया है और ऐग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटीज इस बात पर लगी हुई है कि हाई ईल्डिंग वैराइटीज का ज्यादा से ज्यादा निकाला जाय लेकिन उसके लिये जरूरी इनपुटस नही मिलते। अगर आप सोचते है कि कम खाद देकर, कम पानी देकर और दूसरे इनपुट्स कम देकर ज्यादा पैदावार हो सकती है तो यह बात आपको अपने दिमाग मे निकाल देनी चाहिये। 2 5 मिलियन टन फर्टिलाइजर देश मे पैदा करने की आप की कैपेसिटी है। लेकिन पैदा कर रहे है केवल 12 लाख टन। आधे से भी कम। ऐसा क्या। बाहर से फर्टिलाइजर मगाने मे फारेन एक्सचेंज देना पडता है, और महगा भी मिलता है। फिर आप अपनी कैपेसिटी के मुताबिक देश में ही क्यो नही पैदा कर पाते है। जब आप की कैपेसिटी 2 5 मिलियन टन पैदा करने की है फिर उतना पैदा न कर सकना यह इस बात को दिखाता है कि या तो मशीनरी खराब है या वहा निकम्मे आदमी लगे हुए हैं। आप उन को कहिये कि अगर आप 2 5 मिलियन टन नही पैदा कर सकते तो कम से कम 2 मिलियन टन तो पैदा करो।

जहा तक पावर जनरेशन का सवाल है, मैं मानता हू कि यह आप का विषय नहीं है।

[श्री बरबारा सिंह]

लेकिन पावर जैनरेशन उतना नहीं हुआ है। आप ने इक्वीटेबिल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कर दिया होगा, लेकिन जैनरेशन तो कम हुआ है। इसकी वजह यह है कि रिवर्स के जितने भी डिस्प्यूट्स हैं वह आप जल्दी हल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इन झगड़ों को आप को नेशनल लैवल पर हल करना चाहिये और जल्दी करना चाहिये नहीं तो जितना टाइम लगता जायगा उतना ही खर्चीला यह प्रोजेक्ट होता जायगा। आपको यह मामले स्टेट गवनमेंट्स पर नहीं छोड़ने चाहियें। हर सरकार नदी को अपनी प्रापर्टी समझती है और उस पानी की कीमत मांगती है चाहे वह पानी बरबाद ही क्यों न हो। लेकिन चूंकि उसके खिते में वह हो कर जाता है इसलिये उसकी कीमत मांगती है। जितनी इन मामलों में देर हो रही है उतना ही नेशन का नुकसान हो रहा है क्योंकि आज किसी प्रोजेक्ट पर जो खर्च होना है उससे 10 गुना कम पर तीन चार साल पहले खर्च हो सकता था और आज से तीन चार साल बाद उसी प्रोजेक्ट पर आज से खर्च से तिगुना चौगुना खर्च होगा 10 साल के लिए वह प्रोग्राम पोस्टपोन हो गया है। आप उसके बारे में जल्दी ध्यान दीजिये। अगर ऐसा न हुआ तो प्रोजेक्ट्स झगड़े में पड़े रहेंगे।

लैंड सीलिंग के बारे में आपने स्टेट्स को हिदायत की है, और 1953 में रिफार्म्स भी हुए हैं। आपने एक मेजरमेंट दिया कि इतनी होनी चाहिये। क्लासिफिकेशन उन्हें करना था। नतीजा यह हुआ कि कोई 10 एकड़ तक ले गया और कोई 12 एकड़ ले गया। और फिर यह नहीं बताया कि जमीन कैसी है? यह उन पर छोड़ दिया। नतीजा यह है कि आज तमाम बड़े बड़े जमींदार हमारे खिलाफ लड़ रहे हैं क्योंकि बड़े जमींदारों का प्रोटेक्शन इसमें है कि वह फिर कापरस्ट हों और ऐसे मूवमेंट में हिस्सा लें जो आपके स्ट्रक्चर को बर्बाद कर दें। आज ऐसे ही लोग 400, 500 एकड़ के मालिक बने हुए बैठे हैं। कहां उनसे आपने जमीन ली है? यही लोग कहते हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर बदलने वाले हैं। क्या ऐसे लोग कभी रिवौल्यूशन ला सकेंगे। आपने कहा है कि 41, 42 लाख एकड़ जमीन सीलिंग लगा कर निकालेंगे। लेकिन कब निकालेंगे? कोई वक्त आयेगा। कोई मुकर्रर वक्त होना चाहिये जिस वक्त तक लैंड सीलिंग हो जाये। आप कहते हैं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स तथा गरीब हरिजनों को देने के लिये 41 या 42 लाख एकड़ जमीन निकाली है। लेकिन कभी आपने फिजिकल वेरिफिकेशन भी किया है? मेरा कहना है कि यह बिल्कुल राँग फिगर्स हैं, आप इस पर भरोसा न कीजिये

आप गांवों में स्मॉल इंडस्ट्रीज ले जाइये। बम्बई में मिनी बम्बई बनाने के लिये आप 200 करोड़ रु० खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। किसलिये? बम्बई में वह चीजें नहीं होती जो वहां ले जा कर बनायी जाती हैं। क्या कारखानों का सारे देश में स्प्रेड ओवर नहीं किया जा सकता? इसके अलावा बम्बई में ही ट्यूब रेलवे के लिये आप 1 000 करोड़ रु० खर्च करेंगे क्योंकि वहां ट्रैफिक कंजेशन बढ़ रहा है। इसकी क्या जरूरत है। आप इस रुपये का बैकवर्ड एरियाज में ले जाइये उन इलाकों में ले जाइये जहां पोटेंशल हो सकता है, आथल का एक्सप्लायटेशन हो सकता है, ऐसे इलाकों में ले जाइये जहां लोगों ने अभी तक रेलवे लाइन नहीं देखी है। हिन्दुस्तान में एग्रीकल्चर महत्वपूर्ण इंडस्ट्री है। मुझे अफसोस आता है कि अभी तक इस एग्रीकल्चर में ही फंसे हुए हैं।

हम इंडस्ट्रियल होना चाहते हैं लेकिन हो नहीं पाते। यह हमारी बदकिस्मती है, लेकिन एग्रीकल्चर को अगर हम तकवियत देना चाहते हैं और यह चाहते हैं कि एग्रीकल्चर आगे बढ़े, तो इसके लिए लाजमी है कि आप जितना रुपया अनप्रोडक्टिव बड़े लोगों को सहूलियतें देने के लिए और नानसीरियस लाइफ के लिए

दे रहे हैं, वह सारा का सारा रुपया वहां दे कर एग्रीकल्चर को बढ़ावा देने में खर्च करें। आज देहातों में गरीब लोग मर रहे हैं। उनके पास एग्रीकल्चर को बढ़ाने के लिए सहूलियतें नहीं हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि आपके बस में बहुत सी चीजें नहीं हैं लेकिन यह अच्छा होता कि आप गांव के लोगों को बिजली, पानी और फर्टिलाइजर्स दें। आज उनको बिजली नहीं मिलती है और अगर मिलती है तो वह भी झपकती सी मिलती है वह टिमटिमाती सी मिलती है। अगर ये सारी चीजें नहीं होंगी तो हमारी पैदावार में इजाफा नहीं हो सकेगा।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सारा रुपया जो आप एग्रीकल्चर में ले जा रहे हैं यह किसको मिलता है। गरीब कहता है कि वैल्थ रिफाम्स होने चाहिए और आप कहेंगे कि दरबारी सिंह जी आपके दिमाग में तो लैंड रिफार्म्स चढ़ा हुआ है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि लैंड रिफार्म्स हुआ कहां? जो भी लैंडरिफार्म हुआ है, वह खाली कागज पर ही है। मेरा कहना यह है कि लैंड रिफार्म के लिए आप मजबूती से कदम उठाएं और जो भी टार्गेट्स मुकर्रर किये गये हैं उनको पूरा करें। बिजली के बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि हमारे जो और माननीय मेम्बर्स हैं वे इसके बारे में कहेंगे लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि बिजली न होने के कारण ही ज्यादा गरीबी पैदा हुई है। आप रशा का देखिये। रशा में सबसे पहले यह किया गया कि वे बिजली देहातों में ले गये क्योंकि जितना भी डेवलपमेंट होता है, वह इसी पर इन्हसार करता है। आज का युग साइंस का युग है और इस साइंस के युग में कोई भी बैलगाड़ी पर नहीं चलना चाहेगा। आज तो जेम्बू जेट हवाई जहाज चल रहे हैं। आज इस एज में अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां वही फर्टिलाइजर्स इस्तेमाल हों, जिनको इन्डिजिनस फर्टिलाइजर्स कहते हैं, तो उससे काम नहीं चल सकता है। आपने 9 करोड़ रुपया इसके लिए रख दिया है कि गोबर से गैस निकाले और गोबर का इस्तेमाल करें। यह अच्छी बात है लेकिन इससे गुजारा होने वाला नहीं है। इससे क्या आप डेफिसिट स्टेटस का अनाज दे सकते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज पंजाब से हरियाणा से और उन इलाकों से जो कि सरप्लस एरियाज हैं आपने गेहूं का दाम 105 रुपया रखा है। वे कहते हैं कि आपने एक मिनिमम जान रखा है और आपको अगर डाइरेक्ट लेना है या सरकार को अगर डाइरेक्ट लेना है, तो दूसरे जो चार्जेज हैं वे उसमें डाले जोकि उनको करने पड़ते हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि 120 रुपये या 125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल दाम आप लगा दें। यहां पर पार्लियामेंट के कुछ मेम्बर्स हैं जोकि इस मामले में चुप बैठे रहते हैं लेकिन अन्दर से वे समझते हैं कि किसान को ज्यादा पैसा मिलना चाहिए। जितना फ्यूडल एलिमेंट है हम उसके हक में नहीं हैं। हम तो उसके हक में हैं कि जिसके पास थोड़ी जमीन है जिसके पास पांच एकड़ जमीन है वह उसमें अनाज पैदा करता है और मार्केट में उसका सारा का सारा अनाज चला जाता है क्योंकि उसे अपनी जरूरियात को पूरा करना है लेकिन बड़े जो किसान हैं वे अनाज का रिटेन कर सकते हैं। उनके पास पैसा है और बड़े बड़े लोगों से उनकी मिली भगत रहती है। पिछले साल अगर आपका टार्गेट पूरा नहीं हुआ और कम अनाज वसूल हुआ तो उसकी वजह भी यही बड़े बड़े किसान हैं। आज वे मार्केट में अनाज फेंक रहे हैं। वह कहां से आया। आपने डिहोर्डिंग के लिए कुछ किया इसकी हमें खुशी है लेकिन कहां से यह अनाज आ रहा है इसका पता नहीं चला।

आज पंजाब और हरियाणा के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स बराबर कहते हैं कि हम से अनाज ले लो लेकिन लोगों को एट्रेक्टिव प्राइस तो दो। आप एट्रेक्टिव प्राइस क्या नहीं देते हैं। आपने इस साल भी 105 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की मोहर लगा दी और कह दिया कि बोनस देंगे। अब आपको पैसा देना है और किसी भी नाम

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

से देना है, तो आप उसको उसमे एड कीजिए और फिर देखिये कि टार्गेट्स पूरे होते हैं या नही । पजाब और हरियाणा मे 105 रुपया प्रति क्विंटल हरेक के लिये है । उसके लिए भी वह रेट है जोकि अपना सारा गेहू दे देता है और उसके लिए भी है जो कि कुछ लेवी का गेहू देकर बाकी गेहू डफिसिट एरिया मे 150, 160 रुपया बेच रहा है । तो आपका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम कहा ठीक हुआ । आपको इसको ठीक करना होगा । यह प्राब्लेम एक बडी बनिंग प्राब्लम है और आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान मे इसकी चर्चा है । मैं जो यह कह रहा हू तो मैं इसकी मुखालफत करने के लिए नही कह रहा हू । आपकी मिनिस्ट्री आगे बढ़ी है और पहले से आप के टार्गेट्स अच्छे हुए है । आपकी पालिसी ठीक है लेकिन ठीक होते हुए भी उसमे जहा कही रुकावटे हैं या बोटलनेक्स हैं, वे अगर दूर नही हुई, तो ऐसा मालूम पडता है कि हम कही पीछे न चले जाए । मैं यू० पी० मे देख कर आया हू और मैने देखा है कि लोगो ने जो बोया है और उसको अच्छे दामों पर ब्रवरीज को दे रहे हैं । मध्यप्रदेश मे भी फसल आ गई है और प्राइस लागू होने से पहले ही उसको बेच दिया डेफिसिट एरियाज मे । मैं जोर देकर कहना चाहता हू कि आप का जो यह प्राइस कमीशन है, यह डेरोगेटरी इन्ट्रेम्ट्स के लिए बैठा हुआ है, इसका यह भी पता नही है कि मिट्टा गन्दम का ऊपर लगता है या जमीन के बीच मे लगता है और इस तरह के लोग इसमे है । जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनको आप इसमे हिस्सा दीजिए और यह नही होना चाहिए कि एक आदमी को आपने डिक्टटर बना दिया । उन्होंने लागत को देखा नही, अनाज को देखा नही और कीमत मुकर्रर कर दी । एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटीज की रिपोर्टों को देख कर कीमत मुकर्रर कर दी और जगह जगह जा कर फसल को देखा नही और स्पेब सिस्टम नहीं बनाया । उन्होंने 200 एकड़ वाले फार्मों को जा कर देख लिया और यह देख लिया कि इस खर्चा हुआ है और उसके मुताबिक दाम फिक्स कर दिया । जितने भी बड़े बड़े आदमी हैं, जिनको नई लगुएज में कुलक कहा जाता है, उनके दिमाग मे वही रहे और किसी के दिमाग में छोटे किसान, दो एकड वाले किसान की बात नही आई । अगर दिमाग में बात रही तो सौ सौ, दो दो सौ, राच सौ, पचा सौ और छः सौ एकड वाले लोगों की बात रही . . . (व्यवधान) । यह सभी पार्टियों मे है । मैं किसी एक पार्टी की बात नही करता हूं । सब पार्टियो मे है । अगर फैरिस्त लेनी हो, तो मैं दे सकता हू ।

श्री मुख्तियारसिंह मलिक (रोहतक) आपके पास तो ताकत है ।

श्री दरबारा सिंह इसमे ताकत का सवाल नही है । सवाल यह है कि बहुत सफाई के साथ खराबियों को छिपाया जा रहा है ।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक शिन्दे साहब इसको जानते हैं ।

श्री दरबारा सिंह शिन्दे साहब बहुत कुछ जानते हैं और आपसे बहतर जानते है ।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक . मुझसे बहतर तो आप भी जानते हैं ।

श्री दरबारा सिंह मैं भी जानता हूं । आप बेफिक्र रहिये । यह वकालत नही है । यहा तो फैक्ट्स को पेश करने की बात है . . . . . (व्यवधान) . मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि प्राइस कमीशन के बारे मे यह लिखा है जिस पर यह फैसला करते हैं ।

Reports on Price Policy on Rabi Foodgrains 1971-72 and 1972-73 Reports on Price Policy for Wheat 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76.

इन रिपोर्टों को देखकर यह फैसला कर देते हैं कि इसकी कीमत इतनी ही जानी चाहिए। यह प्राइस कमीशन कभी किसानों की मदद पर नहीं आया। मैं कहता हूं कि आप फीगर्स निकालें कि छोटे किसान कितना गल्ला देते हैं और बड़े किसान जो हैं व कितना देते हैं और किस वक्त देते है और फिर आप इसके बारे में फैसला करें।

आप का जो क्रेडिट है, वह क्रेडिट बड़ों को मिलता है। जिसके पास दो सौ एकड़ जमीन है, वह स्यूरिटी दे सकता है वह बैंक को स्यूरिटी दे सकता है। अगर वह किसी काआपरेटिव बैंक से कर्जा मांगता है, तो उसके घर पर जा कर कर्जा दिया जाता है। तहसीलदार आता है और कहता है कि यह काम आप का हो गया। दूसरे बैंकों से भी उसको कर्जा मिल जाता है और जो चार, पांच एकड़ वाले गरीब किसान है, उनको वे कहते हैं कि आप के पास तो थोड़ी जमीन है इसलिये कर्ज नहीं मिल सकता। मार्गेज बैंक से भी उसको कर्ज नहीं मिल सकता क्योंकि उसके पास थोड़ी जमीन है। यह थोड़ी जमीन का नाम लेकर प्रोडक्शन में रुकावट डालते है। यह कब तक चलेगा। जितने कि आप के कमर्शियल बैंक्स हैं या नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स है वे कितना कर्जा इन छोटे किसानों को देते हैं। बड़े लोगों को ही मिल जाता है। हमारे सूबे में हरियाणा के साथ लगे हुए फाजिल्का और अबोहर जैसे इलाके है जो बड़े बड़े जमींदार हैं, जिन के पास चार पांच सौ एकड़ जमीन है उनको तो फौरन कर्ज मिल जाता है और वे उसको वापिस भी नहीं करते हैं लेकिन जो पांच एकड़ वाला किसान है उससे रिकवरी दूसरी साल हो जाती है, उसके घर में पुलिस जाती है, उसको पकड़ लेती है, उसको गोड करती है, उसको हैरास करती हैं, सारे खानदान को करती है। लेकिन जो बड़ा किसान है बड़ा फार्मर है उसको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। ये ऐसे लोग हैं जिन के पास आज पावर नहीं है तो भी ये बड़े पावरफुल हैं और कल को अगर इसके पास पावर आ गई तो ये फ्यूडलिज्म और कम्युनलिज्म को फैलाने में पूरी सरगर्मी के साथ, पूरे जोश के साथ लग जाएंगे। ऐसी हालत में आपके जो डिवलेपमेंट के काम हैं वे आगे बढ़ नहीं पाएंगे।

आप आयल भी बाहर से मंगाते हैं। यहां पर भी उनकी पैदावार बढ़ी है, इसको मैं मानता हूं। लेकिन जितनी इडिजिनस पैदावार यहां आप बढ़ाएंगे उतना ही फायदा देश को होगा। आप कहते है कि पंजाब वालों ने बहुत अच्छा किया है और ऐसा कह कर आप पंजाब वालों को आसमान पर भेज देते हैं। आप कहते है कि उन्होंने बड़ा सरप्लस अनाज दिया है। अनाज देने वाला ही सूबा क्या कभी प्रोग्रेसिव हो सकता है? आपने कौन सी इंडस्ट्री उसको दी है? हमने एक ही मांग की थी कि थ्री डैम को आप क्लीयर कर दो। आपने कहा कि पैसा नहीं है। पंजाब सरकार ने कहा कि हम खर्च करते हैं, हम इसका स्टार्ट करते है आप अगले साल दे देना। आप कहते हैं कि सोचेंगे। फिर कहा जाता है कि जम्मू काश्मीर नहीं मानता है। लेकिन आप फैसला क्यों नहीं कर देते हैं या करवा देते हैं? आप देखें कि स्टेट्स सब कोर्ट में जा रही है। अब आप तो जानते ही हैं कि कोर्ट में सालों लग जाते हैं और कोई फैसला नहीं होता है। क्या इस वजह से डिवलेपमेंट के कामों को आप रोके रखना चाहते हैं? क्या कोई स्टेट नहीं मानती है इस वास्ते डिवलेपमेंट के काम का रोक देना ठीक है? प्रोडक्शन आप अधिक मांगते हैं लेकिन सहूलियतें आप कम देते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। उनको आप क्लीयर करें। थीन डैम से आपको दो तीन लाख टन ज्यादा अनाज मिल सकता है। आपने कहा है कि बहुत ऐसे से इलाके राजस्थान में हैं जहां हमने

श्री दरबारा सिंह]

पानी ढूढा है । आपने कहा है कि 11 लाख स्क्वायर मील के एरिया मे हमने पानी ढूढा है । मैं कहता हू कि राजस्थान अकेला ऐसा सूबा है कि अगर वहा की फारेस्टरी को ठीक कर दिया जाए, पानी ढूढा कर उसको दे दिया जाए तो वह अकेला सारे हिन्दुस्तान को अनाज दे सकता है ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) हम भी यही 27 साल से कहते आ रहे है ।

श्री दरबारा सिंह माइनर इरिगेशन के ऊपर भी आपको ध्यान देना होगा । जितना रुपया आप अनप्रोडक्टिव चीजो पर खर्च करते हैं उसको आप को बन्द करना होगा । किस किस चीज को प्रफेस आपको देना है, उसकी लिस्ट आपको तैयार करनी होगी और उसके मुताबिक काम करना होगा । ऐसा अगर आपने किया तो आपके जो टारगेट्स हैं वे बहुत जल्दी अचीव हो सकेंगे ।

बिजली आने का सबजैक्ट नही है ।लेकिन आप और कुछ नही तो थर्मल प्लाट तो दे, उनको तो बनाए और जो बन रहे हैं उनकी कन्स्ट्रक्शन तेज करें । एट मिक एनर्जी कब मिलनी शुरू होगी कब नही इसका तो पता नही है । आयल आप निकाल रहे है यह भी बडी खुशी की बात है । आयल के मामले मे मैं फ सफिशेंट हम हो जाए तो इससे बढ कर खुशी की और क्या बात हो सकती है । लेकिन जब तक ऐसा नही होता है तब तक कही हमारी इकोनोमी खुद बुद न हो जाए इसकी तरफ हमे ध्यान देना होगा । इसी की मुझे चिन्ता है । आज के जो हालात हैं उनको सामने रखते हुए हम जो हमारी टैक्नालाजी है उसको तेज करें । आप सारी जमीन का सैम्पलिंग करें । किस -किस इनग्रेडियेंट्स की जरूरत है इसका पता लगाएं । किस चीज की कहां ज्यादा पैदावार हो सकती है इसको देखें । सैम्पलिंग करते वक्त आप एरियाज को देखते हैं । कम से कम कम्पैक्ट एरिया किसी जमीन का जो है उस मे कौन सा कमी है, कैसे पूरी हो सकती है इसका तो आप पता लगाएं और उसको पूरी करने की कोशिश करें । सारे देश का सैम्पलिंग आप करें । जो किसानो की डिफिकल्टीज है उनको हमारे मंत्री जी बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं । उनको यह भी पता है कि फर्टिलाइजर नही मिल रहा है । पैसा भी कम है, यह भी ठीक है । लेकिन जो पैसा है उसका तो ठीक इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए । प्रायारिटी कहां देनी है, यह तो तय हो जाना चाहिए ।

एफ सी आई के बारे मे मै कुछ नही कहना चाहता हू । 18000 से ज्यादा आदमी आपने रखे हुए हैं । ये लोग आपने जो स्टोर्ज है उनकी देखभाल के लिए उनकी प्रोटेक्शन के लिए रखे हुए हैं । आप जा कर देखें कि जब गाडियो की रेक्स लग जाती हैं तो उन में जो माल भरा जाता है आया वह पूरा भी होता है या नही होता है । अगर आप एक रेक को वे करे तो आपको पता चल जाएगा कि उस मे दो चार सौ किंटल माल कम है । इसको आप जाच करे और अपना हिसाब किताब सही करें । इम्पोर्टिड व्हीट के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता । वह जब आपके यहां आ जाती है तो कितने लाख रुपया आपको डैमरेज का देना पडता है इसको आप देखें । डैमरेज न पडे इसकी पहले से ही कोई व्यवस्था क्यो नही कर ली जाती है । चालीस मील आगे जा कर जहा पता होता है कि लाने के लिए छोटे छोटे जहाजो की जरूरत पडती है तो उनका पहले से इंतजाम क्यो नहीं किया जाता है । किस से इनका इंतजाम करना है, किस रेट पर करना है यह सब ऐनवक्त पर किया जाता है । आप इसकी तह मे जाए, तो आपको पता चल जाएगा कि इस मे कितनी अपलैबाजी है ।

मैं छोटी छोटी ऐसी बातें आपको बता रहा हूं जिन से आपको कुछ न कुछ लाभ हो सकता है। जो एग्रिकलचर में दिलचस्पी लेने वाले लोग हैं वे यही चाहते हैं कि एग्रिकलचर की तरक्की हो ताकि दिक्कतें हमारी दूर हों और साथ ही साथ कंज्यूमर को ठीक भाव पर ये चीजें मिलें।

मैं इस हक में नहीं हूं कि कहीं पर आपकी पालिसी लैंबी की हो और कहीं पर न हो, कहीं स्टेट प्रोक्योरमेंट करे और कहीं न करे। आपको इस समस्या का एक सा हल निकालना चाहिए। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग का जो मामला है इसको अभी हाथ में लेना हो तो आप लें। एफ सी आई का ही एक इन्स्टीट्यूशन नहीं आपने खड़ा किया है। चार पांच इस तरह के काम कर रहे हैं। एक स्टेट से दूसरी स्टेट में जो अनाज जाता रहा है सीड के नाम पर वह बाजार में खाने के लिए बिकता रहा है। इस तरह की चीजों को आप रोकथाम करें। ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में यह नहीं जाना चाहिए जो वाकई में कोऑपरेटिव्ज नहीं हैं। चन्द एक लोग जो ट्रेडर हैं उनके हाथ में यह जाता रहा है।

स्टोरेज के सामने को आप देखें। वहां कितनी गन्दम खराब हो रही है उसकी तरफ आप ध्यान दें। जब इसको एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाते हैं तब वह कितनी खराब होती है, उसको भी आप देखें। पिछले साल के मुकाबले में इस साल आपका प्रोक्योरमेंट जरूर ज्यादा होगा, इस में कोई दो राये नहीं हैं। इसके लिए मैं आपको मुबारकबाद भी देता हूं। इस बार बारिश अच्छी हुई है। इस वास्ते पैदावार में जरूर इजाफा होगा। लेकिन इतनी पैदावार नहीं होगी कि हम बिल्कुल सैल्फ सफिशेंट हो जाएं। ऐसी सूरत दिखाई नहीं देती है। इसको पेशेनजर रखते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इनपुट्स का आप इन्तजाम करें। आप भाव को भी देखें। जौ का भाव किसान को डेढ़ सौ रुपया मिलता है जब कि गंदम का उसको 105 मिलेगा। गंदम के लिए उसको सारा साल पानी वगैरह का इन्तजाम करना पड़ता है, आबपाशी का खयाल रखना पड़ता है, फर्टिलाइजर भी देना पड़ता है, लेकिन जहां यह सब कुछ नहीं करना पड़ता और डेढ़ सौ रुपया क्विंटल उसको मिल जाता है तो वह उस चीज को क्यों पैदा नहीं करेगा। इस वास्ते इधर भी आपको तवज्जह देनी चाहिए।

मैं आपका मशकूर हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने दिया।

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the subject is very wide and I will confine myself to certain aspects only

In the background of serious food situation in the country and stagnant agriculture, it is no doubt a courageous effort on the part of Agricultural Ministry to paint a picture of complacency The report of the Agricultural Ministry on food department on page 3 says that "the food situation in the country have shown considerable improvement since the last quarter of 1974 Market availability of foodgrains has been satisfactory and prices have been by and large showing a downward trend" Because, I find, in my State of Tripura, the price of rice varies from Rs 2 75 p to Rs 3.60 p per kg In West Bengal, it varies from Rs. 2 50 p to Rs 3 50 p In some places it is more than that In Tamil Nadu it varies from Rs 3 to Rs 4 Nowhere in the country the price of rice is less than Rs 2 50 p Here, in Delhi, it is Rs 4 and even more also

14.00 hrs.

This Report says that there is a considerable improvement. The Re-

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

port does not says about the reality. The reality is that the prices of foodgrains have risen much more now in the market. The Ministry has written such a Report when the Government of India had to import about 5 million tonnes of foodgrains by spending much needed foreign exchange and it proposes to import about the same quantity this year; when much talked of land reforms have in reality proved to be landlord reforms and, instead of providing land to agricultural workers, large scale evictions have become the order of the day; when the peasants are being fleeced by the manipulation of prices of commercial crops; when the Government has failed to solve the power crisis in the country though power is available only in restricted areas like Haryana, Punjab and some other places; when the irrigation projects are lingering; when the fertiliser consumption is going down due to high prices; when the green revolution has started becoming yellow and when the conditions of agricultural labourers are becoming bad to worse

There is a contradiction in the assessment mad by the Economic Survey and the Report of the Agriculture Ministry The Economic Survey states that there is considerable evidence to suggest that "India's agriculture seems to have lost the momentum for growth it exhibited in the late sixties" But the Ministry talks of considerable improvement in the food situation Let us take the question of food problems first. The foodgrains production in 1973-74 marked a recovery of 6 6 million tonnes over the previous year. Why are you forced to import about 5 million tonnes of foodgrains from outside? The total procurement during the last year had remained at less than 5 million tonnes. It is not because the foodgrains are not available in the country. The procurement was much higher than this, a year before. The reality is that the policy of the Government is aimed at helping the landlords and the big traders at the cost of both producers and consumers.

In 1973, the Government came forward with a policy of State trading in foodgrains. It was welcomed by all the progressive forces in the country. We welcomed it. But the *kharif* crop is yet to come when the policy has already been given up. You have given up that policy Next year, you decided to auction the food of the people to traders by allowing them to sell 50 per cent purchased what at the market price. The procurement went down to less than 40 per cent as compared to the year last. But you have not made any mention about the failure of your policy in this Report Rather, you have painted a picture of complacency in this Report which has been made available to us.

Similarly, this year, instead of resorting to the wholesale trade in foodgrains, you have allowed the States to allow whatever policy they want and they are resorting to the system of graded levy which will result only in the harassment of poor and middle-class peasants whereas landlords will be able to hold back their stocks For example, in my State of Tripura, the Government of Tripura has declared that land-holders upto three acres of land are exempted from paying any levy for the procurement They have declared that policy. What is the actual practice? They do not take a count of the actual measurement of the land. The procurement agencies visit the places. In villages, they went to each and every house and took measurement of the entire foodgrains. It happened so. Even from a person who owned only one and a half acres of land and got only 25 maunds of paddy, eleven maunds of paddy have been procured forcibly This is the practice going on. If you don't fix up some standard for this procurement, and if you allow the State Governments to practice a system according to their whims, it will go against the interests of the poorer

sections of the peasantry while big landlords have big stocks almost untouched in our State.

Our Party and Kisan Sabha has time and again advanced the slogan of compulsorily taking over all the surplus stocks of the landlords What is the difficulty in implementing this? You are not implementing it If you accept our proposals, what to say of 10 million tons, I can say that it is not difficult to procure 28 million tons of marketed surplus This will enable you not only to maintain the present distribution system which caters to the needs of limited needy population but you will also be able to provide food at reasonable prices to the rural poor You will also not have to beg for food from America and the much needed foreign exchange will also be saved But I know that you are not going to adopt this policy because of your concern for the interest of the landlords.

Now let us take up the question of production itself. Survey admits it is stagnant. Why? Because your main reliance for production is on the technological aspect and, during the last eight years, you have tried to increase production through the so-called green revolution But this also requires better irrigation facilities, a lot of inputs, as well as better seeds. But in this field also you failed to achieve your target. During the last two or three years the country has been faced with a very serious power crisis irrigation projects are lingering since years Fertilizer prices have gone beyond the reach of the common peasants and seeds are also deteriorating. They are deteriorating, but you cannot check that also and though the peasants there are spending a lot of money on fertilisers, the expected production is not there. This is the experience the people are having in our parts also.

That is why I say that if you are really interested in production, apart from the technological aspect you will have to resort to radical land reforms through which the creative energy of millions of peasants can be unleashed to increase the production. But although you have been talking of land reforms since independence and volumes and volumes of reports have been prepared by the Government on the success and failure of land reforms, you have not been able to touch the land monopoly of the landlords.

In 1971-72 you again raised the slogan of radical land reforms. It was promised that 40 million acres of land will be made available for distribution But now the Report of your Ministry says that it has been estimated that around 16.2 lakh hectares of surplus land would be available as and when the ceiling laws would implemented fully. You have tried to give the picture that everything necessary has been done in this respect Your Report says that "the land ceiling legislations have been brought in step with the national policy in almost all the States of the country. A number of States also enacted legislation on Tenancy in consonance with the declared objective of conferring ownership rights on the tillers of the soil".

From your side, the chapter on land reforms stands closed,—because you think that you have done enough in this field and you need not have any land reforms. But what is the reality? The reality is this. On March 30, 1975, a UNI-circulated news item with a heading 'Serious Setback to Land Reforms' has said:

> "Till now 2.16 lakh acres of land throughout the country have been declared surplus. Out of these, only 62,000 acres have been taken possession by the State and about 20,000 acres have been distributed."

This is the balance-sheet of our much talked land reforms, and that is why in the Fifth Five-Year Plan you have started talking about merely tenancy problems.

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Land still remains in the hands of landlords. And the Agriculture Minister knows fully about it. I want to quote Shri Jagjiwan Ram's speech which he made at the Narora Congress Camp in November, 1974. He said:

"It was decided to introduce agriculture ceilings. Law was passed in this respect. On behalf of Congress we have fixed dates many times for its implementation. It is astonishing that even today we hear that thousands of acres of land are being owned by a few and by Congressmen as well."

I want to quote another portion of his speech about the other facilities to the big farmers, he said:

"Now when we are taking steps to raise production, we are realising that whatever facilities we provided in this respect were taken advantage by farmers. Our policy was such that only they could benefit."

I want to ask Shri Jagjiwan Ram and his Ministry, why the speech which was made by him in the Narora Camp is not reflected in this Report. In this Report, quite a different picture has been painted. Why? Why has Mr. Jagjiwan Ram not included the same assessment and the same understanding in this Report? Why is he misleading the country by presenting such a report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): On what basis are you making this statement?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: In the Report, you have painted a picture that considerable improvement is going on.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: On what basis you are making this statement! It is really very sad. I considered to be a very responsible member of this House.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Your words and deeds are different.

Then, take the question of prices of agricultural commodities Whether it is jute-grower or cotton-grower or sugar-cane grower or tobacco-grower, he is being fleeced by the monopolists and traders. Are you not aware that cotton prices have come down by 40 per cent? You are prepared to import cotton, but you are not ready to purchase it at home at remunerative prices. You have not adopted that policy. Similarly, so far as jute is concerned, its cost of production has gone up very much, but the land under jute cultivation has gone down because the peasants are forced to distress sale at very low prices The price of sugar has gone up 100 per cent during the last two years. But you have increased the price of sugarcane by only one rupee a quintal for the next season. The same is the case with tobacco, groundnut, etc.

Government have so many Corporations—Jute Corporation, Cotton Corporation, Food Corporation and so on But what has been the performance of these Corporations? The performance has been very poor These are white elephants. They are not giving much help to the actual producers These Corporations are unable to influence the market also. You are not prepared to provide sufficient credit facilities to them Take, for instance, the Cotton Corporation. The cotton production is worth Rs. 900 crores a year, but the total credit facilities available to the Cotton Corporation of India are only Rs. 10 crores Then, how can you expect that this Corporation can have influence on the market? It cannot have any influence

The fact is that the Government policy is aiming at helping the monopolists in cotton textiles, sugar industrialists and jute magnates at the cost of both producers and consumers.

That is why, our party and Kisan Sabha have been demanding fixation of raw jute price at Rs. 80.00 per maund. This is a must.

Nationalisation of jute industries in the interest of jute growers as well as jute workers is a must. The entire industry from raw jute trade to export of jute goods is controlled and manipulated by nine monopoly houses who are running the prospects of this industry in their greed for unlimited profit both by legal and illegal means. Whatever be the price fixed for raw jute by the Government of India, it is never paid to the actual jute growers It is our experience.

After the Jute Corporation of India started buying raw jute, a new set of middlemen has come into the picture. In the procurement market when the jute grower come to sell, initially their raw jute is rejected as being of inferior quality But the same jute is purchased when the middlemen come in the picture, sharing a substantial portion of the price actually due for payment to the jute growers They are being deprived of the actual price That is why, we ask that the Government must fix the minimum price of jute at Rs 80.00 per maund and the Government must purchase raw jutt in the market directly from the jute growers without keeping any chance for the middlemen to bargain in between.

Now I come to the question of tribal affairs. We must adopt a different agrarian policy so far as tribal belt is concerned and so far as hilly area is concerned, but that difference has not been kept so far. The interest of the tribals in the land legislation so far adopted by the States has been neglected in almost all the States. The urgency for setting aside the areas where there is a prependerance of tribal population exclusively for the tribal people has been deliberately denied in every State.

I, of course, agree, that this is a political decision and cannot be taken by the Ministry of Agriculture alone; this decision has to be taken by the Central Government. However, that is absolutely necessary, if you really want to protect tribals from eviction. Not only that, to associate tribals in the development programmes of the State, particularly of the tribal areas, you have to provide them autonomy. Every nationality in India, if they alive in a compact area, whether they are small or big in size, must get some sort of autonomy to look after themselves and their own development The Central Government must adopt this policy if they are realisticc and sincere in their approach to tribal problems.

I want to mention here what has been done in my State in 1974. Their approach was wrong. They have abolished tribal reserve area which area which existed in Tripura since 1941. The tribal reserve area has given some protection to tribal people. It is not accessible to non-tribal people. No non-tribal man can settle in that area. But since 1974, that has been abolished with the approval of the Central Government. If the Central Government had opposed that, the Tripura Government would not have abolished tribal reserve areas. Now since last year the State Government has abolished tribal reserve exposing the entire area to non-tribal non-cultivators money-lenders. This is another blow to the interest of tribal of Tripura in relation to land. As a result, what is taking place is that even when the Tribal Reserve was in existence, the Government tacitly and silently allowed the refugees to settle down on that prohibited area and, uptill now, 1800 tribal families have already been evicted from the land. But as the tribal reserve is abolished now, many more evictions of tribal people are expected in my State. That is why I would insist that even in land legislation, there must be some protection of tribals from being evicted from their lands and your restric-

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tion on transfer of land from the tribals to the non-tribals will not give the necessary protection to the tribal and will not protect their interests unless and until certain areas are exclusively reserved for the tribals. This is the only way to protect the tribals from being thrown but of their land.

Regarding the shifting cultivation, I say after Independence, the Government, in the name of afforestation, in the name of protecting and fostering production of forest produced and also conservation of soil have restricted the shifting cultivation which is popularly known in my State as *Jhum* cultivation The Government have brought a large portion of forests under reserve forests where *jhuming* had been stopped. The result was that a larg number of tribal jhumis were thrown out of occupation and they have become unemployed. They were not provided with any alternative means of livelihood when they were prevented from jhum cultivation and, by depriving them of jhum cultivation the Government are facing upon them more poverty in a calculated manner which results in hunger and starvation year after year. The situation could not have been so worse had they been allowed to do jhuming in their raditional jhuming areas. They are given no alternative employment. They are evicted from thir lands and they do not know what to do, what to cultivate and how to live. This is the actual chaotic position in which they have been brought to-day.

Now, what actually happens in my State? The entire tribal belt of Tripura comprising a population of more than 10,000 is in the grip of an acute food crisis. The hill ranges of Atharamura, the Longstral, the Chhamanu, etc., in short, the entire hill ranges, are the worst-affected and starvation is stalking the area. Food is not available and the food crisis is very acute there this year. I think this is the only outcome of the Government's policy when they have denied them their right to jhum cultivation in their traditional areas as most of these areas have been brought under reserve forests without considering their human aspects of these tribal people.

The entire tribal belt is under a serious food crisis. Starvation is taking place. People have started deserting their villages and selling of children also has started in the tribal belt.

Now, I do not think the condition of the tribals in other States is any the better. I do not think so. Almost all the tribal people are facing the same position throughout India. Of course, it may very in degrees, but the entire picture is almost the same. That is why I plead with this Government that they must take up this issue and take it up with the Tripura Government and food must be rushed to these famine-affected areas. All relief measures must be extended to the tribal area of Tripura where there is a serious food situation

With these words, I conclude my speech.

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया (झांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कृषि-मंत्रालय की मांगो का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ सुझाव आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। कृषि का सम्बन्ध सीधा—जमीन, पानी, बीज, खाद और कीटनाशक दवाओं से होता है। इस लिए कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए इन सभी चीजों पर विस्तार से सोचने और कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक जमीन का सम्बन्ध है—यह माना गया है कि जितनी छोटी जमीन होगी उतना ही उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। इसी लिए हमारे यहां सीलिंग के कानून बनाये गये, ताकि किसानों के पास जमीन एक निश्चित

मात्रा मे रहे और वे उस पर अच्छी तरह से काश्त कर सके। लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि जब से सीलिंग के कानून बने—तब से आज तक—सभी जगहो पर वे कार्यान्वित नही हो सके। हम यह चाहत है कि आप निश्चित तौर से इस के बारे म कोई तारीख तय करे—उस तारीख तक सारे देश से, सभी प्रदेशो से, सीलिंग का कानून कार्यान्वित किया जाय और जो बची हुई जमीन हो उसे भूमिहीनो, हरिजनो और गरीब वर्गों को बाटा जाय।

इसी तरह से जमीनो का इकट्ठा होना भी बहुत जरूरी है—किसानो की जमीने अलग अलग जगहो पर बटी हुयी है—यदि उन को इकट्ठा कर दिया जाय, उन की चकबन्दी हो जाय तो उससे किसान ज्यादा अच्छी काश्त कर सकता है। इस के लिए भी आप एक तारीख निश्चित करे कि उस तारीख तक युद्धस्तर पर यह कार्य शुरू हो जाय और अधिक से अधिक एक या दो वर्षों मे यह कार्य पूरा हो जाय। जहा जहा चकबन्दी शुरू हुई है, वहा बहुत से विवाद पैदा हो गए है—आप कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाले जिस से ज्यादा स्टाफ लगा कर जल्दी से जल्दी इस काम को पूरा किया जा सके।

इसी तरह से भूमि सरक्षण का काम भी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। जब से पृथ्वी बनी है तब से बरसात के दिनो मे बराबर भूमि कटती चली जाती है और उस मे उपजाऊ जमीन बह जाती है। इसलिए भूमि सरक्षण का काम जितनी तेजी से किया जाय उतना अच्छा है। आज देश मे खेती के अन्तर्गत जितना रकबा है और जितना और अधिक खेती में लाया जा सकता है—उस सब मे भूमि सरक्षण का काम तेजी से होना चाहिए और कोशिश की जाय कि एक-दो सालो मे यह काम पूरा हो जाय।

हमारे यहा एक योजना समतलीकरण की चलती है—लेकिन बहुत धीमी गति से चलती है। नदियो के किनारो मे कटाव पैदा हो जाने के कारण बडे बडे गहरे नाले बन जाते है जिस मे उपजाऊ जमीन बेकार हो जाती है। देश मे ऐसे बहुत से इलाके है जहा ट्रैक्टरो की सहायता से या अन्य किसी तरह से जमीन समतल कर दी जाये तो वह उपजाऊ बन सकती है। इस लिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि समतलीकरण की योजना को तेजी से लागू किया जाय।

जहा तक पानी का सम्बन्ध है—यह कहने की आवश्यकता नही है, सभी जानते हैं कि किसान की खेती तक पानी पहुच जाय तो उस मे पैदावार अपने आप कई गुना बढ जाती है। लेकिन हमारे यहा अनेको प्रदेशो मे अभी भी पानी के विवाद चल रहे हैं, झगडे होते हैं, पानी बह कर समुद्र मे चला जाता है, लेकिन झगडो के कारण प्रदेश उसका उपयोग नही कर सकते क्योकि उन की बहुत सी योजनाये बेकार पडी हैं, उन पर काम नही हो रहा है। यहा लोक सभा मे यह बात कई दफा कही गई हैं और आज मैं उसे फिर से दोहराना चाहता हू—हमारे विधान मे यह गलती रह गई है—पानी केन्द्र के अधिकार से होना चाहिए—यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। इस काम को हमे तुरन्त करना चाहिए और मेरी माग है—यदि हो सके तो लोक सभा के इसी सत्र मे आप विधान मे परिवर्तन करे और पानी को अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र मे ले। यह प्रदेशो के अधिकार की चीज नही है। इस से यह लाभ होगा कि आज पानी के जितने विवाद खड़े हो गये हैं और जो उत्पादन में बाधक बने

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हुए हैं, वे समाप्त हो सकेंगे और पानी सूखी जमीन तक पहुंच सकेगा ।

आप ने बड़ा प्रयास कर के कुछ प्रदेशों के पानी विवाद को हल भी किया है। उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के जितने विवाद थे, उन पर समझौता हुआ। 10 वर्ष समझौता हुए हो गये, समझौते के बाद कुछ स्कीमें बनी, आप के यहां पास भी हुई होंगी, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने शिलान्यास भी किया, लेकिन फिर नये विवाद पैदा हो गये, कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड न बनने के कारण पैसे की कमी हो गई और काम रुक गया। उदाहरण के तौर पर—अराजघाट डैम जो बेतवा नदी पर बनना था, जिस का शिलान्यास प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया था, जिस की सब बातें मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में तय हो गई थी, काम भी शुरू हुआ, लेकिन कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड न बनने के कारण फिर से काम रुक गया।

यहां पर उप मंत्री जी बैठे हुए है, उन को इस की जानकारी है । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस का कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड इसी सत्र में बनायें। जहां भी कोई अड़चन हो उन को हिम्मत से दूर कराइये। कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड का मामला पिछली लोक सभा के एजेण्डा पर था, लेकिन उस समय नहीं बन सका। इस लोक सभा में कुछ अवश्य बनना चाहिए क्यों कि उस क्षेत्र के कृषि उत्पादन के लिए उस का होना जरूरी है। और जहां जहां प्रदेशों में पानी के बंटवारे के लिए विवाद तय हो चुके हैं वहां शीघ्र से पानी का इस्तेमाल कृषि के लिए कराने की व्यवस्था की जाय । मेरी मांग बुंदेलखण्ड बोर्ड में जितने मामलों के बारे में एग्रीमेंट हो चुका है उस के लिए बुंदेलखण्ड सिंचाई बोर्ड सत्र इसी में बनना चाहिए। जिस से सत्र क्षेत्र का विकास हो सके। लाखों एकड़ जमीन को पानी दिया जा सकता है और काफी उत्पादन किया जा सकता है ।

खेतों के लिए बीज बहुत आवश्यक है। आप ने बहुत से फार्म्स भी खोले हैं और इन बीजों को बढ़ा कर आप ने हरित क्रान्ति में मदद की है। जिस क्षेत्र में आप बीज भेजते हैं उसी क्षेत्र में बीजों को पैदा करने की व्यवस्था करें क्यों कि हर जगह की जमीन और आबोहवा में फर्क होता है। अगर बीज उसी क्षेत्र में पैदा किये जायें और वहां के किसानों को दिए जायें तो फायदा हो सकता है। जो बीज अभी पैदा कर रहे हैं वह पूरी मात्रा में किसानों को नहीं मिल पाते हैं। इसलिए बीज काफी मात्रा में पैदा किये जायें।

खाद का उत्पादन युद्ध स्तर पर बढ़ाना चाहिए। आप ने पहले किसानों को खाद का इस्तेमाल करने को कहा और आज जब वह खाद देने लगे तो उस को जरूरत के मुताबिक खाद नहीं मिलती। आपको प्राथमिकता दे कर खाद के कारखाने खोलने चाहिए जिस से खाद का उत्पादन बढ़े। कीट नाशक दवाओं की ट्रेनिंग भी किसानों को देनी चाहिए। हर गांव तक यह दवायें पहुंच सके क्योंकि यह भी खेती के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है।

हरित क्रान्ति में जो सफलता आप ने प्राप्त की वह तो ठीक है, उस के साथ ही दुग्ध क्रान्ति पर भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए और इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि अच्छी घास पैदा हो। आप ने वैज्ञानिक रीति से घास उत्पादन के लिए कुछ केन्द्र स्थापित किये हैं। झांसी में एक इंस्टीट्यूट कायम किया है और वहां इस बारे में अच्छा अनुसंधान हो रहा है, और वहां के लोग कहते हैं कि वह ऐसी घास पैदा कर चुके

है जिस में एक एकड़ खेत में गेहूं से ज्यादा घास का उत्पादन कर सकते हैं। लेकिन वह सारा का सारा अनुसंधान उसी चहार-दीवारी के अन्दर बन्द है। आप ने यह व्यवस्था नहीं की कि ग्राम सेवकों के द्वारा या कृषि विभाग के जरिए उस घास के बीज किसानों तक पहुंचा सकें। आप को प्रयोगात्मक तरीके से किसानों को वह घास पैदा करके दिखानी चाहिए। जहां जहां आपने घास के रिसर्च सेन्टर खोले हैं उन का लाभ किसान उठा सके इस की आप व्यवस्था करें।

साथ ही अच्छी नस्ल की गाये होनी चाहिए क्योंकि इस से किसान की आर्थिक हालत अच्छी होती है। इस ओर आप को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। आप ने जो लेवी के गेहूं की कीमत तय की है वह ठीक नहीं है। इस से किसान परेशान हैं। उन का कहना है कि 105 रु० पर उन को आगे गेहूं पैदा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलेगा। तो या तो इस की कीमत को बढ़ाये, और नहीं तो जो बोनस योजना आप चालू करने वाले हैं वह ऐसी हो कि उससे प्रति क्विंटल 125 रु० की कीमत उस के पास पहुंच सके। और इस योजना पर फसल से पहले कृषि मंत्रालय को अमल करना चाहिए।

आपने ड्राई फार्मिंग योजना चलायी है। लेकिन जहां जहां आप ने इस योजना को चालू किया है वहां उस का रकबा बढ़ाना चाहिए। इस से काफी लाभ हुआ है सूखे इलाकों में। लेकिन वह रकबा अभी नहीं बढ़ा है। झांसी के ललितपुर डिवीजन में आपने ड्राई फार्मिंग योजना चालू की है, वहां के किसान चाहते हैं कि आप उस के रकबे को बढ़ा कर उसी तरह की योजना में उन इलाकों में बढ़ा दें जहां पानी की कमी है।

सूखा ग्रस्त इलाकों के लिए आप ने एक योजना चलायी है जिस में अच्छा काम हो रहा है। लेकिन बुन्देलखण्ड में आप ने झांसी को छोड़ दिया है। आप ने जालौन हमीरपुर और बांदा उस योजना में शामिल कर लिये हैं, लेकिन झांसी को छोड़ दिया है। ऐसा क्यों किया गया यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मेरी मांग है कि झांसी के ललितपुर सब-डिवीजन को भी इस योजना में ले जिस से उस को भी लाभ हो सके। और वह भी कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के प्रयासों में देश का साथ दे सके, ऐसी मेरी मांग है।

कृषि विभाग ने जो हरित क्रान्ति में सफलता प्राप्त की है उस से भी अधिक सफलता आगे प्राप्त करे यह हम सभी की कामना है। लेकिन पानी के सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि पानी को राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति बनाने की आप जल्दी से जल्दी व्यवस्था करें और जो तमाम योजनायें विवाद के कारण रुकी हुई है उन को शीघ्र से शीघ्र कार्यान्वित करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूं।

*SHRI M KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agricultural and Irrigation You will find that there are 10 Demands under this Ministry If you compare the original estimates and the revised estimates for the year 1974-75, you will find that many crores of rupees have been surrendered under the Demands for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development, Forests, Rural Development and Agricultural Research Programmes. I regret to say that large sums have not been spent during 1974-75. I am unable to understand the reasons for such huge

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil

[Shri M. Kathamuthu]

savings. The Government have also not explained the reasons for the same. When the Government prepare the original estimates, vast sums are provided for these programmes But, during the stage of preparation of revised estimates, these allocations are slashed down I regret to say that 1974-75 is not a solitary example. This seems to be the normal features of the Government's budgetting for so many years now I am glad to find that a sum of Rs. 37 crores has been asked in addition during 1975-76 under the Demand for Rural Development. Since rural development is vital for agricultural development I wish that the Government do not effect any saving under this Head Rural Development But I have my own fears, in the background of the performance of the Government during the past so many years, whether this money will be fully utilised for rural development The principal reason for such shortfalls in the expenditure is not only the deficiencies in the plans and programmes that have been formulated but also the defects in the organisational set up which is to implement such plans and programmes

Sir, even after 28 years of our Independence, two-thirds of the total cropped area in our country is dependent upon rainfall I need not stress the importance of irrigation schemes which are imperative for augmenting the agricultural production. I am sorry to say that the Government have not given adequate attention to the irrigation projects It does not speak well of the Government if I point out that there are more than 100 inter-state river water disputes pending settlement on account of which many hundreds of irrigation projects are being held up. For example, the Cauvery Water Dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka has not yet been resolved. Deliberations and Discussions about this are eternally going on When it is known that the 1924 Agreement expired in 1974, the critical situation that now prevails is whether Tamil Nadu will get enough water for the next cultivation. I have to point out that the whole of Tamil Nadu will become an arid zone of Cauvery water is denied to it I wish to appeal to the Government that expeditious efforts should be made to resolve the Cauvery Water dispute, and any undue prolongation of this dispute will adversely affect agricultural production in Tamil Nadu This assumes a grave significance when 12 districts of Tamil Nadu and more than 1 5 crores of people living in these districts are afflicted by an unprecedented drought The miserable people on account of severe famine conditions are migrating to neighbouring areas In these circumstances I would like to stress that no deficiencies or drawbacks should be there in respect of extending drought relief assistance, and also in rushing adequate quantities of foodgrains to the afflicted people in Tamil Nadu

I am sorry that, when the people of Tamil Nadu are undergoing manifold miseries, the Finance Minister, Shri C Subramaniam has opened an hornests' nest over his head by saying that the Central Government have the right to supervise how the drought relief assistance is being expended in Tamil Nadu As a rejoinder, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Shri Karunanidhi, has said that the State Government of Tamil Nadu will not take a single pie as drought relief from the Centre so long as Shri C Subramaniam continues as Finance Minister at the Centre I am afraid that in this unseemly wrangle the drought afflicted people in Tamil Nadu will be the victims and the drought will not be tackled in the manner it should be done I would like to say that more financial assistance should be given for drought relief in Tamil Nadu. I would also say that financial assistance to drought should not be related to Plan allocations should not be reduced on account of this drought relief assistance.

I would like to take this opportunity to mention that, on account of certain loopholes in the agreement bet-

ween the World Bank and the Government, no new wells can be dug even in the areas affected by drought. The argument advanced is that no new wells can be dug if in the neighbourhood there is a well. Naturally this will prove a great hindrance to agricultural production. I would like to emphasise that immediate efforts should be made to resolve the difference of opinion in regard to the provisions of this Agreement between the World Bank and the Government

In our country we find that there is drought on one side and there is flood on the other side As the South is afflicted by raging drought, the North-eastern parts of our country are affected by ravaging floods If the recurring twin problems are to be tackled effectively, the scheme for linking up Ganges with Cauvery should be taken up for implementation forthwith Then only the havoc from drought and floods can be eradicated for ever

I find that in any reference to agricultural production the necessity for supplying improved and high-yielding varieties of seeds and agricultural research is bandied about I do not find any reference to the problems of the agricultural labour, tenants, share-croppers and small cultivators who are really the back-bone of our agriculture. Unfortunately they do not form the basis of agriculture in the scheme of working of the Government This has inevitably led to a decline in agricultural production and at the same time the import of foodgrains is gathering momentum. The Government may have again to resort to PL 480 imports of foodgrains. The basis of any agricultural development scheme should be the agricultural labour, tenants, share-croppers and small cultivators. More financial assistance should be given to them if agricultural production is to pick up in our country. More facilities in regard to agricultural inputs should be extended to them. Attention must be given to improving the standard of living of millions of agricultural labour in our country. The small cultivators and tenants should get protection in regard to land tenure.

Sir, you know that all the States have enacted land ceiling laws It is unfortunate that all such laws remain on paper only They have not been implemented vigorously. I should say that it is a misfortune that the Central Government have not been able to implement the land ceiling laws even in the Union territories which are under the direct control of the Central Government Consequently, all the surplus in agricultural production is cornered by kulakhs and big landlords. It is a sad commentary on the functioning of the Government that the big land-lords in the country should continue to exploit the situation Unless the agricultural labour, tenants, share-croppers and small cultivators become the cornerstone of the Government's agricultural planning, the future of agriculture in the country will be dismal I hope that the Government will realise the gravity of the situation prevailing in the country and will take concrete steps to augment agricultural production

Sir, the agriculturists, whether they are producing paddy, wheat, sugar cotton or such other products, are not getting remunerative price for their produce It is inexplicable to me why the Government are unable to fix the price of agricultural products on a scientific basis For example the price of paddy is very much low as compared to the price of wheat. Naturally, the paddy cultivators are sore The unscrupulous elements take advantage of the discontent among the paddy growers They hoard the foodgrains after buying them at cheaper rates and disgorge the stocks when the prices rule high. Such a situation is also exploited for political gains. While touring Tanjore district in Tamil Nadu Shri Kamaraj identified himself with the peasants by saying that he would join in their relentless war against the Centre for getting remunerative price for paddy Similarly, now the cotton price has registered a steep downward trend. Yet the Gov-

[Shri M. Kathamuthu]

ernment have not taken steps to arrest this cotton price decline.

I should say that the Central Government have also not yet formulated a sound procurement policy. Some guide-lines are laid down by the Government in this matter. But they are all thrown to the winds at the time of implementing the procurement policy. The Chief Ministers Conference deliberate about the need for procuring directly the foodgrains from the agriculturists But the millers and such other middle-men like foodgrains traders have not yet been obliterated from the agricultural scene of our country The millers and traders make huge profits at the cost of poor peasants, who should legitimately enjoy such profits A sort of graded levy and direct procurement from the agriculturists should be the policy of the Government The question of taking over the entire wholesale trade in foodgrains should once again be considered It should not be the casuality of the whims and fancies of a few who have a say in the Government

I have no doubt that the violent fluctuations in the price of foodgrains from place to place due to the vascillating procurement policy of the Government For example, there is one price for foodgrains in Tanjore, another price in Madras, a different price in Nagercoil and yet another price in Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu This unhappy situation obtains in the country on account of the fact that the price of foodgrains is not controlled The indeterminate distribution policy of the Government is also another cause for this kind of price vagaries. The distribution of foodgrains is confined to a few metropolitan cities in the country and the rural areas are completely neglected. Even in the metropolitan cities, the distribution is woefully ineffective.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasise the imperative need for resolving expeditiously all the inter-state water disputes so that all the pending irrigation projects could be completed. Cauvery Water dispute should be amicably settled between the contesting States so that Tamil Nadu can resume its role of being a surplus State in the matter of foodgrains. The Cauvery Delta Modernisation Scheme is to be implemented. Adverse terms in the World Bank Agreement should be modified forthwith, so that new wells can be dug. Besides, for augmenting agricultural production to obviate imports of foodgrains, wells can be dug in large numbers. The natural wealth of the country like power, water, coal etc. should be shared by all the people of the country, they should not be exploited for the benefit of certain States only Not only plans at the national level should be formulated but also organisational set-up at the national level should be created So much has been said about the establishment of Cauvery Valley Authority Yet it has not come into being Some controversy or the other is raised and it is regrettable that no solution has been found Sir, the agricultural labour is born in debt, live in debt and die in debt Small land-holders continue to be at the mercy of big sharks The tenants throughout their life are insecure The price of fertilisers and such other inputs has gone up so high that the small cultivators cannot purchase them The small peasants and the middle level agriculturists are also not getting adequate credit facilities from the financial institutions of the Government, I would like to emphasise the need for a comprehensive plan so that the small cultivators, the agricultural labour, the tenants the share-croppers form the basis of our agriculture and they get all their basic minimum needs which alone will ensure agricultural growth in the country

As another Member of my Party is yet to speak, I conclude my speech by thanking you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): While supporting the Demands of

the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, I would congratulate the Minister in charge and the Prime Minister for tagging on the Department of Irrigation, to the Department of Agriculture which is essential for agricultural development. This was long overdue and I am glad this has been done now. With these two departments working in coordination, they can show better results in future.

It has become a practice or habit with some people to criticise the Government, even though they have done good things in many aspects of agricultural development. Take the case of land reforms. As has been mentioned by Sardar Darbara Singh, it has become a fashion to call the agriculturists 'kulaks'. I challenge anybody here—Socialist or Communist—if he is living on his own income. If you have an enactment to that effect, it would be welcomed by the people. I am not a landlord; I am not a representative of the landlord class even. I am a poor agriculturists living on a modest income from land. If I go out of Parliament I will have to live on my land income of Rs. 2000—3000 a year.

Now they say there should not be income tax on those getting upto Rs 1,000 a month. I ask, how many agriculturists are getting an income of Rs 1,000 per month from their land? If reforms are effected on the basis that the individual income, the income from industries or business, the agricultural income and the MP's income are all pooled together, we have no objection.

The agriculturist is not really bothered about your reforms. They are not bothered about your prices about which others are worrying themselves day in and day out. Whether you were giving irrigation facilities and fertilisers at a reasonable price, they were not caring so far. But they have now started thinking why they, the agriculturists, should be the only class, to be harassed like this. This is the feeling in the countryside.

On page 63 of the report for 1974-75 of the Department of Agriculture, they say:

> "The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations have made a tentative estimate of the surplus land and it has been estimated that around 16.2 lakh hectares of surplus land would become available as a result of the implementation of the land ceiling laws. The process of implementation has already begun in almost all the States. Since our system of law provides adequate opportunity to the affected parties to raise objections, prefer appeals against and seek revision of the various decisions, the process of implementation has necessarily to be slow and the resultant progress is not sepectacular. Nevertheless about 24,300 hectares of surplus land has vested in the States and over 7,300 hectares have already been distributed to the eligible categories of persons"

In my State also, they have already distributed about 12 lakhs of acres without any opposition. Unfortunately, except Defence and Finance, all others are State subjects. The Centre says that land reforms is a State subject and escape easily. They simply forward their suggestions in regard to agriculture and do not consider to implement them on the plea that it is a State subject. I request the Government to find some way to control these things. In the morning also trouble came like this. We should find out a way so that what we pass here is implemented. Opposition parties should not be allowed to spread the impression that the Government of India is not trying to help the poor people.

Some people say: bring down the cost of consumer goods. Without equalising other things, how is it possible? On the one hand, you increase the salaries of mill workers and other organised workers and they have the purchasing power. But the agricultural labourers do not have.

[Shri K Suryanarayana]

In my State it is the lowest price, Rs. 2 per kilo of rice. But are you giving any subsidy because we grow foodgrains and we do not grow commercial crops? Other States are interested in growing commercial crops. The Kerala Government is supporting and encouraging commercial crops because by that they earn more money and indirectly the Central Government also encourages that because they get foreign exchange We in Andhra, are losing because we produce foodgrains The Maharashtra Government is also encouraging the growth of commercial crops, even though they have water and other facilities to grow more food crops. Foodgrain-growing states are thus befooled Once again I suggest to the Government that they should plan production of foodgrains in various States where there are adequate facilities, keeping the overall interests of the country in view If we want to start an industry in Andhra Pradesh, there is no fiancial capacity Our State Government has forwarded several requests for aid to the Nagarjunasagar project If sufficient finances are made available we will supply food not only to the entire country, but also for export to neighbouring countries—at least about 10 lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains every year, in addition to 7 or 8 lakh tonnes at present The Finance Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry should plan on these lines. The Andhra Government has approached the Government of India for financial assistance of about Rs 150 crores for the Nagarjunasagar Project Rs 20 crores for 1975-76, Rs 36 60 crores in 1976-77, Rs. 36 60 crores in 1977-78, Rs. 27.53 crores in 1978-79, and Rs. 27 15 crores in 1979-80. If these funds are given, within five years we shall give about 9 lakh tonnes per year to the Central

15.00 hrs.

pool Recently, the Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation has gone for an on-the-spot study of these things There is no money and therefore almost all the projects remain incomplete We must think in terms of these two departments, viz., Agriculture and Irrigation, jointly taking the responsibility for agricultural production In 1969-70 rice production in the country was about 40.9 million tonnes and wheat 25 6 million tonnes. In 1973-74, the production has increased. In spite of this, the prices of food articles are going up Why? It is because of lack of organisation and coordination The officials are not interested in this aspect; from I.A.S officers down to the peons they are only interested in their salaries and increments People say so many things in the name of consumers But are not the agriculturists, who live in villages, consumers? Our friend from Tamil Nadu has also mentioned about the rural producers and the rural tillers. I strongly feel that the tiller of the soil is not getting his due share You are interested in urban people, industrial workers and mill owners I do not grudge that, but after all, these people constitute only 5 to 10 per cent of the total population. You are not considering the rural population and you do not share their feelings. They are engaged in the fields only for six months in a year and for the rest of the period they have no work There are no facilities available for them, like Provident Fund, Insurance, etc. whereas all the industrialists have received loans from the Government to provide these facilities for their workers.

I started a co-operative sugar factory in my constituency. After 10 years I got the licence for starting this factory I constructed the factory at a cost of Rs 3.0 crores. The Government's estimate was about Rs. 4.5 crores Now, they say that for establishing a sugar factory, they need about Rs. 7.7 crores. Why should it cost so much? The government should enquire into this.

Last year, that is 1974-75, in Andhra Pradesh, rice production was about 145

lakhs tonnes and this year it is expected to be of the order of 185 lakh tonnes, we have produced more Everybody says that we should bring down the prices of essential commodities. The late Mr Kidwai suggested that we should scrap all controls If you are not able to control the price rise, what is the use of talking in the air?

By opening Super Bazars, you are satisfying only the urban population Every year there is a huge loss in the running of the Super Bazars but these are subsidised by the Government. The rural population is not given this facility It has become a fashion nowadays for people to go to Super Bazars in their cars and buy their requirements at controlled price But the agricultural people are not able to go to any Super Bazar because they live in villages and these facilities are not extended to remote places The farmers hand over the produce to the F C I The landless labourers are not given the land You talk of land reforms and all that, but these are only on paper I would, therefore, request the Government to take a decision that agricultural labour would get similar facilities as the industrial labour We are afraid that if the industrial labour is not given these facilities, they would start 'gheraos' and resort to other means to get these facilities

My grandfather owned 100 acres of land, my father had 25 acres and I have got only 15 acres So, socialism has already come in the villages But our scheme of taking over the grains trade has remained only on the paper. My friends here talking about socialism or communism, but these are mere slogans "Land to the tiller" is a welcome proposal, but, even if you give land to the landless, from where do they get the capacity to cultivate it, unless you give them simultaneously other required facilities? First of all, the agricultural labourer is not getting a proper share of what he is producing. So, I request the Government to take care of the agricultural labourers, particularly because the industrial labourer is protected by law, while the agricultural labourer is not In Delhi, I always travel by bus, but I find that people who talk about land reforms and socialism always travel by cars. Are they doing so from their own income? Can they account for it? I am not concerned with this party or that, but I am concerned only with the policies and programmes of the Govt which benefit the poor people.

All the departments of the Government of India are liked by the farmers and the consumers, but they blame only the Food Corporation of India, because its functioning is not satisfactory Its charges are going up It has taken up the responsibility of feeding the people, but it is not discharging it properly I do not question the sincerity of the officers, but the scheme itself is defective, and they cannot function effectively The scheme should be revised. Please take the people into confidence.

The Agricultural Prices Commission consists of a single man He may be an ICS official or an economist, but what does he know of cost of production of foodgrains? There is a plan for manufacturing everything else, but there is no coordinated plan for increased food production. That is why in the villages prices are going up Because the elections are coming, all the parties are demanding increase in levy prices of foodgrains This is the only common slogan in the House now

On account of floods, we are losing crores of rupees every year The World Bank is prepared to give assistance for the Godavari Barrage I thank both the World Bank and the Government of India for taking it up. If it is completed within three or four years it would bring ten lakhs of acres under irrigation, in addition to the area under the Nagarjunasagar project

The government should examine in detail the setting up of a National Flood Control Commission. The question of land reforms should be taken up more seriously. After all, we have

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

amended the Constitution for abolishing the Zamindaris and the Princely Order, for the nationalisation of banks etc. So, there should be no objection to amending the Constitution for introducing proper land reforms and fulfilling our promises to the people We should not side-track the issue 70 per cent of our population is in rural areas Unless you look after these 70 per cent people, you are not going to achieve anything tangible With these words, I want to support the Demands

A word about sugar factories and cooperative sugar factories in particular Now, they are indirectly encouraging setting up of big factories We have no objection to that But how are they getting money and how their profits are being distributed, all these things need consideration The Commission has requested the Government of India to form a Committee o examine the question of surplus money which they are getting from the free-sale of sugar. So, I request the Government of India to implement the recommendations of the Commission and see that the profits of these big sugar factories go to the share-holders—and cane growers in equal proportion say 50 50 I again whole-heartedly support the Demands.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक (रोहतक) डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब, कहा जाता है कि भारत वर्ष मुख्य रूप से एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। आज कृषि के बारे में जो डिमाडस हमारे सामने हैं, अगर मैं यह कहूं कि वे सबसे अहम और जरूरी हैं, तो कोई गलत बात नहीं होगी इसलिये अगर हमारे देश में कृषि की हालत अच्छी है, तो देश की माली हालत भी तसल्लीबख्श हो सकती है, लेकिन अगर यहां खेती की हालत खराब है, तो उसके नतायज बड़े खतरनाक और भयानक होनेकी आशंका है।

हाउस के दोनो तरफ के मेम्बरो में इस बारे में कोई डिफरेंस आफ ओपिनियन नहीं है कि हमारे देश में खेती की हालत तसल्लीबख्श नहीं है—इट इज क्वाइट कामन सैंडिस्क्रेंप-टरी। इस की ज्यादातर, जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ? हमारी हकूमत पर, क्योंकि खेती के बारे में हमारी हकूमत की नजर बड़ी सख्त, और उसका नजरिया बहुत तंग, है। खेती के बारे में हमारी हकूमत का सारा प्लानिंग ही डिफेक्टिव है। वह जितनी नीतियां बनती हैं, वे कागज तक ही महदूद रहती हैं। असल में, वे गलत नीतियां होती हैं और उनको अमली जामा नहीं पहनाया जा सकता है, उनको प्रैक्टिकल शेप नहीं दी जा सकती है। इट इज ए वेल नोन फैक्ट दैट एग्रीकल्चर इज दि बैकबोन आफ इंडियन इकानोमी। बार-बार हमारा यह विटर एक्सपीरियन्स रहा है। दि ईट इज बेटर टू ईक्विप एण्ड इंगेजरस टु इम्प्रोव दि एग्रीकल्चर। अगर मैं यह कहूं कि एग्रीकल्चर को इगनोर करने में हमारी हकूमत की क्रिमिनल नेग्लेजेंस मुजरिमाना गफलत रही है तो वह कोई गलत बात नहीं होगी।

इसकी वजह क्या है ? अगर हम इसकी तह में जायें तो एक ही बात हमारे सामने आती है कि कृषि के बारेम हमारी जो नीतियां निर्धारित की जाती है वे उन लोगों द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती है जिनका खेती के साथ कोई सरोकार नहीं है—दे हैव नथिंग टु डू विद एग्रीकल्चर। जो दूसरे लोग नीतियां निर्धारित करते है उनके बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा यही कहूंगा कि वे ब्यूरो टीशज है। यही वजह है कि देश में खेती की हालत दिन प्रति दिन खराब होती चली जा रही है। जैसा कि श्री दरबारा सिंह ने कहा है कि उन लोगो को यह पता नहीं है कि किसी पौधेकी बाली जमीन से ऊपर होती है या जमीन के नीचे होती है। उन लोगो को वाकई यह मालूम नहीं है कि खेती कैसे की जाती है।

श्री शिंदे मुस्करा रहे है। मैं समझता हूं कि उनके दिल में कोई दर्द है क्योंकि वह खेती को जानते हैं और खेती से लगाव भी रखते हैं। लेकिन वह क्या करें ? उनकी भी बहुत सी मजबूरियां हैं। मैं उनसे यह अर्ज

भी बहुत सी मजबूरिया है। उन से यह अर्ज करेंगे कि अगर वह इन सारी बातो की तह मे जाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो उन्हें मालूम होगा कि अवर पालिसी मेकर्ज आर बैरी मच प्रेजडिस्ट एगेंस्ट एग्रीकल्चर एंड वे आर बैरी मच इन फ्लुएंस्ड बाई स्म फैलेसीज। हम पालिसी मेकर्ज उनके सलाहकार यह समझते हैं कि हमारे देश की जो सरप्लस पापुलेशन है इट कैन बी फेड एम्पलायड ओनली इन एग्रीकल्चर। इस वक्त भ देश के 70 फीसदी लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते है। लेकिन ये लोग खेती पर और ज्यादा बोझ डालना चाहते है। अगर यह गलती और फैलेसी नही है तो और क्या है? खेती पर इतना ज्यादा बोझ डालना कहा तक मुमकिन है।

वे लोग यह भी समझते है कि यहा का किसान स्माल और अनइकानोमिक होल्डिंग के जरिये भी कमफर्टेबल लाइफ लीड कर सकता है। इस सिलसिले मे वे जापान की मिसाल देते है कि वहा दो तीन या पाच एकड की होल्डिंग्ज हैं। लेकिन ये समझते नही है कि वहा कडीशज टोटली डिफरेट हैं। वे यह क्यो नही बताते हैं कि अगर जापान के एक किसान स्माल होल्डिंग के साथ कमफर्टेबल लाइफ लीड कर सकता है तो उसके कारण दूसरे है। वहा खेती के साथ जुडी हुई एसीलिरी और सबसिडरी इडस्ट्रीज है जिनकी वजह से किसान हालत अच्छी है। मैं यह नही कहता कि यहां पर लार्ज होल्डिंग होनी चाहिये। मैं जमीदारो का वकील नहीं। हू हम तो बहुत छोटे छोटे किसान है।

श्री पी० अप्पा साहिब शिंदे होल्डिंग कितनी होनी चाहिए

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक · यह सोचना और फैसला करना आपका काम है या मेरा काम है। 27 साल में आप यह भी फैसला नहीं कर पाये कि इकानोमिक होल्डिंग की सीलिंग कितनी होनी चाहिये। यहा बैठ कर मक्खिया मारने से काम नही चलता है।

आप किसान खानदान मे आये हैं और ऐसे तबके से निकल कर आये है यहा एयर कंडीशन के अन्दर बैठकर उसको भूल जाये तो यह बात तो ठीक नही है। आज से बहुत पहले आप को यह सारा क्रिटिकली एग्जामिन करवाना चाहिए। था कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सारे ऐटम स्फेयर को देखते हुए एक नामिक होल्डिंग कितनी हो सकती है। आज मुझसे आप यह पूछते हैं? 30 स्टैंडर्ड एकड पर आप पहले आए। उसके बाद उसको नीचे ही नीचे लाते चले जा रहे हैं। उधर से मैकेनिकल फार्मिंग पर जोर देते हैं, ट्रेक्टर्स पर जोर देते हैं और इधर दो दो चार चार एकड पर लाना चाहते हैं। तो ये ट्रैक्टर्स जो हैं वह क्या बजीरो की कोठियो के अन्दर चलेंगे? दो दो या चार एकड की होल्डिंग होगी और फिर आप उसमे मेकेनाइजेशन चाहते है। कहा किस गलतफहमी मे पडे हुये हैं? सारी आपकी पालिसीज जो है वह गलत हैं। कही जापान का उदाहरण देते है कही किसी और जगह का उदाहरण देते हैं। बात असल मे मे यह है कि किसान के असली दर्द को ये समझ नही सकते है। आज किसान आप की ज्यादतियो की वजह से, आपकी गलत नीतियो की वजह से परेशान हो चुका है। उसका खून बिलकुल फीका पड गया है। किसान चाहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पैदावार को बढाये। मगर आप उसकी कठिनाईयों को समझना नही चाहते। कही आसमान पर बादल दिखाई दे जायें तो आप का स्पोक्समैन कहता है कि बम्पर क्राप होने वाली है। लेकिन ओले पड जाये या और कोई आफत आ जाय तो आपका स्पोक्समैन चुप रहता है। अभी कितने ओले पडे हैं। दस दिन तक कितने जोर की हवा चली है। जिसने कि गेहू को बिलकुल तबाह कर दिया। आप चल कर देखिए कि पजाब के अन्दर क्या हालत है, हरयाने के अन्दर क्या हालत है? आज सात रोज से बिजली की शक्ल नहीं देखने

[श्री मुक्तियार सिंह]

को मिली है। तो इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए मैं सिंदे साहब से अर्ज करूंगा कि इन फैंसीसीज को अब वह छोड़ें और प्रैक्टिकल चीजों को देखें। मैं आपसे पूछता हूं कि यह आप का एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन है? यह कैसे प्राइसेज का अन्दाजा लगाता है? किसान के इन्पुट्स की कीमत डबल होती जाय ट्रैक्टर्स की कीमत डबल होती जाय पेस्टिसाइस वगैरह की कीमत डबल डबल होती जाय लेकिन किसान के अनाज की कीमत वही है। हरयाने के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भी कहा, पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भी कहा महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भी कहा लेकिन आप अपनी आंखें बन्द किये बैठे हैं।

You sit with your eyes closed with your eyes shut

आप इन सारी चीजों को देखते क्यों नहीं? अगर आप किसान को सारी सहूलियत मुहैया करें, उसे सस्ते इपुटस दें, सस्ता फर्टिलाइजर दें, सस्ते पेस्टिसाइडस दें और मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा कि आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते तो जितने कर्मशस आपने खेती के ऊपर लगाये हुये हैं उनको ही हटा दें—एबालीशन आफ फूड जोन्स और फ्री मूवमेंट आफ फूड-ग्रेन्स इन दि कन्ट्री कर दें यह एक दफा किदवाई साहब ने किया था और उसके रिजल्टस बहुत अच्छे रहे, तो आप भी खेती को अगर फलती फूलती देखना चाहते हैं और, और कोई सहूलियत किसान को नहीं देना चाहते तो यह जो रेस्ट्रिक्शंस आपने लगा रखी हैं, इनको ही आप हटा दें, और फिर देखें कि उसके नतीजे क्या होते हैं। यह अगर आप नहीं कर सकते खेती के बारे में तो इससे ज्यादा मुल्क की बदकिस्मती कोई हो नहीं सकती। इतना होने पर भी यदि आप नहीं सोच सकते तो सिंदे साहब, आप अपने डिपार्टमेंट को कह दीजिये कि बैठकर कीर्तन किया करें कि अल्लाह ईश्वर तेरे नाम, हम को खेती दे भगवान। अगर मैं कहूंगा कि खेती तो खेती करने से होगी। भगवान की तरफ देखने से खेती नहीं होगी। अच्छी फसल हो जाय तो बम्पर क्राप और ओले पड़ जाय, आंधी चल जाय, बाढ़ आ जाय, सूखा पड़ जाय तो आप कहते हैं कि नेचुरल कैलेमिटीज हैं

you would not say these are government-made calamities Why don't you own them?

वरना आप यह सारी सहूलियत उसको दें। सस्ता बीज उसको दें, सस्ती खाद दें, रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस किसान को दें तो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर अनाज की कमी नहीं हो सकती है। यह कमी सारी की सारी आपकी बनाई हुई है। इसको दूर करने के लिये एक स्ट्रांग पोलिटिकल विल की जरूरत है। आपके लीडर अगर गलत पालिसीज के ऊपर चलें, उनको खेती के बारे में कुछ पता न हो तो आप भी खेती को बिलकुल इग्नोर कर जाय यह ठीक नहीं है। इससे तो काम नहीं चलेगा।

You should have a strong political will to enforce your decisions

आज खेती के बारे में जो भी चीजें हैं और जितनी भी गलत नीतियां आप पीछे परसू करते आये हैं सब दूर करनी होंगी। एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन के निर्णयों को देखते हुये और आपके तमाम रेस्ट्रिक्शंस को देखते हुये मैं आपसे नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपने किसान के पास छोड़ा क्या है? उसकी इज्जत तो आपकी प्रधान मंत्री ने ले ली है। किसान के पीछे पड़ी हुई हैं। उसकी धोती और कमीज एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन ने ले ली है। कुछ फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने ले ली है, कुछ इन्डस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर ने ले ली है। ट्रैक्टर्स की मशीनरी की कीमत आज कितनी ज्यादा है, पावर है ही नहीं, पानी है तो नहीं। पानी सारे उसके कपड़े उतार लिये, अब तो उसके जिस्म पर एक लंगोटी है, उस को भी सिंदे साहब खिंच कर छोड़ें। यह भी उतर जायगी तो क्या होगा?

श्री भूपेन्द्र डागा : तब उसको ज्ञान हो जायगा ।

श्री बुधिसागर सिंह चलिक : डागा साहब कहते हैं कि उसको ज्ञान हो जायगा ।

इन सारी चीजों को देखते हुये मैं जिन्दे साहब से अर्ज करूंगा कि वह अपने डिपार्टमेंट को कहें कि इन तमाम चीजों को मद्देनजर रख कर वह नीतियों को निर्धारित करें । हवा में न खेलें । और आसमान की तरफ न देखें । सारे किसान के मत्थे को ऐसा न बनाये जिसमें किसान कुछ कर ही न सके । किसान के ऊपर आप पाबन्दी लगाते हैं । बहुत सारे लोगों को आप ने पिछली दफा लाइसेंस दिया । मैंने पिछली दफा जिक्र किया था महाराष्ट्र की फर्मों को सीड के नाम पर कितना गेहूं हरयाने से दिया गया और सभापति महोदय, आपने खुद भी यह कहा कि महाराष्ट्र की फर्में सीड के नाम पर सस्ते दामों पर गेहू लेकर आई जबकि बीज बोने का वक्त जा चुका था और वहा ले जा कर महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर उन्होंने चार चार सौ रुपये क्विंटल के भाव वह गेहूं बेचा । आपने इस चीज को डिटो किया था और आपने कहा था कि इसकी इंक्वायरी होनी चाहिये । लेकिन सभापति महोदय, साथ में आपने यह भी कहा था कि वह एन्क्वायरी तो जरूर हो जायगी मगर उसके बाद वह कोल्ड स्टोरेज में पड़ जायगी । आज वह चीज कोल्ड स्टोरेज में पड़ी हुई है । उन्होंने कितना मुनाफा कमाया, कितनी स्मगलिंग की कुछ पता नहीं । यह जो आपने पुलिस चौकियां बैठाई हुई हैं, इनमें कौन कमाता है ? या तो स्मगलर्स कमाते हैं, या पुलिस वाले । पुलिस वालों को दस रुपया पर बैग दो और गेहू यहीं से यहीं ले जायें । मैं आपसे पूछता हू यह एक साइज है, दिल्ली और हरयाने के बीच में । साइज से इधर 250 रुपये क्विंटल गेहूं बिकता है, साइज से उधर 105 रुपये हरयाने के किसान को मिलते हैं । आज आप

जा कर नरैने की मंडी में दे दें गेहू का भाव 200 से 250 रुपये के बीच में मिलेगा और हरयाने में जाकर देखें वहां क्या कीमत उस की मिलती है ? तो इस तरह आप बन्द नहीं कर सकते हैं स्मगलिंग को क्योंकि वहा बैठे हुये जो पुलिस मैन हैं, आप मेरे साथ कल चलें मैं आप का सौदा उनके साथ करवाता हू दस रुपये पर बैग के ऊपर, आप जितना चाहे गेहू हरयाने से स्मगल कर सकते है ।

मैं आपसे फिर अर्ज करना चाहता हूं—मेरे साथ कोई भी मिनिस्टर चले—मैं केदार नाथ सिंह जी यहा खाली बैठे रहते हैं, इनको ही भेज दें—मैं इनको तजुर्बा कराऊंगा—10 रुपये बोरी के हिसाब से जितना चाहो ले आओ । इससे कौन कमाता है—किसान नहीं कमाता है, स्मगलर्स और पुलिस वाले कमाते हैं । जब आपने इंडस्ट्रीज को सहूलियत दी है, उनके लिये कोई रुकावट आपकी तरफ से नहीं है, वे जहा चाहे माल बेच सकते है तो फिर इन किसानों पर आपने क्यों रुकावटें लगा रखी हैं । हरियाना में एक साइकल इंडस्ट्री है जहा साइकलें बनती है, और उनको आप हरियाणा तक ही महदूद रखते तो हमको सस्ती साइकल मिल जाती, लेकिन उनकी साइकलें हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं दूसरे मुल्कों तक जाती है, लेकिन किसान के लिये कोई सहूलियत नहीं है ।

इन सब चीजों को मद्देनजर रखते हुये मैं आपसे दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हू कि आप किसान को सारी सहूलियतें दें । एक तरह से एग्रीकल्चर की इंडस्ट्री हमारे यूथस के लिये कोई इंसन्टिव देने वाली इंडस्ट्री नहीं है और यही वजह है कि हमारे एजूकेटेड यूथस इसमें कोई इंटरेस्ट नहीं लेते क्योंकि न इसमें रिम्यूनरेटिव प्रास्पेक्ट है और न ही यह स्पूकेटिव इण्डस्ट्री है । आखिर क्या चीज उनको इसमें आने के लिये आकर्षित करती है—मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इसपर गौर करें ।

[श्री मुक्तिनाथ सिंह मलिक]

मुझे इस पर बहुत सी बात कहनी थी, लेकिन चूंकि हमारे दूसरे मेम्बर को भी बोलना है, इस लिये आखिर मे यही अर्ज करना चाहता हूं—

न समझे उमर गुजरी इन बुने खर को समझाने
बना कर मोम हो जाते, अगर पत्थर को समझाते

श्री डी० एम० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) सभापति जी, सब से पहले मैं कृषि मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हू—जो नया सेट-अप बना है, उस से उन्होंने फूड-सिक्युएसन को ईज किया है, प्राइस का डाउन-वर्ड ट्रेण्ड शुरू हुआ है और जो प्राइसिज दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही थी, वे अब घटने लगी हैं। किसी किसी चीज मे तो इतनी घट गई है कि अब उन को सपोर्ट प्रोइस देने की जरूरत है। उदाहरण के तौर पर मस्टर्ड आयल जो 12 रुपये किलो तक बिका था, अब साढे छ रुपये बिक रहा है और यदि अब ज्यादा दाम गिरेगा तो इस से किसानो को हानि होगी। इसी तरह से आलू की बात है—आज 12 से 14 रुपये मन बिक रहा है। इन सब को देखना चाहिए— ऐसा न हो कि किसानो को बहुत नुकसान हो।

मैंने आज किसानो के नाम पर यहां बहुत सी बातें सुनी—जैसे गेहू का दाम बढना चाहिए। मेरी समझ में नही आता—जिन किसानों के नाम पर ये बातें कही जाती हैं—क्या उन किसानों के नाम पर जो 10 प्रतिशत हैं और जो गेहूं बेचते हैं या उन किसानों के नाम पर जो 90 प्रतिशत हैं और जिन्हें खाने के लिए खरीदना पडता है ? मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि किसी चीज की जो लागत आती है उस का दाम उस से अधिक होना चाहिए, उन को उचित मुनाफा भी मिलना चाहिए। अगर आप एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन के काम से सेटिस्फाइड नहीं हैं तो आप दूसरी आर्गेनिजेशन बना कर कास्ट का ठीक तखमीना करा लीजिए और किसानों को वह दाम दीजिए जिस से उन को फायदा हो। लेकिन जिस तरह से यहा किसानों का नाम ले कर कहा जा रहा है कि उन को नुकसान हो रहा है—मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता। मैं तो यह कहूगा कि आप देश के 90 प्रतिशत लोगों का ध्यान रखिये जिन को खरीद कर खाना पडता है। जिन किसानों के पास 4 एकड या 5 एकड जमीन है, उन को भी अपने स्वय के खाने के लिए अनाज खरीदना पडता है—क्या आप उन के लिए भी दाम बढाना चाहते हैं। छोटे किसानो के लिए दाम न बढता, उन को कम दाम पर अनाज मिलना तब मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं था, लेकिन यहां ऐसी बात नही कही जा रही है। मैं मानता हू कि बडे किसानो की भी बडी स्ट्रांग है, लेकिन मैं तो यहां उन लोगों के लिए कहना हू जो देहात मे रहते हैं जिन का कोई प्रेशर नही है। मैं चाहता हू कि आप कोई आर्गेनिजेशन बैठाइये जो फिर से तखमीना लगा कर प्राइस को ठीक करे और किसानो को उन की लागत मे ज्यादा मिल सके।

अब एक बात की तरफ आप का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हू। आप के यहा जो टापमोस्ट रिसर्च इस्टीचूट है—जिस को आप आइ० सी० ए० आर० कहते हैं—उस में बडी गडबड है। उस का फक्शनिंग साइंटिफिक इन्स्टीचूट जैसा नही है, बल्कि एक प्रोपेगेण्डिस्ट इंस्टीचूट जैसा है। इस इंस्टीचूट के बारे में यहां पर बहुत सी हुई थी, लेकिन अभी भी आप वहां जा कर देखिए—ज्यादातर प्रोपेगण्डा का सहारा ही लिया जाता है रिसर्च के रिजल्ट्स कम होते हैं। आप को मालूम होगा—हम के जो डायरेक्टर जैनरल हैं, उन को 8-10 वर्ष पहले मैगसे एवार्ड मिला था। उन्होंने गेहूं पर रिसर्च की थी और उस में वाइनिंग अधिक बतलाया था। आज संसार के जो टाप-मोस्ट अथरिटी हैं, वे उस को झूठा साबित कर रहे है हैं। आप देखिए—मेरे पास यह

"न्यू साइंटिफिक" जर्नल है, इस के 7 नवम्बर, 1974 के अंक में एक आर्टीकल निकला है। इसी तरह यू० के० के एक जर्नल में 20 फरवरी, 1975 को एक लम्बा-चौड़ा आर्टीकल निकला है, जिस में लिखा है कि वहां किस तरह से काम हो रहा है। आप चाहें तो इसे मैं आप को दे दूंगा, आप पढ़ कर देखिए। हमारे यहां भी बराबर अखबारों में निकल रहा है कि वहां के साइन्टिस्ट्स में झगड़ा है, हाई-कोर्ट में भी केस चल रहा है। दो सुसाइडेस पहले हो चुके हैं और अभी और होने की सम्भावना है .

श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे आप कहते हैं कि सम्भावना है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी ....

It is in the paper. I am not quoting out of my fancy.

हाई कोर्ट में केस चल रहा है। यह सब क्या हो रहा है, मेहरबानी कर इस पर ध्यान दीजिए। एक साइन्टिस्ट हैं, जिन को मैं जानता हूं—वे बहुत नेक हैं। उन को डिटेल्ड में बाद में आप को दूंगा तब वहां पैरोचियलिज्म है, प्राविंसिलिज्म है, क्या नहीं है। केवल विदेश के अखबार ही नहीं लिख रहे हैं, यहां के अखबार भी लिख रहे हैं। मेरे पास एक जर्नल है—सायंस एण्ड कल्चर—उसमें क्या निकला है, आप देखिए—एक साइंटिस्ट को एस्केप-गोट बनाया जा रहा है। वह साइन्टिस्ट कहता है कि डेटा गलत है और वह उसने दिया था। जिन को एवार्ड मिला है उन का कोई दोष नहीं है। डेटा गलत देने से गलत कान्क्लूजन आया है। एवार्ड मिला आप को और गलत निकला को एस्केप-गोट बनाया जा रहा है दूसरे को। अपनी गल्ती को दूसरे के सिर पर थोप रहे हैं —यह क्या बात है? आज संसार में हम लोगों का नाम बदनाम हो रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के साइन्टिस्ट्स ऐसे हैं जो झूठे रिसर्च के नाम पर एवार्ड ले रहे हैं। इस की एन्क्वायरी कीजिए। आप उन को कहीं का गवर्नर बना दीजिए या कुछ और बना दीजिए, लेकिन ऐसे साइंटिस्ट को इस्टीचूट में नहीं रखना चाहिए। जो इंस्टीचूट हम को फायदा देने वाला हो, वहां के साइन्टिस्ट्स प्रोपेगेण्डिस्ट्स हो जाय और गलत डेटा दे कर दुनिया में हम को बदनाम करें।

अब मैं सिंचाई की ओर आप का ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूं—खेती में सब से अधिक जरूरत सिंचाई की पड़ती है, फर्टिलाइजर कम की तो काम चल सकता है, कम्पोस्ट से काम चल सकता है। आप फर्टिलाइजर दे दें, लेकिन उचित सिंचाई न हो तो फर्टिलाइजर बेकार हो जाता है, उस से पौधा जल जाता है। इसलिए सब से पहले आप पानी दीजिए। पृथ्वी की प्यास बुझाइये। यदि प्यास बुझा सके तो आज जो पैदा हो रहा है वह बिना फर्टिलाइजर के भी उससे दूना पैदा हो जायगा। इसी संबंध में मैं कहूंगा कि हमारे जिले में एक गड़हा प्रोजक्ट है जो 15 सालों से चल रहा है। पहले उस का ऐस्टीमेट करीब 38 करोड़ रु० था उस के बाद 62 करोड़ हुआ और आज 200 करोड़ से भी अधिक हो गया है। 15 सालों में 10 000 एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है। अगर खेतिहारों को वह जमीन दे दी जाती तो उस जमीन से लाखों टन अनाज पैदा होता। लेकिन उस को आप रोके हुए हैं, न काम कराते हैं, न पानी देते हैं और न उस पर कुछ पैदा होने देते हैं। यह राष्ट्र का नुकसान हो रहा है, जिन की जमीन है उन का नुकसान हो रहा है। और जो कुछ बनाया भी गया वह ऐसे गलत ढंग से बनाया गया है कि न पानी बाहर निकलने की कोई नकासी है, न कोई ट्रेन है, न कोई चैनल है। जब आप कोई प्रोजेक्ट बनाते हैं तो समूचा ब्यौरा देख कर बनाये। आज उस चैनल से लोगों को अधिक हानि हो रही है क्योंकि वह इनकम्प्लीट है। जो

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

पानी आता है चैनल द्वारा तो वह दूसरे खेतों में बह जाता है और उन में बाढ़ आ जाती है जिससे फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। तो जो मेन चैनल आप बना रहे हैं उस को तो पूरा कर दीजिए ताकि लोगों का नुकसान तो न हो। बांध के सीरोज से जमीन डूब जाती है वहां से पानी निकालने का कोई तरीका नहीं है। परिणाम यह है कि अधिक पानी बरसता है तो बाढ़ आ जाती है और चैनल पूरी न बनने के कारण भी और पानी की निकासी का रास्ता न होने के कारण बाढ़ आ जाती है जिस के कारण गांवों में, जो आस पास में बसे हुए हैं, बाढ़ आ जाती है। उस चैनल के लिए आप रुपया दे रहे हैं, जरा सोचें तो उस से फायदा क्या हुआ इतना० खर्च करने के बाद बना। ढंग से इमप्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है, गलत ढंग से कार्यवाही हो रही है। तीन साल तक काम बंद था। यह सारा स्टाफ मौजूद था और बिना काम के पैसा ले रहा था। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जो भी काम आप उठायें उस को सही तरीके से शीघ्र पूरा करें जिससे लोगों को कम से कम हानि तो न हो आप मंडक प्रोजेक्ट को जल्दी पूरा करवा दीजिये ताकि लोगों का जो नुकसान हो रहा है वह नुकसान न हो।

जो मंडक कमांड एरिया है उन से कटाई का दाम लिया जा रहा है। सब को नोटिस दे दिया और हो गया पटाई के दाम का हल। इसलिए जो भी सींचाई की योजनायें आप की हों उन पर ठीक काम किया जाय और जल्दी उन को पूरा किया जाय। आप मेरे साथ चल कर देखें कि लोगों को मंडक योजना के पूरा न होने से क्या क्या तकलीफें हैं।

अंत में मुझे सुगर केन के बारे में दो शब्द कहना है। सुगर का दाम आप कम तय करते हैं। तीन सीजन लेता है सुगर केन पैदा होने में। यदि किसान गेहूं या और फसलें बोये तो ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है। हमारे बिहार में डाउनग्रेडेड फैक्ट्रीज हैं जिस की वजह से सुक्रोज कम निकलता है जिस से किसान और राष्ट्र का नुकसान होता है। या तो उन मिलों को रीमाडल करा दीजिये और उन मिल मालिकों से कहिए कि ठीक से गन्ना पेरें, या उन को अपने हाथ में ले कर ठीक से चलायें जिस से राष्ट्र को हानि न हो। अभी भी किसानों का करोड़ों रुपया चीनी मिल मालिकों पर बकाया पड़ा हुआ है। अगर वह गेहूं बोते तो उन को इंडी मार्केट मिलता। लेकिन गन्ना बो कर उन्होंने मिल को दिया, क्योंकि खण्डसारी पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है लेकिन मिल वाले उनको पैसा नहीं देते। उन की पुर्जी बाजारों में 4, 5 रु० का दे कर बिचौले ले लेते हैं जिस में किसानों का घाटा होता है, और बनिये लोग उस पुर्जी को भुगतान मिल से पूरा लेते हैं। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि जहां जहां बकिंघम में गन्ना है वहां सुधार कीजिए, जैसे आई० सी० ए० आर०, वहां प्रोजेक्ट है और सुगर केन का मामला है। इन तमाम बातों पर आप ध्यान दें। बस यही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

श्री रामकिशोर (टोंक) : माननीय, जो अनुदानें पेश हुई हैं उन पर मुझे कुछ निवेदन करना है। राजस्थान में 26 जिले हैं और सभी जिलों की हालत खराब रहती है, हमेशा वहां अकाल रहता है। राजस्थान सरकार ने 24 जिलों को अकाल पीड़ित घोषित कर दिया है लेकिन कोटा और झालावाड़ को टाल दिया गया है। कोटा में चम्बल प्रोजेक्ट है, उस का सरकार ने अनुमान लगाया होगा कि वहां नहरी इलाका है। मुझे कोटा में जा कर देखने का मौका मिला था और मैंने देखा कि कोटा और बूंदी में जो बड़े किसान हैं उन की तो कोई बात नहीं है, लेकिन गांवों के 50 फीसदी से अधिक गरीब खेतों में मजदूरी करते हैं, उन के पास न कोई जमीन है, न नौकरी है। जो इलाका अकाल पीड़ित

घोषित होता है और वहां जो राहत के काम चलते हैं उन में बेचारे गरीब लोगों को काम मिलता है। लेकिन चूंकि कोटा और झालावाड़ जिलों को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित नहीं किया गया इसलिए इन दो जिलों के गरीब लोगों के पास कोई काम नहीं है। यह लोग कैसे गुजारा करेंगे यह सोचने की बात है। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूं कि कोटा और झालावाड़ जिलों को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाय।

राजस्थान नहर बहुत दिनों से पड़ी हुई है और बारबार यहां सवाल उठते हैं। पीने डैम पर मैं एक दफा हिमाचल प्रदेश में गया था और खुद देखा था। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को उस योजना के लिए कुछ पैसा निकालना चाहिए ताकि खेती के लिए विशेष योजनायें बन सकें। अभी जो योजनायें आप बनाते हैं उन से जनसाधारण को लाभ नहीं होता है। अगर आप खेती पर विशेष जोर देंगे तो उस से सब को लाभ मिलेगा।

मैं समझता हूं सभी प्रान्तों में ऐसा कानून बन गया होगा कि पिछले दो, चार साल पहले जमीन की गिरदावरी बन्द हो गई थी। लेकिन पिछले साल एक ऐसा कानून बन गया है कि जो खुद फसल बोयेगा उस में उसी के नाम गिरदावरी होगी। मेरी राय में यह कानून बेकार है क्योंकि जो छोटे छोटे किसान थे, जिनके पास 5, 10 बीघा जमीन थी, वह बड़े किसानों के साथ खेती करते थे नतीजा यह हुआ कि चूंकि बड़े किसान के नाम से फसल होती थी इसलिए छोटे किसानों का नाम गिरदावरी में नहीं आया। दूसरी तरफ यह हुआ कि जिन के पास जमीन है वह इस डर से किसी दूसरे को बोने के लिए नहीं देते हैं। छोटी जमीन पर गुजारा नहीं होता है। इस कानून की वजह से लोग परेशान हैं। इस चार साल की गिरदावरी के मामले को लेकर कचहरियों में काफी लड़ाई चली। लेकिन चार साल या तीन साल जिस के नाम पर गिरदावरी थी, उसे कोई जमीन नहीं मिली और वह सिर्फ अदालतों में जा कर खत्म हो गई। अदालतों में जा कर मजमा लग गया और उन लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। तो मैं यह समझता हूं कि सरकार को अगर किसी की जमीन लेनी है, तो सरकार ऐसा कानून बनाए कि एक आदमी के पास इस से ज्यादा जमीन नहीं होगी और उस को वह अपने अफसर में ले ले और ऐसा काम न करे जिस से गांवों के लोगों में आपस में दुश्मनी पैदा हो जाए। सरकार को ऐसा कानून बना देना चाहिए कि इतनी जमीन से ज्यादा किसी के पास जमीन नहीं होनी चाहिए और जो फालतू जमीन हो, उस को गरीब लोगों में बांट दे। सरकार ने जो ये नाना प्रकार के और तरह तरह के निष्क्रिय कानून बना रखे हैं इस से बस्ती में जो लोग रहते हैं उन में आपस में दुश्मनी पैदा होती है और मुकदमेबाजी के कारण उन बेचारों का कारोबार सारा ठप्प हो जाता है।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन खेती के सम्बन्ध में है। यह जो खेती का मामला है, इस में आप छोटे और बड़े किसानों को एक ही डंडे से हांक रहे हैं। आप की यह नीति चलने वाली नहीं है। जो बड़े बड़े किसान हैं और जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं और उन के बड़े बड़े फार्म हैं वे खुद खेती नहीं करते हैं और तन्खाह पर लोगों को रख लेते हैं और उन को मामूली सा अनाज खाने के तौर पर दे दिया जाता है और ज्यादा लाभ वे लोग उठाते हैं। उन को ही सरकार की तरफ से ज्यादा सहूलियतें मिल जाती हैं लेकिन जो छोटे किसान हैं, उन को कोई खास सहूलियतें नहीं मिलती हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं और मुझे इस बात का दुख है—मैं एक छोटा किसान हूं—कि जितना भी कर्जा सरकार की तरफ से या बैंकों से दिया जाता है, उनका फायदा कानून के जो ज्ञाता हैं वे लोग उठा

[श्री राम कंवर]

लेते हैं और किसानों का तो सिर्फ दिखावा ही है। आज कृषि के जितने अच्छे यंत्र हैं, उन का फायदा भी वही लोग उठाते हैं। अच्छी किस्म के जो बीज हैं और खाद आदि जो हैं,उन का फायदा वे कानून के ज्ञाता ही उठाते हैं और जो किसान खेती करता है और जिस के पास कम जमीन है, उस का फायदा नहीं उठाता है। इसलिए मुझे कहना यह है कि लेवी जो कानून है वह जिन के पास 10 एकड़ जमीन है या उस से कम है, उन पर नहीं लागू होना चाहिए और उस को उससे माफ कर देना चाहिए, तभी आप का जो किसान है, वह खुश रहेगा।

एक दूसरी बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि गेहूं की कीमत आप ने 105 रुपया प्रति क्वींटल मुकर्रर की है। पिछले साल जो आप ने प्लानिंग कमेटी बनाई थी। उस में भी हम ने सुझाव दिया था और कृषि मंत्रालय की जो कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी है, जिस का मैं मेम्बर हूं, उस में भी मैंने यह सुझाव दिया था कि कम से कम 125 रुपये इस की कीमत प्रति क्वींटल जरूर होनी चाहिए क्योंकि किसानों को जो चीजें मिलती हैं वे बहुत महंगी मिलती हैं। आप कपड़े को ही ले लीजिए। आप ने जो मोटा कपड़ा गरीब लोगों और छोटे किसानों के लिए निकाला है, वह बहुत घटिया किस्म का है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सारा कपड़ा घटिया किस्म का है लेकिन जो अच्छा कपड़ा आप गरीब लोगों के लिए बनाते हैं, वह उनको न मिल कर ब्लैक में बेच दिया जाता है और उन को घटिया किस्म का कपड़ा ही मिलता है। यह मैंने कई जगहों पर देखा है। इसलिए किसान की जो इस्तेमाल में आनेवाली चीजें हैं वे उसे मंहगी मिलती हैं।

सहकारी तरीके से जो खेती होती है, उसमें आप ने देखा होगा कि आप के बड़े बड़े जो फार्म हैं, वे दिवालिया हो रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि गेहूं की कीमत कम से कम 125 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल होनी चाहिए और इस से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए। तभी किसान थोड़ा सा आप से खुश रहेंगे। मैंने देखा है कि अच्छी कीमत न मिलने के कारण किसानों ने दूसरी चीजें बोनी शुरू कर दी हैं। हमारे राजस्थान में गन्ना नहीं होता है लेकिन गन्ने के मामले में भी बहुत भारी अन्याय हुआ है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप को इस की कीमत भी बढ़ानी चाहिए।

अब मैं सिंचाई के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। राजस्थान में जगह जगह पर नदी नाले हैं और उन के लिए आप को जिलावाइज प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए और हरेक जिले में कम से कम दो-दो, चार-चार छोटे बांध बंधवाने चाहिए। अगर आप ने ऐसा किया तो उस जिले की समस्या काफी हद तक हो सकेगी।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। मैंने कल रेडियो पर सुना है कि आप ईरान को कुछ खुदाई करने वाली मशीनरी सप्लाई करने वाले हैं और इस के लिए आप का समझौता हुआ है। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि राजस्थान में जोधपुर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, आदि जिलों में एक ही कुंड से जानवर और आदमी पानी पीते हैं। ऐसी वहां पर पानी की स्थिति है। आप ने वहां पर इस तरह के यंत्र का प्रयोग क्यों नहीं किया जो कि आप ईरान भेज रहे हैं। सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए कि पानी चाहे कितनी भी गहराई में मिले, उस को निकलवा कर लोगों को दे और वहां पर लोगों को पानी की पूरी सप्लाई होनी चाहिए और इस की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होनी चाहिए। इस तरह की मशीनरी का प्रयोग वहां पर किया जाना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं बिजली के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। आप ने बिजली की दरें बहुत बढ़ा दी हैं और छोटे जो किसान हैं उन पर भी आप ने वही दरें लागू कर दी हैं। वे इतने नुकसान में जा रहे हैं और एक साल में उन की उतनी पैदावार नहीं होती है जितना कि उन का खर्च आ जाता है। इसलिए मेरा सिन्दे साहब से यह कहना है कि आप के जितने छोटे किसान हैं उन के लिए बिजली की दरें कम होनी चाहिए और इस तरह की अगर आप कोई प्लान बनाएंगे, तभी कुछ समाजवाद का पता चलेगा, लेकिन आप तो एक ही डंडे से सब को हांक रहे हैं जिस के कारण गरीब गरीब होता जा रहा है और अमीर अमीर होता जा रहा है। रूलिंग पार्टी की तरफ से समाजवाद का नारा दिया जाता है। इसलिए आप इस तरह का कोई प्रोग्राम बनाएं ताकि कुछ समाजवाद दिखाई तो दे। अभी तक तो वह हमें दिखाई नहीं दिया है। इस तरह का आप कुछ काम करें, जिस से कुछ लोग ऊपर उठें और वे अपने आप को ऊपर उठता हुआ समझने लगें।

ट्रैक्टरों के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि छोटा किसान उसको खरीद नहीं सकता है। पहले तो किसान बधक बैंक से अपनी जमीन छोड़ लेता था लेकिन अब जिस के पास थोड़ी जमीन है, वह ट्रैक्टर को खरीद नहीं सकता है। इसके लिये आप कोई सरल उपाय निकालें जिससे वह ट्रैक्टर खरीद सके और अपनी पैदावार को बढ़ा सके।

कृषि सहकारी समिति के नाम पर राजस्थान में जो जमीन अलाट हुई है, उसके बारे में मैंने वहां के मुख्य मंत्री को पर्सनली लेटर लिखा कि आप कम से कम यह तो कर दीजिये कि दो तीन सहकारी समितियां कुंआ इत्यादि बना सकें। उसके लिये आप कोई प्रोग्राम करें लेकिन उसका कोई जवाब नहीं मिला। आप घोषणा कर देते हैं कि हम ने हरिजनों में जमीन बांट दी और इतनी इतनी जमीन उनको दे दी। आवाम के लिये जो उनको अभी जमीन दी गई है, पता नहीं कितने हरिजनों को वह दी गई है और जो जमीन दी भी गई है वह बसने लायक नहीं है। वहां पर गन्दा पानी आता है और गड्ढे वाली वह जमीन है। वह शहर से 2 मील दूर है और उसमें भी विवाद हो गया है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार का हरेक मामले में हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिए और किसान की जरूरयात की जो चीजें हैं वे उसको आसानी से सुलभ होनी चाहिये। आज किसान तकावी लेने जाता है, बीज लेने जाता है, खाद लेने जाता है तो दफ्तरों के उसको 6, 6 महीने तक चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। इसीलिये जय प्रकाश नारायण जी का यह कहना है कि लोगों की जायज मांगों को पूरा करना चाहिये और करप्शन को खत्म करना चाहिये। 6, 6 महीने तक दफ्तरों के चक्कर काटने पड़ते हैं। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर आप जरूरतवालों की जरूरतों को पूर्ति नहीं करेंगे, तो अपने आप जनता में क्रान्ति आयेगी, और उसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता है। इसलिये आप अच्छे अच्छे कार्यक्रम शीघ्र बनावें, यह मुझे कहना है।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा (नागौर) यह खुशी की बात है कि कृषि मंत्रालय और सिंचाई मंत्रालय जो पहले अलग अलग थे अब इन दोनों को मिला कर एक कर दिया गया है। इन दोनों का आपस में बहुत गहरा संबंध है। इनका आपस में अच्छा तालमेल होना बहुत आवश्यक है। अब जब आपने ऐसा कर दिया है तो आशा करनी चाहिये कि इसके कुछ अच्छे परिणाम निकल कर हमारे सामने आयेंगे। इस दृष्टि से यह एक बहुत अच्छा फैसला आपने किया है।

जब हम कृषि की बात को सोचते हैं तो इसमें फारेस्ट्री भी शामिल है, एनीमल हसबेंडरी भी शामिल है दूसरी फाम्स का प्रोडक्शन भी शामिल है और सिंचाई का भी

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

इसके साथ गहरा संबंध है । इस तरह से यह एक बहुत बड़ा मंत्रालय हो जाता है । चूंकि जो समय निर्धारित किया जाता है वह बहुत कम होता है इस वास्ते कुछ गिने चुने प्वाइंट ही कहे जा सकते हैं ।

यह खुशी की बात है कि देश में जो एक काफी गंभीर स्थिति चल रही थी, पिछले साल भर से मुद्रा स्फीति के कारण कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही थी, सभी चीजों की उसमें रुकावट लगी है और कीमतें कुछ उतार की तरफ जानी शुरू हुई हैं । देश में हर आदमी का संबंध खाना और खाने की चीजों के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है । उनके दाम भी नीचे की तरफ आने लगे हैं । कई राज्यों में जहां कुछ अकाल की स्थिति रही है या बाढ़ की स्थिति रही हैं वहां पर अभी भी कीमतें कुछ ऊंची हैं लेकिन गिरावट की ओर उनका भी ट्रेंड है । रबी की फसल भी आ रही है और गेहूं जब हमारे सामने रबी का आयेगा तो भाव नीचे की ओर जायेंगे ही और यह स्वागत योग्य बात है । हमने यह सोचा है और यह जरूरी भी है कि देश में चालीस प्रतिशत लोग जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं उनको रीजनेबल तरीके से खाद्यान्न तथा कुछ दूसरी चीजें मिल सकें, उनका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक हो सके । अगर हम उनमें इन चीजों का वितरण करना चाहते है तो जरूरी है कि उन चीजों को वितरित करने के लिये उनका स्टाक भी सरकार के पास हो । पिछले कई सालों से हमने चावल, गेहूं, कोर्स ग्रेन आदि का स्टाक बनाने की नीति को स्वीकार किया है और उस पर हम चल भी रहे हैं । इस नीति को अभी भी हम चालू रखना चाहते हैं । इसको हम मजबूत बनाना चाहते है ताकि हमारी वितरण व्यवस्था सुधर सके । चावल के सीजन में हमने चावल इकट्ठा करने का लक्ष्य बनाया और चावल इकट्ठा करने की कोशिश की । जो लक्ष्य हमने निर्धारित किये थे कुछ हम तक पूरे भी हुये । पेचीदा का एक कारण होता है और किसान को जो देते हैं वह दूसरा होता है । उसी तरह से गेहूं के बारे में हमने नीति अपनाई है । हमने अलग अलग तरह की नीतियां अपनाई हैं । हमने गेहूं का व्यापार सरकारी हाथों में लिया और बाद में फिर वापिस ट्रेडर्ज के हाथों में दे दिया । इस साल भी अलग अलग राज्यों में ये लक्ष्य अलग अलग निर्धारित किये गये हैं । किस राज्य से कितना गेहूं हमको इकट्ठा करना है इसके बारे में अभी वितरण मदन के पटल पर सरकार ने रखा था । एक रिपोर्ट कृषि आयोग की तरफ से पेश हुई थी । उसमें इस सारी समस्या पर बहुत गहराई से विचार किया गया था और कुछ सुझाव कृषि आयोग ने दिये थे । मैं समझता हूं कि ये सुझाव देश के तथा लोगों के हित में हैं । अगर इन सुझावों का अध्ययन किया जाय और इन पर निर्णय लिये जायें तो इसमें देश को लाभ ही होगा । हरियाणा और पंजाब के भाई अभी बोल रहे थे । वे कह रहे थे कि 105 रुपये में पूरा साल सरकार खरीदती चली जायगी और किसानों का भला मिलेगा । कुछ राज्य में वे स्वयं लैवी करेंगे और कुछ दूसरे राज्य हैं जो खुला छोड़ सकते हैं : इस वास्ते इस समस्या पर भी गहराई से विचार करके कृषि आयोग ने आपके सामने कुछ सुझाव रखे हैं । रिपोर्ट सदन में पेश हो चुकी है । अगर उनके सारे पहलुओं पर हम विचार करें और कुछ सिद्धान्तों को बुनियादी तौर पर स्वीकार कर लें तो उससे देश को लाभ होगा । कृषि आयोग ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि यह जो प्राइस कमीशन है इसके ढांचे को कुछ बदला जाय । उसने कहा है कि इसमें एक इकोनोमिस्ट हो, कृषि के उत्पादन को जानने वाला कृषि वैज्ञानिक हो, एक किसानों का नुमाइंदा भी हो जो उत्पादन की समस्याओं को जानता हो, कंज्यूमर्ज की बात को समझने वाला हो, इस तरह से चार सदस्यों का एक आयोग बनाया जाय और यह किसानों की लागत भी तय करे, यह भी देखे कि किसानों को कुछ मुनाफा हो और तब

कीमतें तय करे। फिर प्राइसिस की घोषणा पहले की जाय और उस वक्त न की जाय जब प्रोक्योरमेंट करने की नौबत आये। एक नेशनल बजट धान आदि का बनाया जाय। जितना धान इकट्ठा करना हो किया जाय उस बजट के मुताबिक और जो बचे उसका पूरा फायदा कंज्यूमर्ज को और प्रोड्यूसर्स को बराबर मिले और उसका मूवमेंट एक तरह से देश में की हो। इस तरह से इस समस्या का समाधान काफी हद तक कर सकते हैं। सुझाव सरकार के सामने है। उस पर विचार करके अगर आप एक नेशनल बजट फूड का बनाए तो बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। अगर किसी चीज का सौ मिलियन टन उत्पादन होता है और बारह परसेंट आप उसका इकट्ठा कर और बारह मिलियन टन का वितरण साल में अगर हम खाद्यान्नों का देश में करें तो हमारे वे लोग जो अकाल पीड़ित रहते हैं, बाढ़ पीड़ित रहते हैं या गांव के बहुत कमजोर तबके के जो लोग हैं या शहरों में रहने वाले जिन की जन संख्या एक लाख से ऊपर है, जो लोग हैं उनका हम आठ किलो के हिसाब से अनाज दे सकें और रीजनेबल दामों पर दे सकें तो इससे अच्छा भला और क्या काम हो सकता है। बाकी जो लोग हैं उनको भी वाजिब कीमत पर अन्न मिल सकता है इस तरह से। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन सिफारिशों पर आप गौर करें। प्राइस कमिशन के ढांचे को आप बदलें ताकि लोगों को संतोष हो।

अभी चिक हो रहा था लोग स्टेपल काटन का। इस साल देश में इसकी पैदावार बहुत अच्छी हुई है। पिछले साल आठ लाख गांठें हुई थीं और इस साल 14 लाख गांठें हुई हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि किसानों ने एक साल में कितना प्रोडक्शन कई का बढ़ाया है। सौ करोड़ रुपये की काटन जो हम बाहर से मंगाते थे उसको अब मंगाने का सवाल ही नहीं रहा। इससे हमने विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत की है। किसानों की हालत यह हुई है कि जहां उसको पिछले साल पांच छः सौ रुपये क्विंटल के दाम मिले इस साल उसको तीन साढ़े तीन सौ रुपये ही मुश्किल से मिल पा रहा हैं। काटन कारपोरेशन का जो ढांचा है वह इस स्थिति का सामना करने में सफल नहीं हुआ है। आपने जूट कारपोरेशन भी बना रखा है। उसके बारे में भी लोग शिकायत करते रहे हैं यह कहा जाता रहा है कि उत्पादन को वाजिब कीमत नहीं मिलती है मिडलमैन बहुत बीच में आ जाते हैं। इस वजह से जूट वाले हमेशा बहुत घाटे में रहते हैं। इसी तरह से आपने टोबैको बोर्ड बनाया है। अब कृषि आयोग ने सिफारिश की है और आपको उस पर फैसला करना है कि इन सब चीजों का एक परसेंटेज इकट्ठा करने का आप इन कारपोरेशन्ज के जरिए से इन्तजाम करें और अगर 25-30 परसेंट भी आप अगर इन कमोडिटीज का इकट्ठा कर लें तो आपके पास इनका बफर स्टाक बन सकता है और इससे मैनुफैक्चरर्स को भी आप आल दी ईयर राउंड वाजिब कीमतों पर इन चीजों का दे सकते हैं और किसानों को भी जब गिरते भाव इन कमोडिटीज के होते हैं उनको रोक कर लाभ पहुंचा सकते हैं और वाजिब दाम दे सकते हैं। अभी आलू की बात चल रही थी। उसके दाम बहुत गिरे हैं नारियल के गिर जाते हैं। अब इन सब के बारे में जो सुझाव दिया गया है उसको आप स्वीकार कर सकते हैं। एक जनरल कारपोरेशन हो जो प्राइसिस जिस समय गिरती हैं उनको गिरने से बचाने की व्यवस्था कर सके और उत्पादक को बचा सकें तो इससे बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। लेवी का भी सुझाव है एग्रिकलचर की दूसरी जो कमोडिटीज हैं खाद्यान्न हैं, उन सब में अगर आप उन सिद्धान्तों का अध्ययन करके उन पर फैसले कर सकें और उस हिसाब से सारे काम को चलाएं

[श्री न.धू राम मिर्धा]

तो उससे उत्पादनकर्ताओं को, मैनुफैक्चरर्ज को, कंज्यूमर्ज को सभी को लाभ होगा। इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उन नीतियों पर आप गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें।

उत्पादन बढ़ा है। खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन पहले से दुगना हो गया है। काटन का बहुत बढ़ा है। जब हम समझते हैं कि दिक्कत नहीं होगी साल खत्म होते होते कई चीजों में डिफिसिट हमें दिखाई देने लग जाता है इस वास्ते देश में उत्पादन और ज्यादा बढ़ाने की जरूरत है और तेजी से बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। मैं इस के लिए दो तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। कुछ रकबा हमारे पास 308 मिलियन हैक्टेयर है 140 मिलियन हैक्टेयर में काश्त होती है। माइनर मीडियम कुओं आदि से सिंचाई के जितने प्राजेक्ट्स बने है उन से कुल मिला कर हम देश की 24-25 परसेंट धरती को ही सिंचाई की सुविधायें आज तक उपलब्ध कर पाए हैं। इस पर हमने करीब तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये का इनवैस्टमेंट इन पिछली चार योजनाओं में किया है।

पांचवीं योजना में जो अभी तक फाइनल नहीं हुई है उसमें 2200 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान सिंचाई के बारे में किया है। अगर कीमतें बढ़ती गई तो जो लक्ष्य हमने रखा है अगर हम 3 हजार करोड़ की व्यवस्था करें तो उन सिंचाई के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। कुल जितनी हमारे देश में बरसात है उसमें 400 मिलियन हैक्टर पानी बरसता है। उसमें से हम केवल 60 मिलियन हैक्टर पानी का ही यूज कर पाते हैं।

अगर हम देश में सिंचाई को पूरा करना चाहते हैं तो पिछली योजनाओं में जिस रफ्तार से हमारा इन्वैस्टमेंन्ट होता आया है, अगर वही रफ्तार चलती है तो इस देश में कम से कम 50 पसर्सेंट सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को इसमें बहुत री-थिंकिंग करने की जरूरत है और इसके लिए मेरा निश्चित सुझाव है कि अगर हम मेजर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट में ऐरिया डैवलपमेंट के नये प्रोग्राम को अंगीकार करें, जिसमें जमीन को लैवल किया जाये, नालियां पक्की की जायें और ऐरिया का सुधार किया जाये तो इससे लाभ हो सकता है।

अगर हम राजस्थान कैनाल के लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक से 100 करोड़ रुपये ले सकते हैं तो क्या हम सिंचाई के कार्य को तेज करने के लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक और उसकी तरह की ही अन्य संस्थाओं और खासतौर से तेल बेचने वाले देशों से, जिनके पास पैसा है, जो हमारे मित्र हैं, उनसे सिंचाई के साधनों को बढ़ाने के लिए पैसा ले सकते हैं या नहीं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बड़ा अहम सवाल है और सरकार को इस पर गौर करना चाहिए। मेरा निश्चित विश्वास है कि इस थिंकिंग में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए कि हम विदेशों से कोई कर्ज या सहायता ग्रहण नहीं करेंगे। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है कि हमें अपने मित्र देशों से, या यदि वर्ल्ड बैंक की तरह कोई इंस्टीट्यूशनल फाइनेंसिंग संभव हो, तो उनसे अपनी सिंचाई की रफ्तार को तेज करने के लिए पैसा लेना चाहिए।

वाटर हमारी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है, यह बात इस हाउस में बार-बार कही जाती है लेकिन इरिगेशन राज्यों का सब्जैक्ट है। आज कई राज्यों के बीच कई जल विवाद उलझे पड़े हैं। यहां पर कई बार नर्मदा का जिक्र होता है, ऐसे कई और मामले भी उलझे हुए हैं। दो-तीन ट्रिब्यूनल भी बैठे लेकिन फिर भी उनके फैसले होते हैं, मामले लम्बे चलते रहते हैं। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि वाटर को देश की सम्पत्ति

जानते हुए संविधान में संशोधन किया जाये और उसके लिए सही बात विरण बनाया जाये। उसके बिना न तो राज्यो के बीच यह विवाद जल्दी हल होंगे और नही पानी का सही उपयोग हो पायेगा। इस बारे में कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट ड्राफ्ट हो चुका है, तैयार हो चुका है। उसको इस सैशन में पास किया जाना चाहिए ताकि इन समस्याओ का हल किया जा सके।

जहां तक जमीन में सुधार करने का सम्बन्ध है, हमने बिगड़ी हुई जमीन को सुधारने और सायल कजरवेशन पर एक हजार करोड रुपया खर्च किया है। कुल मिलाकर इस देश की जमीन 308 मिलियन हैक्टर है जिसमें से 57 मिलियन हैक्टर जमीन आज बेकार पडी हुई है और वहा कुछ पैदा नही होता है। उसमें से कुछ सैलाइन लैंड है, कुछ एलकलाइन लैण्ड है और कुछ जमीन ऐसी है जो नदियो क, धारा बदलने से खराब हो चुकी हैं। अगर हिसाब लगाया जाये तो उन जमीनो को सुधारने के लिए और उपजाऊ बनाने के लिए कम से कम 20 हजार करोड रुपये की आवश्यकता है। कीमतें तो बढ़ती जायेगी, इसलिए उन जमीनो से कुछ रिटर्न हासिल करने के लिए इस क्षेत्र में भी ज्यादा इन्वैस्टमैंट होना चाहिए।

आपने इस बजट में एग्रीकल्चर और सिंचाई की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया है लेकिन यह तो इस समस्या के कोर को सिर्फ टच करता है। इस क्षेत्र में बड़ा भारी इन्वैस्टमैंट की जरूरत है।

आज छोटे किसान, बड़े किसान और भूमि सुधार की बातें की जाती हैं। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि आखिर हम ग्राम के लैवल पर आज छोटे काश्तकारों को सीड, फर्टिलाइजर और ट्रैक्टर की सर्विस कैसे दे पायेंगे? भारत सरकार और योजना आयोग ने कार्पोरेट सर्विस सोसाइटी के कंसैप्ट को मान लिया है। हर जिले में इस तरह की सोसाइटी बने और हर परिवार का एक मेम्बर उस सोसाइटी का मेम्बर बने। उस सोसाइटी के माध्यम से ही उसमें बैंको का सीधा लिंकिंग हो और लम्बे तौर पर कर्जा दे, सीड की सप्लाई, ट्रैक्टरों की सर्विस और पानी की सिंचाई, लैण्ड लैवलिंग आदि बातें हो। यह दो-तीन हजार परिवारो का यूनिट हो। अगर सरकार छोटे से छोटे काश्तकार को यह सुविधाए देना चाहती है तो कृषि मंत्रालय को फार्मर्स सोसाइटी के कंसैप्ट का व्यापक रूप से देश मे लागू करना चाहिए। इस तरह से गाव मे एम्प्लायमैंट की समस्या को भी कुछ हद तक हल किया जा सकता है। बैंको से क्रैडिट के लिंकिंग के साथ-साथ मार्केटिंग का लिंकिंग भी होना चाहिए।

आज हम 30 करोड रुपये का रेशम पैदा करते हैं। अगर हम देश का रेशम का पूरा पोटैंशियल यूज करे तो हम 300 करोड रुपये का रेशम पैदा कर सकते हैं। छोटे काश्तकार रेशम पैदा करते हैं, अगर उनको पूरी सुविधाए उपलब्ध की जाये तो रेशम के उत्पादन मे बहुत वृद्धि हो सकती है।

इसी तरह से एनीमल हजबैंडरी के अन्तर्गत पाउल्ट्री ब्रीडिंग, कैटल ब्रीडिंग, मिल्क कन्वैक्शन प्रोग्राम को प्रोत्साहन देकर हम इन लोगो की मदद कर सकते हैं। जिनके पास कम जमीन है छोटी सोसाइटीज को जोडकर एक एपेक्स ब्लाक् लैवल, डिस्ट्रिक्ट लैवल और स्टेट लैवल तक बनाया जाये और उनकी सर्विसेज को सब क्षेत्रो मे दिया जाये।

इन सब व्यवस्थाओ को करने के लिए हमारे राजनीतिज्ञो, कार्यकर्त्ताओ और अन्य सब लोगो को जागरूकता से काम लेना पड़ेगा, गहराई से इन समस्याओ का अध्ययन करना पड़ेगा और जो बात पालिसी के रूप में मान ली गई हैं, उनको लागू करवाने के लिए वातावरण बनाना पड़ेगा। कई

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

लोग कहते रहते हैं कि भूमि-सुधार में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन हम सब जानते हैं कि सब इंटरमीडियरीज खत्म हो गये हैं और सीलिंग का कानून सब राज्यों ने मान लिया है लेकिन उसका इम्प्लीमैंटेशन ठीक वहीं हो रहा है जहां सब बेसिक लैण्ड रिकार्ड्स होंगे। इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों की मदद की गई है और उनकी और मदद करनी चाहिए। इस बारे में किसी की दो राय नहीं हो सकती हैं कि सीलिंग के कानून को इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहिए। लेकिन हम ज्यादा बात करते हैं वोट लेने की दृष्टि से, लोगों को विभाजित करने की दृष्टि से। ऐसी बातें राजनीति की होती हैं। अगर हम गहराई से अध्ययन करें और गांव का बेसिक स्ट्रक्चर बनाने में रुचि दिखायें तो हमारा प्रोडक्शन तेजी से बढ़ सकता है।

देश में कृषि का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा कर गांव में एम्प्लायमैंट की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। हमने जो नीतियां निर्धारित की हैं, अगर हम उनको सही ढंग से इम्प्लीमैंट कर सकें और उसके लिए सही वातावरण बना सकें तो हम निश्चित रूप से तेजी से आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

श्री रणबहादुर सिंह (सिधी) सभापति जी, इस साल की कृषि मंत्रालय की जो रिपोर्ट हम लोगों के सामने आई है, उसमें एक बात फिर से हमें खटकी, और वह यह है कि जहां तक कृषि अनुसंधान का मामला है, ऐसा लगने लगा है कि अब हमारे देश में यह मानसा लिया गया है कि कृषि का अनुसंधान अब समाप्त हो गया है। एक जमाना था सन 1965-66 में जबकि गेहूं की एक नई किस्म निकली थी और गेहूं की उस नई किस्म के कारण एक वक्त आया था जब हमारे देश में यह सोचा जाने लगा था कि हम खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे।

गेहूं की काश्तकारी के अलावा अपने यहां कुछ और भी अन्न पैदा होने लगे हैं। लेकिन यह एक बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि गेहूं के और भी अच्छी किस्म के बीज निकालने में हम इस समय कुछ सुस्ती सी दिखा रहे हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि अनुसंधान के मामले में हमारा देश एक पठार पर पहुंच गया है, जहां पर हरियाली होती ही नहीं है।

एक और बात बहुत ही खटकती है, और मैं दो तीन बरस से उस की दोहरा रहा हूं, कि जब हम कृषि अनुसंधान के मामले में विचार करते हैं, तो हमारे विचार अक्सर गेहूं, चावल और ज्वार इत्यादि फसलों पर ही अटक कर रह जाते हैं, जब कि एक बहुत मोटी बात है कि हमारे देश के अधिकांश भागों में, जहां सिंचाई कभी भी सम्भव नहीं होगी जहां के लोग सब से गरीब हैं, जहां बरसात तो होती है, लेकिन जमीन पहाड़ी होने के कारण समतल नहीं है, उन फसलों की खेती बहुत कम होती है, जिन पर अनुसंधान हो रहा है।

कोदो, कुटकी ऐसे दाने हैं, जिन पर हमारे अधिकांश आदिवासी लोग आज भी खाने के लिए निर्भर हैं, लेकिन आज तक अनुसंधान की किसी भी रिपोर्ट में हम लोगों को यह पढ़ने का सौभाग्य नहीं मिला है कि कोदो, कुटकी के भी कुछ इम्प्रूव्ड सीड्स निकाले जा सके हैं, जो हाई यील्डिंग पोटेंशल रखते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह एक बहुत आवश्यक कार्य है, और जितना जल्द हो सके, इस को कर देने में हमारा कल्याण है। आगे आने वाले समय में गेहूं और चावल और भी पूरा नहीं होगा, क्योंकि हमारी आबादी बढ़ रही है, और जिन क्षेत्रों में आदिवासी बसते हैं, हमारे लिए वहां इन कीमती अनाजों को पहुंचाना सम्भव नहीं होगा। अब हम इन कीमती अनाजों को आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में नहीं पहुंचा सकते, तो आज हमारे सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व में सब से बड़ा उत्तरदायित्व यह है कि हम उन की खेती के बीजों को हाई

बीलिंडग बना कर उन को दे दें, ताकि उन को यह लाभ मिल सके ।

मैं सिचाई विभाग की रिपोर्ट पढ रहा था, और उस में मुझे बहुत ताज्जुब यह हुआ कि बाणसागर योजना का इस रिपोर्ट में कहीं भी जिक्र तक नहीं है, जिस के बारे में पिछले साल ही तीन राज्यों के बीच एक समझौता हो गया था, जिस से, सभापति महोदय, आप भी परिचित होंगे । मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूं कि जिस मामले पर समझौता हो गया हो, क्या उस रिपोर्ट से उडा दिया जाता है । जब समझौता हो गया है, तो आखिरकार एक दिन यह बाणसागर योजना बनेगी, और मेरी आशा थी कि सम्भवत यह मामला डिजाइन्ज डिपार्टमेंट में जा कर अटक गया होगा । मैंने रिपोर्ट में डिजाइन्ज वाले मामले का बहुत बारीकी से पढा है, लेकिन वहां इस का कोई जिक्र नहीं है, एक बात बीच में फिर उठी थी कि बिहार में कुछ लोगों को इस सम्बन्ध में आपत्ति हुई है । इस स्थिति में यह मामला अन्त राज्यीय विवादों के तहत इस रिपोर्ट में आना चाहिए था, लेकिन वहां भी यह नहीं मिलता है ।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे क्षेत्र के लोग इस बाणसागर योजना के प्रति बहुत ही उत्सुक हैं । सब की आखें इस साढे छ लाख एकड़ की सिचाई योजना पर लगी हुई हैं । दूसरे किसी ढंग से वहां सिचाई सम्भव नहीं है । जब मन्त्री महोदय इस चर्चा का जवाब दें, तो कृपा कर के वह हमारे क्षेत्र के लोगों को बतायें कि जब यह योजना इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट से चली गई, तो आखिर गई कहां । या क्या हम लोग इस के बारे में अपनी आशा छोड़ दें ? अथवा वह फाईल ऐसी जगह पहुंच गई है कि अब केवल इस का खत्मा ही बाकी है, जो एक बहुत अच्छी बात है ।

अन्त में मुझे उस बात पर आना पडेगा, जिस के बारे में प्राय सभी सदस्यों ने चर्चा की है, और वह है गेहूं की कीमत । 105 रुपये की कीमत बहुत ही निराशाजनक दिखती है । मैं आप से क्या निवेदन करूं ? मैं तो कृषि मूल्य आयोग का एक सदस्य भी हूं । इस आयोग की दो बार बैठकें हुआ करती हैं । आठ दस किसान और दो तीन समझदार सदस्य इस में जाते हैं या इस बैठक में जो हमारे अध्यक्ष हैं . .

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: It is a panel of farmers acting as an advisory body.

श्री रणबहादुर सिंह : श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा ने मेरा मार्ग दर्शन किया है । हम केवल एक सलाहकार की हैसियत से वहां जाते हैं । जो बाकी किसान हैं वे भी सम्भवत: सलाहकार हैं ।

हमारे सामने एक बडा भारी सवाल आता है कि हम इस आयोग की बैठक में बुलाये जाते हैं और हम सब बडी आशायें ले कर उपस्थित होते हैं । हम आयोग से यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या उस ने कोई मार्ग्यकी सकलन किया है या नहीं जिस में हर प्रदेश के हर छोटे बडे किसान के उत्पादन के खर्च का ब्यौरा हो । हर बार आयोग द्वारा तुरन्त यह कहा जाता है कि वे ब्यौरे आ गये है लेकिन वे अभी पूरे नहीं हैं । फिर इस बैठक के बाद हम लोगों के सुनने में आ जाता है कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने कोई एक निश्चित मूल्य निर्धारित कर दिया है ।

यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि इस आयोग के सभापति को छोड कर इस में जितने भी सदस्य हैं, यदि वे सलाहकार है, तो इस की आवश्यकता क्या है । हमें वहां पर केवल इतनी ही छूट मिलती है कि हम अपनी बात उन से कह दें । लेकिन हम उन से प्रश्न नहीं पूछ सकते हैं । ऐसी हालत में मैं

[श्री रघबहादुर सिंह]

तो समझता हूं कि इस आयोग में मेरे रहने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। अपना एक विनम्र विरोध प्रकट करने के लिए आज मैं आप के सामने इस आयोग से अपना इस्तीफा रखा रहा हूं, क्योंकि मैं देखता हूं कि अगर 105 रुपये की कीमत ले कर मैं अपने क्षेत्र में गया, तो मेरी मुसीबत हो जायेगी।

इस में एक और बात भी विचारणीय है। 105 रुपये की कीमत निर्धारित तो कर दी गई है, लेकिन अभी-अभी आप ने अखबार में पढ़ा होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश ने सरकार ने तुरन्त ही यह घोषणा कर दी है कि वहां पर बोनस दिया जायेगा। मैं जानता हूं कि जो-जो प्रादेशिक सरकारें अपने-अपने प्रदेशों में गेहूं का एक भंडार इकट्ठा करने का प्रयास करेंगी, वे सभी सरकारें यह कीमत बढ़ाने के लिए बाध्य होंगी। यह आम जानकारी की बात है कि हर एक प्रादेशिक सरकार के नुमायंदों ने इस कीमत के प्रति अपना विरोध प्रकट किया है। यदि उन्हें अपना भंडार तैयार करना है, तो उन्हें कीमत बढ़ानी पड़ेगी। तब इस कृषि मूल्य आयोग का कारण, इस का तर्क और इस के रहने का मतलब ही क्या निकलता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

मैं आप को पिछले साल की बात बताता हूं। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में जबकि गेहूं की कीमत करीब 90 रुपये की तय की गई थी, मगर हम लोग जो छोटे किसान हैं, उन से गेहूं लेने के लिए सरकार ने 110 रुपये तक दिये। और अब जबकि इस साल सभी चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी प्रादेशिक सरकार अन्ततः 125 रुपये दे कर ही गेहूं पायेगी; तभी उस का भंडार निर्मित होगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग को 105 रुपये की कीमत निर्धारित कर के सब किसानों का दिल बिठाने से क्या मिला, और इस से क्या लाभ हुआ।

एक ओर तो कीमतें कम होती जाती हैं, और उस का स्पष्ट नतीजा यह निकलता है कि गेहूं का भंडार कम बनता है, और दूसरी ओर यह भी देखने में आता है कि सरकार दिनों-दिन समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की आवश्यकताओं की जिम्मेदारी अपने सिर पर लादती चली जा रही है। इन दोनों में भारी विरोधाभास है। एक तरफ भण्डार कम, दूसरी तरफ जिम्मेदारी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इस का तर्क मुझे अभी तक समझ में नहीं आया। मैं कभी-कभी सोचता हूं कि कहीं इस में कोई निहित स्वार्थ तो नहीं घुस जाता। मैं समझता हूं कि कमजोर वर्ग की जिम्मेदारी लेना भी कहीं एक निहित स्वार्थ तो नहीं बन जाता है और यह इसलिए कहने के लिए मैं मजबूर होता हूं कि यदि यह निहित स्वार्थ नहीं है तो इस भारी जिम्मेदारी में उस कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को भी बराबरी का हिस्सेदार बना कर के उन के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी क्यों नहीं डाली जाती? मैं ने पिछले साल खाद्यान्न की कमी के ऊपर जब इसी सदन में चर्चा हुई थी तब एक सुझाव सरकार के सामने रखा था। और वह सुझाव मेरा नहीं था, मेरे आस पास के गांव वालों का सुझाव था जिसे मैं ने इस सदन में पहुंचाया था। मेरे आस पास के गांव वालों ने कहा था कि आप शासन से कहिए कि हम सब मिल कर के अपने गांव और आस पास के गांवों की खाद्यान्न की जिम्मेदारी ले लेते हैं। हम किसी भी सरकारी दूकान की मांग नहीं करेंगे। हम दो साल का गल्ला अपने आप इकट्ठा कर के इस क्षेत्र में कम से कम सरकार को अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बरी कर देंगे। इस का जवाब मुझे नहीं मिला। और तभी मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या एक तरफ कम भण्डार और दूसरी तरफ बढ़ी हुई जिम्मेदारी, इस में कहीं निहित स्वार्थ तो नहीं है। मैं पुनः माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि मैंने यह जो सुझाव गांव वालों का दिया है इस पर विचार किया जाए। गांव वालों का यह कमजोर वर्ग जिस की सरकार बराबर जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है यह वर्ग

सरकार की मदद करने के लिए तैयार हैं । वह कहता है कि हम खाद्यान्न की कमी में आप का हाथ बटाएंगे तो इसमें हर्ज क्या है ? ...(व्यवधान).....वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी कर के बाकी आप को दे देंगे । अन्त में मैं समाप्त करते हुए मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इन बातों पर अभी समय रहते हुए गहराई से विचार कर लिया जाय । वह समय अब नहीं रहा जब कि हाथ पर गिने हुए चन्द सरकारी कर्मचारियों के आधार पर हम बड़ी जिम्मेदारी को अच्छे ढंग से निभा सकें । इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि देश के आमीण तबके का एक बराबर का जिम्मेदार बना कर इस जिम्मेदारी में भागीदार बनाया जाय ।

DR. K. L. RAO (Vijyawada): I rise to support the Demands of this very useful Ministry. I propose to give a few suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation in order to achieve the stability of the nation on this front.

This country has some unique features. While we require irrigation because there is a dense and growing population, there is the topography of the country which is nearly half scarcity-ridden and the rainfall itself is inadequate and utterly varying. Therefore, irrigation is very important for India.

It is a fact that we were importing at the rate of 3 million tonnes a year from 1951 to 1960, at the rate of 6 million tonnes a year during 1961-70 and now we are importing 3 million tonnes costing every year more than Rs. 200 crores. Add to this are drought relief works which are themselves costing heavily. In 1972-73, we spent Rs. 370 crores.

So the nation is being punished every year to the extent of incurring an expenditure of Rs. 400 crores because we are not able to produce the amount of food that we want. Therefore, the only way in which we can do it is by irrigation. Other inputs are not so important, in fact they do not have as much impact as irrigation.

I will give an instance. Compare Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. Punjab has 5 million hectares under cultivation and Madhya Pradesh has 20 million hectares under cultivation. But the food that Punjab produces is nearly three-fourths of that produced by Madhya Pradesh, the reason being that Punjab has got irrigation to the extent of 80 per cent while Madhya Pradesh has hardly 8 per cent. We see the immediate effect. The fact that irrigation is not there is responsible for the least amount of food that is produced in M.P. Therefore we must evolve a sound irrigation policy.

In my submission the irrigation policy must have five objectives. The first objective must be this. Half of our country is getting less than 1000 mm of rainfall per year; that is to say, a very uncertain quantity of rains for the production of foodgrains. Therefore we should aim at irrigating fifty per cent of our lands. That is to say, if we are cultivating an area of 167 million hectares, we should irrigate at least 80 million hectares. At the moment it is only 20 or 25 per cent; we must reach the figure of fifty per cent as early as possible. There are States like Kerala where there is dense population and plenty of water all through the year but there is no adequate irrigation. By the very nature of things, the first crop is not sufficient and there is need for a second crop. Even in areas where there is good rainfall, irrigation is necessary. Therefore our first objective is this. This nation must resolve that it shall have irrigation, assured supply of water to at least fifty per cent of cultivated area, say, within the next 25 years so that by the turn of this century we must have this. Otherwise the nation is bound to go down irrespective of what one may say about self-reliance.

[Dr. K L. Rao]

Secondly, there are drought stricken areas in this country Nearly one-third is drought stricken. Even in the Ganga basin, south of Ganga, the Gaya district, Sahabad district, Palamau district of Bihar, Mirzapur plateau of U.P Rewa plateau of M.P. and such areas do not have even drinking water. Year after year we are spending money but we have done nothing at all The only way in which drought can be relieved in those areas is by undertaking immediate construction of Tilaya diversion, North Koel, Durgavati, Kanhar and Bansagar projects. These are important projects which alone can help, there is no use of simply talking Similarly for the other scarcity areas also, implementation of irrigation projects is the only answer Take Bijapur district The only way in which the situation there could be relieved is by the construction and completion of the Upper Krishna project as early as possible What are we doing there? In fact, the hon Chief Minister of Karnataka spent the precious time of the Assembly in abusing me by saying that I was responsible for the delay, of the project I do not want to go into this but facts are as follows When I became the Minister in 1963 the project was hanging on for want of sanction In four months after I assumed charge, the project was sanctioned. After that there was a controversy about the site, that is usual because there will be submersion of some areas, etc The then Chief Minister of Mysore then asked me to come and assist in settling the site I went in and we cleared it in one year, by 1964 everything was cleared From 1964 till today only Rs. 24 crores had been spent as against estimated cost of the project of Rs 160 crores. I will feel highly compensated if the Chief Minister of Karnataka completes it in the plan period; without that the Bijapur district is completely drought stricken, we cannot do anything else, even drinking water is not available.

Similarly, take Rayalaseema which is really the Pennar basin. It has no water The only way in which it can be helped is transfer of water from one basin to another The Srisailam project forms a link in the trans-basin water There are many other areas. For those drought stricken areas the only anti-dote is water. There is not much use in constructing cantour bunds and minor irrigation tanks The only way in which water supply can be assured is to get it from the perennial and large rivers and the earlier we do it the better. Therefore, we should see that on a priority basis moneys are allotted for these projects

There are flood affected areas like Assam Year after year we find that floods come and damage is done to crops Most of the damage is to standing crops The yearly affected areas are Lakhimpur and other districts north of the Brahmaputra I appeal to the Agriculture Minister to send a team of agricultural specialists and set up pilot projects to evolve a suitable type of crop that can be grown early to avoid synchronisation with floods Ten feet below the ground we have water and therefore, there is no difficulty of water not being available at the required time.

Crops should be grown in such a way that they do not synchronise with the floods when they occur We should isolate these two We know that floods in Brahmaputra come at a particular time. What we should do is that we should isolate these two, so that they are not affected by the floods This is very important Unfortunately we have not been able to do this with the result every year an amount of Rs. 40.0 crores to Rs 100 0 crores is shown as loss on account of damage to crops. Similarly in West Bengal the problem is one of drainage In districts like Midnapur and 24-Parganas, the land is most fertile and we have to spend a little amount of money on the drainage systems We are not doing that

Therefore, what I submit is that these flood affected areas must be given special attention.

Then there is imbalance. The imbalance in this country on irrigation is highly regrettable. The second largest State in this country which produces food grains is M.P. the first being U.P. and the irrigation there is 8 per cent. That means, in reality India has got 8 per cent irrigation, not 24 per cent. We have not done anything at all to rectify this imbalance. The imbalnce is growing from year after year.

We should frame a sound irrigation policy incorporating the necessity to rectify the imbalance and then take action accordingly.

There is another interesting factor which has been there, but it has not been recognised This is in regard to drinking water supply in the villages. So much is talked about but nothing has been done so far. We have not been able to do anything in this regard There is one inherent defect and that is water supply in the rural areas is looked after by the Ministry of Health which is a wrong thing. Source of water supply must be with the Ministry of Irrigation. What we should do is that resources for drinking water whether it is tube-well, well, river and so on must be the concern of the Ministry of Irrigation. Filteration and distribution can be the concern of the Ministry of Health. There are a number of instances, where due to want of this specific understanding, chances of providing drinking water were lost. In U.P. there were tubewells which were constructed, the yield of which was 15,000 to 20,000 gallons per hour. This did not satisfy the standards of the Irrigation Ministry and therefore the tubewells were blocked. If they were utilised, they could have served at least 30 or 40 villages. If a tube-well is constructed at a considerable expenditure and the yield is only 15,000 gallons, don't reject it but use it for drinking purposes. So, unless the sources of water are with the Irrigation Ministry, you won't be able to make any dent on that. So, I submit that a sound irrigation policy must be framed with five objectives—increased irrigation, special priority to drought areas, special considerations to the flood affected areas, imbalance and lastly the water sources and the drinking water supply being incorporated in the irrigation policy.

Sir, I am aware that there are some difficulties or constraints in pursuing this policy in this country. We should take steps to remove those difficulties. The first difficulty is lack of data. There is no data available in this country. Ours is a big country and we do not have any reliable data about the rivers in this country. We have referred some river matters to the Tribunal. It is just a joke. Judges cannot do anything because there is no data available. Things have been hanging on for several years. Some years ago, some gauging stations have been set up But that is not enough. We have only 400 such stations whereas we should have about 1600 such stations. Money is spent only on the establishment, on the supervisors, engineers, workers, etc. But no money is spent on capital works. I do not know the reason why a few crores of rupees, say Rs. 3 to Rs. 5.0 crores a year should not be spent on collecting data. Data is most important for any nation. In India we do not have any data at all If you sanction that money and see that data is collected, more reliable economic planning can be undertaken. I, therefore, submit that the Ministry should immediately take up the establishment of 1,200 more gauging stations.

Another aspect which we have not investigated at all is underground reservoir. The Ganga basin has extremely valuable underground water storage. We cannot store water sufficiently over the ground because people are living everywhere. So,

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we should store the water underground and pump it during the low water season. This is done all over the world. Only we are not doing it. For example, in London half the year's supply is to be stored under the ground. They have investigated this and they are going to use it because there is no way of putting up surface storages any longer. So, we can easily store a vast amount of water, 30 to 40 million acre feet according to my calculation, in the Ganga basin without any damage to anybody. All the water will remain and you can take it during the dry season, but it requires geological investigation and boring Government should start forthwith experiments on this.

Another very important investigation is snow survey In this country we have the advantage of a large number of Himalayan peaks. We are not making use of them through modern science Snow can be grown more, and in bad years we can melt a portion of it and get plenty of water Therefore, metereological experts, geologists and water resource engineers should combine together and set up stations in the Himalayan mountains and make a snow survey It is generally stated that we use only 15 or 20 per cent of the snow melted by nature. In fact, we do not know exactly how much, we have not made any observations I, therefore, hope that the Ministry will sanction these most important investigations.

Many hon Members have referred to river water disputes. These disputes are inevitable in this country unless we lay down a national water policy There are 14 major river systems and they carry 85 per cent of the water, flowing through more than one State. What else can you expect? So, it is an urgent necessity to have a national water policy declaring that the water belongs to the nation, to everybody. Every country has got it, only we are afraid to declare this policy. Actually, most of the States have also agreed. All that is required is a little constitutional amendment for setting up a National Water Council consisting of the Prime Minister, some of the Chief Ministers, the concerned State Ministers and a few others. They will take the interests of the country and resolve these problems with the aid of a technical committee of engineers. If there is any legal point involved, they will refer it to the Supreme Court. I do not see any other course.

The Tribunals we have set up have no meaning at all. No water disputes have been settled satisfactorily by courts Even the Judges will not accept that it is a legal matter. Therefore, a national water policy should be immediately enunciated.

An hon Member said the other day that eight projects have been accepted in the Narmada water dispute, but they cover only three per cent of the water; 97 per cent is going to waste If you have agreed on 97 per cent. I would say that is wonderful. Therefore, let us not deceive the people. If it is made known to the people that the problems are not being resolved and that the water is going to waste, I am sure they will agree to a national water policy. That will pay the nation both economically and otherwise very well.

The last constraint is financial. It is a very serious one, and that is why it requires most serious consideration at the hands of the Government, the people and Parliament. For irrigating one hectare of land, prior to Indepence it was costing Rs. 160 From Independence till three years ago it was costing Rs. 1300. Today, it is costing more than Rs. 3000. What are we to do to achieve targets inspite of enormous increase of costs? Therefore, the Government must give some serious consideration to that. We have done some mistakes in the past. The mistake was that we had taken up so many projects with too

little money with the result that projects went on for more than 15 to 20 years and the cost had gone up two to three times more than what was actually estimated originally In fact, we should have borrowed the money and complete the projects within five years or ten years Then we will avoid the interest due to excessive prolongation Therefore, I think the past mistakes must be examined and rectified We should sanction a project or a portion of it to be completed in ten years

The Planning Commission is making a false propaganda that "irrigation is a loss to the Nation because interest charges are accruing The farmer is giving only Rs 20 or Rs 30 an acre whereas annual interest charges come to Rs 150 an acre So, irrigation is a loss to the Nation" I do not know why the Planning Commission do not recognise the fact that the food that is produced from the land in one or two year is equal to the entire cost that we are incurring on the land Of course, the revenue does not go to the Government but it will add to the GNP So, it is not a loss By calling it a loss, you are diverting the attention of the Nation In this way we are deceiving ourselves. Irrigation is not a loss On the other hand, irrigation is highly profitable Take one acre For thousand rupees spent on irrigation, the interest charges are just hundred rupees and the farmer is paying Rs. 40 But an acre of irrigated land produces one tonne of rice In one year the Nation gets back that amount. So, there is no loss, and there should not be any propaganda of such a kind. I propose to give some specific suggestions to be adopted now There are 75 continuing projects in the Fifth Plan. For these 75 projects, we have provided Rs 1200 crores. If we spread these Rs 1200 crores on these 75 projects, the aim of having 6 million hectares irrigation in the Fifth Plan will be simply not achieved. Therefore, let us select projects which will give 2½ lakh acres (or 0 1 million hectares) at least.

There are 13 projects like that—Gandak, Khosi, Sharada Sahayak, Ramganga, Pochampad, Kansawati, Jayakwadi etc which have been long pending and which can add 4 million hectares of irrigation if completed We have provided Rs 700 crores If you can provide another Rs 250 crores more, they can be easily completed You must exercise some financial discipline and take up those projects which will add at least 2½ lakh acres in the plan period As I said if you provide another Rs 250 crores and complete these 13 projects, it will be a positive achievement

We must go on accelerating our irrigation but the cost has gone up Merely saying that you must invest Rs 3000 or 4000 crores is not going to help because it is not possible

We must improve our irrigation from 25 per cent to 50 per cent in the next 25 years But it is costing us very heavily There are some factors which have to be considered One is the factor of human resources They are the biggest resource of the nation and we are not utilising them at all In the irrigation projects 80 per cent of the cost is on canal works and only 20 per cent is on headworks Canal work can be done by the people if you mobilise the human resources not the way we are doing through contract labour but by rousing the enthusiasm of the people as has been done in Russia, China and other countries If I had more time, I would have explained it in detail In those countries, they have a most scientific exploitation of the people by rousing the people's enthusiasm Unless we use the human resources in this way, we cannot hope to achieve our target

We have minor medium and major irrigation They must be mixed together and there should be conjunctive use We have projects for tube-

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wells, projects for utilising surface water and so on. They must be combined together. Irrigation must be one sector. I understand the Central Water and Power Commission is going to be divided. This is very regrettable. This is the best designs organisation we have in the country and they have specialised in designing of dams. This organisation has attained very great efficiency. If you divide it into dams for power and dams for irrigation, you will be destroying what you have built up over the years. They spent Rs. 800 crores on the Tarbella dam in Pakistan. It has gone into repair and the repair is costing Rs. 100 crores. Let us not repeat such things here. It should be in one area because it requires highest specialisation. It is high time a committee was appointed in the ministry to go into the financing of these irrigation projects—not only the financial contribution, but the contribution of human resources; and how much of it is the contribution of technical efficiency. In this country, in a project they would provide for 10 per cent towards unforeseen contingencies; but in other countries, they put it the other way. They say that technical efficiency should be there; and they decrease the estimates by 10 per cent. That is what we should do, in order to economise through application of new technology and have a sure way of meeting the challenge of this irrigation development. If we want to have accelerated irrigation development, it must be done by more original and new approaches which will incorporate participation by the people of this country, in particular by the farmers and by the technical people.

17.00 hrs.

प्रो० एस० एल० शकधेर (महाराजगंज) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं श्री मंगलराम की बातों का समर्थन करता हूं और इन में जो बहुत सी बातियां हैं, उन के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि 105 रुपया जो गेहूं का दाम रखा है, गेहूं के प्राक्योरमेंट का जो यह भाव आप ने रखा है, यह कम है और इस दाम पर आप किसान से गेहूं नहीं ले सकते । आप ने फर्टिलाइजर्स की लागत को दुगना कर दिया है । यूरिया जो पहले 52 रुपये की बोरी मिलता था, उस का दाम 105 रुपया हो गया है और डाई का दाम 156 कर दिया है और बिना फर्टिलाइजर्स के आज अधिक अनाज पैदा नहीं हो सकता है । ऐसी हालत में यह सम्भव नहीं है कि फर्टिलाइजर्स के दाम तो दुगने हो गये और गेहूं आप 105 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल ले । मैं ने बहुत से किसानों से इंक्वायरी की है और उन का कहना है कि वे 150 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल से कम गेहूं नहीं बेच सकते । 150 रुपये अगर आप कर दें, तो उन को कुछ लाभ हो सकता है । बाजार में तो आज गेहूं 200 रु० क्विंटल बिक रहा है । इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि किसी हालत में गेहूं की खरीद की कीमत 150 रुपये क्विंटल से कम न रखी जाए वरना बहुत असंतोष होगा और किसान आप को 105 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल पर गेहूं नहीं दे पाएंगे क्योंकि बहुत से लोगों की इतनी लागत लग चुकी है कि वे इस भाव पर गेहूं दे कर भारी नुकसान उठाएंगे । वे कहां से ला कर देंगे । इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस को आप तब्दील करें ।

दूसरी बात मुझे खांडसारी उद्योग के बारे में कहनी है । खांडसारी के बारे में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि 10 लाख टन खांडसारी बनती है । 16 मन गन्ने में एक मन खांडसारी बनती है । इस के मायने यह हैं कि अगर 10 लाख टन खांडसारी बनती है तो उस का 16 गुना, 160 लाख टन गुड़ और इतना गन्ना खांडसारी से पैदा जाता है । एक औसत चीनी मिल 2 लाख टन गन्ना पेरती है, तो 1 करोड़ 60 लाख टन गन्ना पेरने के लिए आप को

80 नई मिलें चाहिए जोकि लगाना मुश्किल है। इस के अलावा खांडसारी के गन्ने के पाकेटस होते हैं और मिल को वहीं से गन्ना नहीं पहुंच सकता। इस तरह से आप देखें कि आप का करीब 16 लाख किसानों का 1 करोड़ 60 लाख टन गन्ना बरबाद हो जाएगा। हालत यह है कि आप ने खांडसारी पर ड्यूटी 9 परसेन्ट से बढ़ा कर 49 परसेन्ट कर दी है, यानी पांच गुना कर दी है, छ : गुना कर दी है। इतनी बड़ी ड्यूटी दे कर कोई खांडसारी चल नहीं सकती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप ने अब स्टैन्डर्ड ड्यूटी लगा दी है बजाय कम्पाउन्ड ड्यूटी के। पहले कम्पाउन्ड ड्यूटी लगाई जाती थी और उस के लगने से कोई चोरी की गुंजाइश नहीं थी। अब आप ने स्टैन्डर्ड ड्यूटी लगाई है। इंसपेक्टर अब फैक्टरी में जाएगा और कह देगा कि इन्होंने कम चीनी बनाई है और पैसा खा लेगा। इस तरह से अगर आप स्टैन्डर्ड ड्यूटी लगाएंगे तो लोगों को चोरी करने और इंसपेक्टर को घूस लेने और प्रदर्शन कम दिखाने का मौका मिलजाएगा। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूं कि खांडसारी में जो पहले कम्पाउन्ड ड्यूटी लगाई जाती थी, उस को रहने दिया जाए।

यू० पी० के अन्दर तो और भी ज्यादा परेशानी है। यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने 25 परसेन्ट लेवी लगा दी है और उस का दाम 235 रुपया क्विंटल रखा है। यह जो लेवी का प्रोक्योरमेंट का दाम है यह तो खांडसारी की लागत से बहुत कम है और ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र प्रदेश आदि राज्यों में ऐसी लेवी नहीं है। यू०पी० की इंडस्ट्री पर यह बोझ डाला गया है जोकि एक बहुत बेजा बात है और इस से इंडस्ट्री वहां एकदम से खत्म हो गयी है। इस सीजन में जब यह लेवी लगाई गई और स्टैन्डर्ड ड्यूटी लगाई गई तो लगभग सारी खांडसारी फैक्टरियां बन्द हो गई हैं और किसानों में हाहाकार मच गया और करोड़ों लोग जोकि इस इंडस्ट्री में एम्पलाइड थे, वे बेकार हो गये। मैं ने यू०पी० में कई जगहों का दौरा किया है और मैं ने देखा कि वहां पर भयंकर हालात पैदा हो रहे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि खांडसारी शूगर पर स्टैन्डर्ड ड्यूटी न लगाई जाए और ड्यूटी को न बढ़ाया जाए। यह जो ज्यादती हो रही है इस के लिए मैं ने यू०पी० गवर्नमेंट से भी कहा है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर इस लेवी को न लगाया जाए और बाकी जगहों में जैसे कि महाराष्ट्र में और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जब इस तरह की लेवी नहीं है, तो यू०पी० में इस तरह की लेवी लगा कर डिस्क्रीमीनेशन क्यों किया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि किसी भी हालत में खांडसारी के साथ ऐसा ट्रीटमेंट नहीं होना चाहिए। यदि आप ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो वहां पर यह इंडस्ट्री बन्द हो जाएगी। वैस्टर्न यू०पी० में और जहां जहां भी यह इंडस्ट्री है, हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। बहुत से छोटे प्लान्ट इस को बनाते हैं और अगर यह ड्यूटी और लेवी चालू रहती है, तो फैक्टरियां बन्द हो जाएंगी और आप का बहुत सा गन्ना बेकार हो जाएगा। इसलिए खांडसारी में इस चीज को किसी भी हालत में न रखा जाए और इस को फौरन हटाया जाए। मैं ने खांडसारी के बारे में एक मेमोरेण्डम फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को दिया है और आशा करता हूं कि खांडसारी पर ऐसी ज्यादती नहीं होगी।

खांडसारी के दुश्मन हैं ये बड़े मिल वाले और उन लोगों को आप बहुत रियायत देते हैं, उन को आप बहुत सुविधाएं देते हैं। आप ने उन का फ्री सेल का कोटा 35 परसेन्ट कर दिया बजाय 30 परसेन्ट के। 5 परसेन्ट बढ़ाने से आपने फ्री सेल के लिए दो लाख टन चीनी और बाजार में लाने के लिए दे दी। अगर आप इस को 0.30 परसेन्ट रहने देते हैं तो आप आर्मी को और कंट्रोल दुकानों को यह दे सकते हैं और यह एक न्याय की बात होगी। आज खांडसारी ही सफेद चीनी

[श्री ए० एन० सक्सेना]

का कम्पीटीटर है । जब खाडसारी बाजार में रहती है, तो सफेद चीनी को ज्यादा दाम नहीं बढता है और जैसे ही मई, जून का महीना आता है और खडसारी का स्टाक समाप्त हो जाता है चीनी के दाम बढ जाते है । खाडसारी एकमात्र कम्पीटीटर होने के कारण मिल वाले चाहते है कि खाडसारी को भी खत्म कर दिया जाए । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि मिल मालिको को ज्यादा रियायत नही देनी चाहिए बल्कि खाडसारी वाले जो छोटे एन्टरप्री-न्योर है और जिन पर काश्तकार ज्यादा निर्भर करते है, उन को आप ज्यादा सहूलियतें दें ।

इर्रीगेशन के बारे मे हमारे पुराने मत्री डा० के० एल० राव ने बहुत अच्छा भाषण दिया है । इरीगशन बहुत आवश्यक है और इस के ऊपर खास ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । गोरखपुर के फरेदा तहसील के अन्दर इरीगेशन की कोई खास सुविधाए नही हैं । पहले यह था कि गडक नहर से वहा इरीगेशन के लिए पानी दिया जाएगा, लेकिन वह नही हुआ । इरीगेशन न होने की वजह से वहा का हालत बहुत खराब है । अब जो कुडा प्रोजेक्ट आया हुआ है, उस प्रोजेक्टर से कुछ इरीगेशन हो सकेगा । उसको फौरन कार्य न्वित किया जाए । इरिगेशन पर खास ध्यान दिया जाए, यह मेरा आप से निवेदन है ।

बिजली की आवश्यकता भी निर्विवाद है । बिजली की कमी की वजह से तथा इसके न होने की वजह से सारे देश की इकोनोमी आज चौपट हो गई है । इस की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । अगर हाइड्रो-प्रोजेक्टो से आज बिजली की व्यवस्था आप नही कर सकते हैं तो थर्मल प्लाट्स आप लगाए ताकि काम चल सके । इस की तरफ भी खास ध्यान दिया जाए यह मेरा आप से निवेदन है ।

श्री भानु राम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़): मैं इन अनुदानो की मागो का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हू । पिछले पच्चीस साल से आप बराबर यह घोषणा करते आ रहे हैं कि देश में जो भूमिहीन हैं, जो खेतीहर मजदूर हैं उनकी समस्या को पहले हल किया जाएगा । जब तक उनकी स्थिति नहीं सुधरती है उनको जमीन नही मिलता है हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति नही सुधर सकत है खेतो में उन्नति नही हो सकती है । यह सब कुछ आप कहते आ रहे हैं । लेकिन हुआ क्या है? सब से पहले आपने कहा कि हम भूमि की सीलिंग करेंगे जमीन की सीमा बाधेंगे । लेकिन आपने इस दिशा मे क्या किया इसका एक उदाहरण मैं आपको देता हू । मध्य प्रदेश मे 1960 मे लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट पास हुआ । ऐसा करके वहा की सरकार ने बडी उदारता बरती । उसने कहा कि महात्मा गाधी की पुण्यतिथि, दो अक्तूबर 1962 को इसको लागू किया जाएगा । अब दो साल मे बडे किसानो ने क्या किया । उन्होने अपनी सारी जमीन बाट ली बेटी, बहू, बहन, पत्नी आदि के नाम और यहा तक कि कुत्ते बिल्लियो के नाम कर दी और उसको बाट दिया । यहा अस्सी हजार लैंड सीलिंग से जमीन निकलने वाली थी वहां वह 33 हजार ह रह गई । 33 हजार मे भी तीन हजार ही बाटी गई । अब पता नही है कि मौके पर भी यह जमीन मिली है या नही मिली है । असली बात यह है कि हम जो भी घोषणा करे यह देखे कि उस पर पूरी तरह से और ईमानदारी से अमल हो । हमारी जो मशीनरी है हमे यह देखना चाहिये कि वह सही तरीके से उसका पालन करती है या नहीं करती है । मध्य प्रदेश मे बडे जोश के साथ लैंड सीलिंग की गई और इस सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई की गई । अब लोगो ने अपना हिसाब किताब बिठाना शुरू किया । मुझे छतरपुर जिले का मालूम है । एक किसान के पास 225 एकड़ जमीन थी । अब उसने इसको बांटना शुरू किया । एक फार्म होता है जो भर कर देना पड़ता है डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का । अब जब उसने इस सारी भूमि को आपस में बांट भी लिया और फिर भी उसके पास 18 एकड़ बाकी बच गई तो वह एक वकील साहब के पास गया । उसने उसको सलाह दी कि आप अपनी एक नकली औरत

बना लो और उसके नाम इसको कर दो। इस तरह से हिसाब पूरा हो गया। कोई भी जमीन देने के लिए बाकी नहीं बची। आप घोषणायें जितनी भी करते रहे संविधान में जितने भी संशोधन करते रहे हैं, इस तरह से गरीबों को भूमि मिलने वाली नहीं है। जब तक हम गरीबों का उद्धार नहीं करेंगे, उनको जमीन नहीं देंगे, हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा। ज्यादा जमीन किन के पास है? उनके पास है जो वकालत करते हैं या गद्दियों पर बैठे हुए हैं, जो डाक्टरी करते हैं, जो आई ए एस अफसर हैं, कुर्सियों पर बैठे हुए हैं, पार्लिमैंट के मेम्बर हैं, एम एल ए हैं, बड़े बड़े मंत्री हैं और ये लोग सभी पार्टियों में हैं, राजा महाराजा हैं, हवाई जहाजों से यात्रा करते हैं और जो फार्म रखे हुए हैं और उन पर खेती हो रही है। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि आप सख्ती से काम लें और सीलिंग एक्ट को सख्ती से लागू करें, उसको सही रूप में काम में लाएं।

आप टैक्स लगा देते हैं जमीन पर। लेकिन आपने कभी यह कोशिश नहीं की कि जमीन का सैटलमैंट भी होना चाहिए बन्दोबस्त सही तरीके से जमीन का हुआ ही नहीं है। छतरपुर जिले में मुझे मालूम है 17 गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पर पटवारी के पास गांव का नक्शा ही नहीं है। पट्टे तो उन के पास हैं लेकिन पटवारी के पास नक्शा नहीं है। अब कैसे हदबन्दी होगी, मौके पर जा कर कैसे देखा जाएगा। जिस ने जितनी जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया है उतनी पर वह बैठ गया है। किसी के पास पांच एकड़ होनी चाहिये और उसके पास पच्चीस एकड़ है तो वह उसकी हो गई। मौके पर नक्शा ही नहीं है। इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं उनको भी देखने की जरूरत है। केन्द्रीय सरकार यह कह कर मामले को टाल देती है कि यह राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। कृषि स्टेट सबजैक्ट है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सब के बारे में एक नेशनल पालिसी होनी चाहिये और इसके बारे में राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश होने चाहियें ताकि वे सख्ती से जो आपकी नीति है उसको लागू करें।

यह भी कहा गया था कि आवासहीनों को आवास उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा, उनको जमीन रहने के लिए दी जाएगी। मध्य प्रदेश की बात मैं जानता हूं। वहां नौ लाख आवास हीन निकले। मैं वहां की सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उसने सात लाख आदिमयों को भूखंड बांट दिए हैं और मौके पर जा कर उन का कब्जा दिला दिया है। इस चीज को अपने क्षेत्र में कई गांवों में जा कर मैंने देखा है। उनको जमीन मिली है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सभी राज्य सरकारें इस नीति को ईमानदारी से कार्यान्वित करें, इसका पालन करें ताकि जो गांव के गरीब लोग हैं उनको रहने के लिए जमीन मिल सके। मुश्किल से दस-पंद्रह परसेंट ऐसे लोग हैं जो बड़े भूस्वामी हैं। 90–95 परसेंट लोगों के पास जो साधन हैं उनसे पूरे साल का खाना भी उनको उपलब्ध नहीं होता है, पूरे साल का गल्ला भी उनके पास नहीं होता है। वे मजदूरी या दूसरा धंधा करते हैं और तब जा कर उनका पूरा पड़ता है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन गरीबों का ध्यान सब से पहले रखा जाए।

सिंचाई के जहां तक मामलों का सम्बन्ध है इसको भी राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण अपना कर बीच में ही अटका दिया जाता है। ये भी अधूरे पड़े हुए हैं। जितने भी मीडियम और मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार को चाहिये कि उनको वह राष्ट्रीय प्रोजेक्ट्स घोषित करे और उनको राष्ट्रीय प्रोजेक्ट्स बना दे। केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्तर पर उनके झगड़ों के बारे में फैसले हो जाने चाहियें। राज्य सरकारों के बीच में ये झगड़े न रहें।

जहां तक सिंचाई के साधनों का सम्बन्ध है इनका राष्ट्रीय औसत 23–24 प्रतिशत है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में इस का औसत केवल आठ प्रतिशत है। पंजाब का अस्सी प्रतिशत

[श्री नाथू राम मेहरबार]

है । अब यह जो क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन है यह कब तक चलेगा । यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि मध्य प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में स्थित है । वहां पहाड़ो से नदियां चारो तरफ जाती है । इस कारण से नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट को ले कर उसके और गुजरात के बीच झगड़ा चल रहा है । बाणसागर के बारे में बिहार से चल रहा है । इसके बारे में बिहार के साथ एग्रीमेंट हो चुका था । लेकिन बाद में कहा जाने लगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में पानी रुक जाने से बिहार को पानी नहीं मिलेगा । अब इस सब का नतीजा यह होता है कि प्रोजेक्ट कम्प्लीट नहीं हो पाता है और बीच में धरा रह जाता है । उससे सिंचाई की जो सुविधायें उपलब्ध होनी चाहिये नहीं हो पाती हैं और उसका लाभ नहीं उठाया जा सकता है । यह स्थिति देश के हित में नहीं कही जा सकती है । इसकी ओर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये । इसी तरह से माताटोला बांध से जितनी बिजली पैदा होनी थी उसकी 33 परसेंट बिजली मध्य प्रदेश को मिलनी थी । लेकिन बिल्कुल भी उसको बिजली नहीं दी गई है अभी पीछे इसके बारे में पूछा गया था कि कितनी दी है तो बताया गया कि आंकड़े नहीं है । उसको बिल्कुल बिजली नहीं मिली है । फैसले भी हो जाते हैं, एग्रीमेंट भी हो जाते हैं लेकिन उनके मुताबिक काम नहीं होता है । ये राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है, देश के भाग्य के साथ इसका सम्बन्ध है । इन प्रश्नों में राजनीति आनी नहीं चाहिये । केन्द्रीय स्तर पर इनका हल निकाला जाना चाहिये । जो भी प्राजेक्ट बने उसमें अगर सिंचाई सुविधायें उपलब्ध होती है तो उसका लाभ पूरे देश को ही मिलता है, बिजली बनती है और उसका उपयोग होता है तो उसका लाभ देश को ही मिलेगा, देश की तरक्की ही होगी । बाणसागर का काम वहीं रुका हुआ है । यह कहा जाता है कि बिहार में पानी नहीं जाएगा और वहां लोगों को नुकसान होगा । इसको आपको प्रारम्भ करना चाहिये । जब इस तरह से झगड़े खड़े किए जाते हैं तो ज्यादा जो पावरफुल होता है उसकी बात मंजूर हो जाती है और जो गरीब स्टेट है, जिस का पौवा भारी नहीं होता है वह पीछे रह जाती है । इन चीजों को राजनीति का अखाड़ा नहीं बनने दिया जाना चाहिये । जितनी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं इनको राष्ट्रीय प्रोजेक्ट्स बना कर केन्द्रीय सरकार को इनको चलाना चाहिये, केन्द्रीय सरकार को ही इनका निर्माण करना चाहिये ।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि माइनर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स को सब से पहले हाथ में लिया जाए । मेरे जिले में वेतना नदी पर एक मल्टी परपज हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट बनने वाला था । उसका 1958 में सर्वे हो रहा है । अभी तक भी वह पूरा नहीं हुआ है जबकि सतरह साल गुजर चुके हैं । अब उसकी कास्ट आठ करोड़ से बत्तीस करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है । उस पर आपने जो दो करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर दिया है उस रुपये से अगर आप जितने छोटे छोटे नाले हैं, नाले हैं उनकी मरम्मत करा देते और पट्टी बना देते तो काफी हद में सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सकती थी और गरीबों का उद्धार हो सकता था । मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूं । मेरे टीकमगढ़ जिले में बुंदेली राजाओं के जमाने में तालाब बनवाए गए थे । वहां नौ सौ के करीब तालाब हैं । अगर एक एक तालाब पर पचास-पचास लाख भी खर्च किया जाता तो साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपये आपका खर्च होता और उससे करीब एक मिलियन टन गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ जाती । यह जो सिंचाई की सुविधा उससे उपलब्ध होती उससे बढ़ती । आपको माइनर स्कीमस जो इरिगेशन की होती हैं उन पर अधिक खर्च करना चाहिये । अगर आप नालों पर पट्टी बना दें तो बरसात में पानी रुक सकता है और सिंचाई के लिए पानी उपलब्ध हो सकता है । इसका एक और भी लाभ होगा । जो आसपास के कुएं हैं उनका वाटर लेवेल नीचे नहीं जाएगा और उन से पानी बारह महीने पीने के लिए और सिंचाई के लिए

मिलता रह सकता है। इस पर आपका पैसा भी कम खर्च होगा और नतीजे भी अच्छे निकलेंगे।

प्लानिंग कमिशन ने घोषणा की थी कि किसान जो उत्पादन करेगा गेहूं का तो गेहूं के जो भाव तय किए जाएंगे वे उत्पादन खर्च को देख कर तय किए जाएंगे। लेकिन आपने ऐसा नहीं किया है। अगर आपने कपड़े के, लोहे के तथा और किसी चीज के जो किसान उत्पादन नहीं करता है इस तरह से भाव तय किए होते तो वे लोग कोर्ट में जा कर खड़े हो जाते और स्टे ले आते। लेकिन किसान के पास ताकत नहीं है। उसके भावों का फैसला आप एग्रिकल्चरल प्राइस कमिशन से करवाते हैं, जिस में आई ए एस के लोग हैं, जो एअर कण्डीशंड कमरों में बैठते हैं और जिन के बाप दादाओं को खेती के बारे में कोई ज्ञान नहीं होता है। मैं मजदूर का लड़का हूं। मैं कोई पूंजीपति नहीं हूं। मैं बड़े किसानों की सिफारिश नहीं करता हूं। जिस को आपने दो एकड़ या पांच एकड़ जमीन दी है। उसको आपने साधन मुहैया नहीं किए हैं। हरिजनों, आदिवासियों की बात मैं करता हूं। उनके पास साधन नहीं हैं। तालाब का पानी अगर उनको मिल भी गया है तो साधन नहीं मिले हैं। आपने लेवी लगा दी लेकिन साधन मुहैया नहीं किए। इस तरह से खेती की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है, पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती है। सब तरह के साधन आपको उनको मुहैया करने चाहिये। मेरा निवेदन है कि किसान जो पैदा करता है उसकी पैदावार के भाव जब आप तय करें तो उसका जो उत्पादन में खर्चा पड़ता है उसको देखकर तय करें, उसका हिसाब लगा कर तय करें।

पिछले साल गेहूं के आप ने भाव तो 105 रुपये तय किए थे लेकिन सस्ते गल्ले की दूकानों पर वह 150 रुपये के भाव पर मिलता था। वह 50 और 45 रुपये का डिफरेंस किसानों को खलता है और इसीलिये बड़े लोगों में होर्डिंग की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती है। किसान सोचता है कि हमारा गल्ला 105 रुपये में लेते हैं और 150 रुपये में बिकता है। इसीलिये मेरा विनती है कि सरकार को इस बात को सोचना चाहिये कि खरीद और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के भाव में ज्यादा से ज्यादा 25 रुपये का फर्क हो। व्यापारी 15 रुपये का डिफरेंस रखता है और एफ०सी०आई वाले 50 रुपये का रखते हैं। यह लोग कहां खर्च करते हैं जो 50 रुपये का डिफरेंस बताते हैं। इसलिये इस प्रश्न पर सोचना चाहिये और 25 रुपये से ज्यादा डिफरेंस नहीं रहना चाहिये।

मेरा 6 एकड़ का खेत है, अभी फसल कटी है। उसमें 40 क्विंटल निकला जो कि 40 हजार रुपये का होता है। 300 रुपये का खर्च आया बीज का और 35 रुपये के हिसाब से उसका आर्गेनाइजेशन देना पड़ा। 2700 रुपये का फर्टिलाइजर लिया। सारा हिसाब लगाकर 4200 रुपये होता है। तो कहां से पूरा करेंगे? हमें देखना चाहिये कि किसान को क्या परेशानी होती है। वह पैदा करता है और आप डंडे के जोर से लेवी वसूल कर लेते हैं। मजदूर ज्यादा कमाता है तो आपको उसको भी देखना चाहिये। हमें किसान का उत्साह बढ़ाना चाहिये। अगर देश में खेती में तरक्की लानी है तो उसको सिंचाई के साधन दीजिये सस्ती कीमत पर खाद दीजिये। आपने कहा कि बोनस के तौर पर सबसीडी के तौर पर उसको सीमेंट दो बोरे दे देंगे कपड़ा दे देंगे। एक यूनिट पर 10 मीटर दे देंगे। तो वह उस कपड़े से क्या अपनी जरूरत पूरी कर सकता है।

किसान को सिंचाई के साधन पूरे मिलने चाहिए, सस्ते मूल्यों पर मिलने चाहिये। सब सामान, चाहे लोहा हो खाद हो उसको सस्ते मूल्यों पर मिले। इसी से किसान खेती में ज्यादा रुचि लेगा और देश की पैदावार आगे बढ़ेगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरेना) सभापति जी, कृषि मन्त्रालय की बहस पर मैं कुछ बातों की तो आलोचना करना चाहता हू और साथ ही साथ राज्य मंत्री श्री शिन्दे साहब को बधाई भी देना चाहता हू । उनको बधाई देने के साथ साथ मै श्री केदारनाथ सिंह को भी बधाई देना चाहता हू कि वे अपने मन्त्रालय मे बहुत कुशलता से काम करते हैं । लेकिन जिस कुशलता से वे काम करते हैं, उनका विभाग उस कुशलता से काम नही कर पाता । यदि विभाग और उनके अफसर भी इस प्रकार के हो जाये तो, मै ऐसा मानता हू, कि देश के अन्दर काश्तकारों को कोई तकलीफ नही होगी ।

काश्तकारो की मूल समस्या क्या है । उन्हें समय पर खाद, बीज और पानी नही मिलना है खेती के प्राण और रीढ़ की हड्डी खाद, बीज और पानी हैं । यह अगर समय पर उनको मिलता है तो हमारे देश मे जो समय समय पर अन्न संकट होता रहता है वह नही हो और हम बारबार विदेशो की तरफ न भागना पड़े । लेकिन इस बार मे जो प्रयास हुए हैं उनमे सरकार सफल नही हुई, यह साफ दिखाई पड़ता है ।

आज बिजली की क्या समस्या है? बिजली के लिये काश्तकार दफ्तरो में कितने ही चक्कर काटता है । इसके बावजूद भी जब तक अफसर को खुश नही करता है उसको सरलता से बिजली नहीं मिलती । काश्तकार को महगी बिजली मिलती है । सरकार ने इस तरह का भेदभाव क्यो कर रखा है । क्या यह माना जाये कि यह सरकार बड़े-बड़े उद्योग-पतियो के चुगल में है इसलिये उनको सस्ती बिजली देती है । काश्तकार को सस्ती बिजली नही मिलती है, यह अच्छी बात नही है । इसमे सुधार किया जाये । इसमे जितना कम कर सकते हैं, उसको ठीक से करिये ।

जहां तक बीज का सवाल है, आप खेती के साथ साथ अनाज लेते हैं और वही बीज के रूप मे, जो 105 रुपये क्विंटल के रूप में लेते हैं, आप 155 रुपये क्विंटल के रूप में देते हैं । इतना भेदभाव और फर्क क्यों है? इससे कास्तकारो में बड़ा असतोष फैल रहा है, उनमें बेचैनी है । वे स्वय कहते हैं कि हमसे सस्ते मे अनाज लिया जाता है और महगे में दिया जाता है ।

इसी तरह खाद की समस्या है । आपकी उसमे लागत क्या है तथा किस भाव पर आप देते हैं । क्या उचित मूल्य पर समय पर लोगो को खाद मिलता है । उनको ब्लेक से खाद लेना पडता है । कोई काश्तकार ऐसा नही है जिसको ब्लेक से खाद लिये बगैर गुजारा होता है, उसको लेना ही पडता है । आप जवाब देते समय इस बात का खुलासा कीजिये भेदभाव और महगाई कब समाप्त करेंगे । आपको कितनी खाद की आवश्यकता हैं, तथा आप नए क्षेत्रों मे खाद के कारखाने खोलना चाहते हैं या अन्य देशो से मगाना चाहते हैं ? जब तक समस्त कास्तकारो की माग की पूर्ति नही होती है, मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो अन्तर है कन्ट्रोल का और ब्लेक का, इसमें आप गहरी निगाह रखें और इसमे सुधार किया जाये ।

सिचाई का जहा तक प्रश्न है, जितनी आपकी नहरे हैं वह ठीक प्रकार से कई स्थानो पर काम कर रही हैं । मध्यप्रदेश मे चम्बल की नहर है जो कोटा से निकलती है । उसकी आज क्या दशा है ? उसके नीचे पानी क्षीलतर हो रहा है । हजारो एकड़ जमीन खराब हो गई है, दलदल हो गई है और वह जमीन उपजाऊ नहीं है । उसे ठीक किया जाये । आपने करोड़ो रुपया उसमे लगाया है लेकिन उसका लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है । उसे ठीक किया जाना चाहिये ।

तालाब की योजना हमारे देश में बहुत अच्छी थी । वहा लोग अपने ढोर, जानवरो को पानी पिलाते थे और उस पानी को काम में लाते थे । उनकी दशा आजकल ठीक नही है । सरकार का ध्यान छोटे छोटे तालाबों की

तरफ नही है। उन्हें सुधारा जाये। एक तालाब से चार-पाच गाव जुडे होते हैं। उन को सुधारने के लिए बड़ी मात्रा मे खर्च करने की जरूरत है। उन तालाबो को कैसे ठीक करेंगे, यह आपको देखना है। कई स्थानो पर ट्यूबवैल लगे हैं लेकिन उनसे किसान को पूरा पानी नही मिलता है। उससे काश्तकार को परेशानी होती है। आप किसानो की परेशानी को जितनी जल्दी दूर करेंगे, उससे वह खुश होगे और देश का उत्पादन बढेगा।

अब लैवी की बात है। आपने उनसे 105 रुपये के भाव पर अनाज लिया और 152, 155 रुपये के भाव से उसको बेचा ना आप तो ईमानदार हैं। लेकिन जो व्यापारी है वह 105 रुपये मे लेकर 120 रुपये तक लेता है और 130 मे बेचता है वह आपकी निगाह में चोर है, बेईमान है। यह भेदभाव क्यो है। आप कपीटीशन कीजिये, आप उसके बराबर बेचिये लेकिन भेदभाव को समाप्त कीजिये। आप जबरन लेवी काश्तकार से लेते हैं और कभी कभी तो अफसरो द्वारा इतना अत्याचार किया जाता है कि वह बेचारा रो देता है।

किसानो को अपनी उपज का, चाहे वह कपास हो, तिल हो, अलसी हो या मूगफली हो, उसका ठीक मूल्य मिले, इसको देखने वाला कौन है? खाद्य निगम की आज क्या दशा है। उसमें कितने अरबो का और करोडो का घाटा हो रहा है। आपके अफसर वहा पर कितना खर्च करते हैं, कैसे खर्च होता है, इसको कौन देखता है? इसमें कौन रुचि लेगा, इसमें सुधार कैसे आयेगा, इसकी सरकार से गारन्टी मिलनी चाहिये।

भूमि सुधार का जहा तक प्रश्न है, आज मेरे एक प्रश्न का उत्तर मिला। भरैना मेरे क्षेत्र में बीहड़ जमीन है जो डाकू ग्रस्त एरिया है। उसमें काफी जमीन को समतल किया है। हरिजनों को 16 एकड़ जमीन दी है, आदिवासियो को जमीन नहीं दी। पता नही क्यो नही दी। आप चाहते नही कि जमीन उनको दी जाये। भूमिसुधार का कानून तो पिछले अनेको दिनो से खटाई मे पडा है। इस सरकार ने अनेक बार इस सदन मे आश्वासन दिया है लेकिन उस सुधार के बारे मे कोई अमल नही किया गया। देश मे इतनी बडी मात्रा मे जमीन पडी है, उसे ठीक कर सकते हैं, बहुत से हरिजन आदिवासियो को बडी मात्रा में रोजगार दे सकते है। लेकिन आप चाहते है कि बडे बडे जमीदारो का लाभ हो और वह बडबडे जमीदार सामने बैठे हुए है। आप नही चाहते कि छोटे लोगो को लाभ मिले।

आप भूमि पर कब तक सीलिंग लायगे? आपका मन स्थिर नही है आपके मन मे डावाडोल विचार हो रहे हैं। आप मे से कुछ लोग भूमि-सुधार के पक्ष मे है और कुछ उस के विरुद्ध हैं। अपने इस झगडे के कारण ही आप भूमि-सुधार कानून नही ला रहे हैं। यह भी आवश्यक है कि सीलिंग का कानून जल्दी से लाया जाये और उस को कार्यान्वित किया जाये।

गोमता का प्रश्न काश्तकारो के साथ जुडा हुआ है। वह प्रश्न अभी तक जटिल बना हुआ है। आज हमारे देश के करोडो लोगो के लिए गो बडे आदर और सम्मान की पात्र है। इसी लिए अनेको बार आन्दोलन हुए हैं और ज्ञापन दिये गये है कि देश मे गोवध को बन्द किया जाये। करोडो लोग गौ की पूजा करते हैं, उस को गौमाता मानते हैं। लेकिन सरकार ने अभी तक गौवध बन्द करने के लिए कोई पग नही उठाया है। छोटे छोटे बछड़ो को हलाल कर के उनके मुलायम चमड़े को बाहर भेजकर पैसा कमाने की और सरकार की रुचि ज्यादा है, लेकिन उनका परवरिस करने, गोवश का सुधार करने और लोगो को अधिक घी तथा दूध उपलब्ध करने के लिए उस ने कोई योजना नही बनाई है।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय—जारी]

राज्यो में माता टीला बांध की तरह के बिजली और पानी के झगड़े लम्बे चलते हैं। यह भी देखा जाता है कि जिन प्रदेशों की अधिक भूमि, खेती और गाव उजड़ जाते हैं, उन को कम लाभ होता है और दूसरे प्रदेश अधिक लाभ उठाने में सफल हो जाते हैं। सरकार को इस बात की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि इस प्रकार के झगडे लम्बे न चलें। मैने माता टीला बाध के बारे में एक सवाल पूछा था, लेकिन उस का स्पष्ट उत्तर नही दिया गया कि मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी बिजली देना तय हुआ था। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार दादागीरी और ताकत से, मनमाने ढग से और जबर्दस्ती अपने लिए अधिक बिजली का उपयोग करना चाहती है, और मध्य प्रदेश को जो वचन दिया गया था उस को नही निभा रही है। यही स्थिति नर्बदा बाध के सम्बन्ध में भी होगी। अधिक लाभ गुजरात का होगा, जब कि अधिक जमीन और खेत मध्य प्रदेश के उजड़ेंगे और उसी के अधिक लोग बेरोजगार होंगे। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सरकार चाहती है कि प्रदेशो के आपसी झगडे बढ़ें और उन में खून-खराबी हो। मेरा कहना है कि इस प्रकार के विवादो को ठीक ढग से हल करना चाहिए।

आप ने मुझे समय दिया, उस के लिए मैं आप का आभारी हू। मुझे आशा है कि आप भविष्य में भी इसी तरह ध्यान रखेंगे।

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जौनपुर) सभापति महोदय आप ने मुझे मत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलने के लिये अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं बहुत आभारी हूं।

कृषि बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इसका महत्व इसमें और बढ जाता है कि इस के द्वारा हमारे देश का सब से अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है। इतना ही नही हमारे देश में साल में जो राष्ट्रीय दौलत बनती है, उस में 50 फीसदी से ज्यादा योग-दान कृषि का होता है। कृषि का इतना महत्व होते हुए भी दुख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि 27 साल आजादी के दौरान भी सरकार खेती की तरक्की के लिए पूरी व्यवस्था करने में सफल नही हो पाई है।

आज भी किसान पानी के लिए आसमान में बादल की तरफ देखता है। 27 साल के अथक परिश्रम के बाद, और हजारों करोड रुपया खर्च करने के बाद, देश में औसतन सिर्फ 27 फीसदी सिचाई के साधन जुटाये जा सके है। अभी इस दिशा में हमने बहुत लम्बी मजिल तय करनी है।

जब हम एग्रीकल्चर की बात करते हैं तो हमारे सामने बड़ी, छोटी और मध्यम काश्ते आती हैं। हमारे देश में जमीने भी अलग अलग किस्म की, भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की है। अगर आज बन्देलखंड में किसीके पास पचास एकड जमीन हो, तो दूर से मालूम होगा कि वह आदमी काफी सम्पन्न है। लेकिन बुदेल-खंड की जमीन में एक एकड में कितना पैदा होता है, यह वहा के लोग जानते हैं। बहुत ही कम पैदा होता है। कई क्षेत्रो में ऐसी जमीनें हैं, जहा बहुत ज्यादा उत्पादन होता है।

अच्छी खेती के लिए सिचाई, फर्टीलाइजर और सीड्स की उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अगर इन तीनों चीजो की पूरी व्यवस्था कर दी जाये, तो हमारी खेती बहुत आगे बढ़ सकती है।

हमारे देश में नदियों का बहुत पानी समुद्र में बह जाता है। गंगा और कावेरी को मिलाने की चर्चा बहुत दिनो से चल रही है। आज देश में एक तरफ बाढ़ आ रही है, और दूसरी तरफ सूखा पड़ता है। अगर हमारी नदियों का एक नैशनल ग्रिड बना दिया जाये, तो हम पानी को आवश्यकतानुसार डाइवर्ट कर सकते हैं, जिस से देश का कोई

हिस्सा सूखा नहीं रहेगा और न ही कहीं बाढ़ आयेगी ।

गवर्नमेंट की एक एजेंसी, इंडियन ग्रेन्स स्टोरेज इंस्टीट्यूट, के डा० कृष्णमूर्ति ने एक लेख में कहा है कि 19 मिलियन टन फूडग्रेन्स कैयरलैस हैंडलिंग, डिफ़ेक्टिव स्टोरेज और चूहों से डमेज या डेस्ट्राय हो जाते हैं । अगर हम इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में अन्न की बर्बादी को रोक सकें, तो शायद हमें बाहर से गल्ला न मंगाना पड़े, और शायद हम इस स्थिति में भी हो जायें कि हम अपने पड़ोसियों को कुछ अनाज दे सकें ।

इस सम्बन्ध में अपने देशवासियों के खाने की आदतों का प्रश्न भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । आज लोगों की खुराक में सीरियल्ज 90 परसेंट तक होते हैं । अगर लोगों के खाने की आदतों को बदल कर सीरियल्ज की मात्रा को 25 परसेंट तक कर दिया जाय, तो बहुत सा गल्ला बच सकता है और शायद हमें बाहर से गल्ला इम्पोर्ट न करना पड़े ।

यू०पी० गवर्नमेंट ने गेहूं की वसूली के लिए लेवी लगाई है । उस में कई कन्डीशन्ज लगाई हैं, लेकिन उन में से एक कन्डीशन समझ में नहीं आती है । वह कन्डीशन यह है कि जिस के पास 20 एकड़ या उस से ऊपर खेत है, उस से 60 परसेंट लिया जायेगा, बिना इस बात का ख्याल किये हुए कि उस ने कल्टीवेशन सिर्फ़ 5 एकड़ में किया है । अगर किसी के पास 20 एकड़ जमीन है, और उस ने सिर्फ 5 एकड़ में व्हीट का कल्टीवेशन किया है, और उसने तू 5 एकड़ के हिसाब से 60 परसेंट नहीं लिया जावेगा, बल्कि 20 एकड़ के हिसाब से लिया जावेगा ।

इस के अलावा किस खेत से कितनी फसल होनी है, किस खेत में कम फसल होनी है और किस में अधिक होनी है, यह बात पटवारियों पर छोड़ दी गई है । देश को पटवारियों का जो तजुर्बा है, वह अच्छा नहीं है । उन का सब मामला पैसों पर चलता है । इस लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि इस मामले में किसी के साथ ज्यादती न हो सके । किसी के पास जितना मार्किटेबल सरप्लस हो, केवल वही लिया जाये, उस से ज्यादा लेने की कोशिश न की जाये ।

चीनी का मामला भी इसी मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आता है । आज चीनी मिलें प्राइवेट सैक्टर में भी चल रही हैं और कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में भी । को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर में तो ठीक चल रही हैं । जहां तक प्राईवेट मिलों का सबंध है, उन के बारे में इस हाउस में चर्चा होती रहती है, सरकार की तरफ़ से स्टेटमेंट दिये जाते हैं, और यह मांग की जाती है कि शुगर मिलों का नैशनलाइजेशन होना चाहिए । नैशनलाइजेशन हुआ नहीं । मशीनें उन की पुरानी हैं । वह नई मशीनें के मे दाम लगाते नहीं हैं । नतीजा यह है कि शुगर केन की जितनी रिकवरी होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो रही है और बहुत नुकसान उस से हो रहा है । नेशनलाइजेशन करना, हां तो कर लें और न करना हो तो उन से कह दिया जाय कि पुरानी मशीनें जो जंक हो चुकी हैं उन्हें बदल कर उन के स्थान पर नई मशीनें लगाएं ताकि शुगर केन की रिकवरी अच्छी हो और अधिक चीनी हमें मिल सके ।

दूसरी चीज मैं को आपरेटिव्ज के बारे में रखना चाहता हूं । कोआपरेटिव अगर सही माने में चलती तो उस से बहुत अच्छा काम हो सकता था । देश के कुछ हिस्सों में सही मानों में कोआपरेटिव का संगठन चल रहा है और कोआपरेटिव जनता की सेवा कर रही है । हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में साधन सहकारी

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

समितिया बनाई गयी है दस दस गावो की। साधन सहकारी समितियो के जितने फैक्शास हैं ईमानदारी के साथ अपने तमाम फैक्शस वह पूरे करे तो खेती के अदर शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक जितनी चीजो की आवश्यकता है उस के लिए गाव के किसान को कही बाहर नहीं जाना पडेगा। सभी चीजे वह पूरी करती है। लेकिन हमारे यहा वह केवल कागज पर बनी हुई है। सही माने मे उन का जो है उसे वह कर नही रही है। तो सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि जो कोआपरेटिव का स्ट्रक्चर हो वह ऐसा हो कि जो सचमुच जनता की सेवा कर सके। क्यों कि कोआपरेटिव मूवमेट एक ऐसा मूवमेट है कि जिस के माध्यम से अपने घोषित लक्ष्य सोशिलज्म तक हम पहुच सकते है। नही तो कोई और तरीका कोआपरेटिव को छोडकर हो तो वह कोई हमे बता दे जिस मे उत्पादन के जो साधन हैं उस मे जो मुनाफा होता है उस मुनाफ का मुह कपटिलस्ट्स की तिजोरियो की तरफ से उत्पादक की तरफ और साधारण जनता की तरफ किया जा सके। कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट ही यह काम कर सकता है। इस के लिए दूसरा कोई विकल्प नही है।

कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट भी इसी मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत आता है। उस पर मुझे यह बात कहनी है कि देश को उन्होने 4500 ब्लाक्स में बाट दिया। सौ सौ गावो का करीब करीब एक ब्लाक हो जाता है। लेकिन ब्लाक को भी इस तरह से काम करना चाहिए कि खेती और दूसरी चीजो के लिए, गावो की उन्नति के लिए ब्लाक एक केन्द्र हो जाए सौ गावों का, ऐसा नहीं हो पाया है। तो कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट की तरफ भी सरकार विशेष ध्यान दे।

इस के बाद फिशरीज के सबध में मुझे कुछ बाते कहनी हैं। बैरकपुर रिसर्च लेबोरेटरी फिशरीज के मामले मे बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है। तीन चार और रिसर्च लेबोरेटरीज छोटी छोटी खोली गई हैं। उन्हीं मे से एक लेबोटरी हमारे जौनपुर जिले के गूजरनाल नामक स्थान पर खोली गई है। शुरू शुरू मे उस मे कुछ अच्छा काम हुआ लेकिन बाद मे सरकार ने उस की तरफ कुछ अवहलना की या क्या मामला है, कुछ समझ मे ही आता है, जितना बढ़िया काम वहा होना चाहिए वह नही हो रहा है। अभी हम और हमारे जिले के दूसरे ससद् सदस्य उस को देखने गए थे। हम ने देखा कि वह चीज वहां नही है जो कि होनी चाहिए। सरकार से अनुरोध है कि हमारा जिला जौनपुर बैकवर्ड जिला है, यह चीज अगर वहा अच्छी तरह से चलती है तो जहां देश को उस से फायदा होगा वही हमारे जिले को भी फायदा होगा।

फिशरीज के साथ साथ आज हम फ्राग लेग्स भी एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं और उस से बहुत सा फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाते हैं। फ्राग लेग्स का अच्छा दाम मिलता है, यह देख कर केरल के दो जिलो से ठेकेदार सब मेंढक उन्होंने पकड लिए और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि धान की फसल में कुछ ऐसे कीड़े लग गए कि सारी धान की फसल सूख गई। यह मेढक जो होते हैं वह उन कीड़ों को खा जाया करते हैं, ये कीड़े उन की खूराक होते हैं। इस लिए आप फ्राग लेग्स एक्सपोर्ट कीजिए, मगर उतनी मात्रा में कीजिए कि

कुछ मेढ़ बच जाएं जो धान की फसल को बचाते हैं। कम से कम उतने मेंढक तो जिन्दा रहने चाहिए।

थोड़ा सा मैं फारेस्ट के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। आज हमारी सरकार को यह आइडिया नहीं है कि फारेस्ट का एरिया हमारे देश में कितना है? तो उसकी हिफाजत क्या करेंगे और प्रापर एक्सप्लायटेशन उस फारेस्ट का कैसे हो सकता है? सरकार को आइडिया ही नहीं है कितना फारेस्ट है और किस प्रकार का फारेस्ट है।

एनीमल हस्बेंड्री के अदर डेयरी की चर्चा करना चाहता हू। डेयरी की बड़ी चर्चा हो रही है। दूसरी जगहो में बन भी रही हैं। अभी शिन्दे साहब का तीन चार दिन पहले एक स्टेटमैंट मैंने पढा कि महाराष्ट्र मे और गुजरात मे दूध की बहुत बाढ़ आ गई है यहा तक कि बहुत सरप्लस वा वहा हो गया है। तो मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूगा कि वह दूध क्यो कि पश्चिम मे है और नदिया इस देश मे उत्तर से पूरब बहती हैं.....

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Government is not in a position to handle this.

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : यह सब चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन्होंने गरीबो की बड़ी मदद की है। इसी तरह पोल्ट्री फार्मिंग और भेड़ फार्मिंग है। इससे भी गरीबो की बड़ी मदद हुई है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कृषि मत्रालय की मांगो का समर्थन करता हू।

*Shri S. N. SINGH DEO (Bankura): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for the opportunity that you have given to me to speak on the demands for the Ministry of Agriculture. I am indeed gratified to note that the Ministry of Irrigation which was a separate department hitherto has been clubbed with the Ministry of the Agriculture. For the proper development of agriculture a close coordination between the Agriculture and Irrigation is absolutely necessary and when this has been done now we can legitimately hope that it will bring about improvement in the sphere of Agriculture. Sir, agriculture is the main vocation of a great majority of our people and as many as 80 per cent of our population directly depend upon agricultural wealth. If we are not able to develop agriculture and if we are not able to produce the entire requirement of our nation then we can never hope to b strong because the agriculture is the backbone of our economy We will continue to remain weak if we fail to raise crops to feed our people and viewing from this end I welcome the change that has been effected by including the department of irrigation under the department of Agriculture and I offer my thanks to the Government for the same.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would at the same time like to bring a few matters which I consider to be urgent to the notice of the Hon Minister for his consideration and immediate action. Sir, I have before me an alarming news-report and I havt received telegrams too. The news report says West Bengal is on the verge of losing boro crop worth Rs. 50 crores which has started drying up." Nearly 3,70,000 acres of land in the distract of Burdwan and Hooghly are irrigated through the water discharges from DVC dams. I am to say with utmost regret Sir, that dispite r peated requests, the cultivators of West Bengal have not yet been given water from Tenughat Dam in Bihar State We do not know what is the final decision in the matter and we are naturally worried Sir, that unless water is rushed to fields the crops will wither away. While I was coming from Calcutta I noticed that because of lack of water supply the standing boro crops on both the sides of railway line had started drying up

*The Original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri S. N. Singh Deo].

and if immediate steps are not taken to rush water from Tenughat Dam to these areas I am afraid the West Bengal cultivators will lose boro paddy to the extent of 50 crores. I, however, feel slightly relieved when I discussed the matter with Shri Kidarnath Singh, the Deputy Minister, Agriculture on this issue. He told me that he had been to Patna and held talks with Bihar Government on this issue and the Bihar Government have finally agreed to release Tenughat water for the Bengal cultivators. It is in this way that a coordinated Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation can act promptly and remove the bottlenecks at a much faster speed than before. But if we fail to achieve such successes in resolving difficulties on a emergent basis then the coordination will remain in name only but I am sure now the newly formed Ministry of Agriculture will do their best to see that the corrdination of the two Departments is maintained and the agriculturists get the best results of it.

Sir, I would also like to say a few more words about DVC. When the scheme of DVC was mooted it was envisaged that 7 dams should be constructed it would be a multi-purpose project, dealing with irrigation, flood control and hydroelectric power We had great hopes about this project which was indeed a very ambitious one for the whole of the Eastern India But it gives me pain and I say with great regret that instead of 7 dams we have been able to construct only 5 dams, with the result that we do not have enough water runing to the fields nor we have enough electricity generated both for our agriculture and industry. It was also thought that the DVC canal would be great boon for the States of Bihar and West Bengal and through these canals coal can be transported in barges from the pitheads of coal mines to the port of Calcutta wherefrom they will be transhipped to other parts of the country but this ambition has failed to fractify for there is not enough water in the canals nor the coal shipment projects has gained real vitality. However now that the two Departments are to function under one Ministry we can hope and trust that these schemes which have been languishing for years will receive adequate attention and the Government will ensure that the project which have entailed inevtment of crores of rupees will yield yield adequate return particularly when the two Ministries have to function in a coordinated manner. Finally I would like to say a few words about Purulia and Bankura Districts in West Bengal. As a result of the construction of Panchet dam over Damador river and because of the Kansavati River project nearly 100 villages including very fertile area have gone under water. We had hoped and even assurances have been given that all those persons who had lost their homes and hearths, land and property would be helped to rehabilitate themselves properly but with great regret I am to say Sir that these promises have not been fulfilled. We had hoped that as result of the construction of dams the entire neighbourhood would flourish Vast areas of land will get the benefit of lift irrigation and where canals are possible those will be dug and adequate water supply will be ensured for a grand brickthrough in agriculture but all these have not materialised. In Purulia and Bankura districts in West Bengal we have only one paddy crop in a year and when the rains fail famine spread far and wide bringing endless miseries on people and then crores of rupees are spent on test relief etc.

All these things can to a great extent be mitigated if we augment the irrigation facilities in these areas. We can tap water from the rivulets, pump water from dam and ponds with the aid of electricity and with better irrigation facilities we can grow green gold on the fields and much of the money which runs into crores in miti-

gating famine distress of the people of the area can also be saved. Ours is drought prone area where almost every year people face natural calamity and perpetually live in a state of semi-starve conditions Every year Central allocation of funds are made for these purposes for these areas but I am to say again with regret that no allocation has been made this year under the "Drought-prone" area programme and I would therefore draw the attention of the Minister that he may kindly look into the matter and see that peoples miseries are not augmented because of the lack of funds

Though our area is a hilly one and is a strech of table land of Chotanagpur plateau but in some of these areas there are reserves of ground water I have been repeatedly requesting the Government to conduct a thorough ground water survey but in this area this has not been done so far If the survey is conducted then we will be able to know the available resource of ground water and by tapping it properly we will be able to give better irrigation to Purulia and Bankura districts In other districts there are deep tubewells etc but in our area these facilities are not there but we can create this facility by getting one a survey of ground water resources of the area

You are quite aware, Sir, that West Bengal is a food deficit State and it contains only 1|3 area of undivided Bengal The concentration of population is very high and that we are not in a position to meet fully the food needs of the people of the State Every year we have to come to Delhi to ask for more food and we have to speak in Parliament for the same again and again Apart from food rationing system for Calcutta and urban areas, we have in the rural areas of West Bengal modified rationing system but the quantum of foodgrains that is distributed through these shops is utterly inadequate and I would request the Ministry to increase this quantum to ensure that peoples miseries are mitigated

With the words, Sir, I support once again the demands of the Ministry I conclude my speech

17 59 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 8 1975/Chaitra 18 1897 (Saka)

GMGPIND—PMR—220 LS—(C—25—5-6-75-5,78